# Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

THE CHEMICAL MARKET AUTHORITY

SINCE 1871

Volume 136 JULY 24, 1939 Number 4



RECEIVED JUL 24 1939

LIBRARY THE CHEMISTS' CLUB



**COSMIC**

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

**THE STANDARD BONE BLACK PIGMENT**

Fifty years of research and manufacturing experience, plus modern plant and laboratory facilities, are the basis of the unusual jetness, strength and uniformity for which Cosmic Black is noted. Available in 25 grades, in shades that never vary.

***"AA QUALITY" CHEMICAL PRODUCTS***

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Monocalcium Phosphate | Carbonate of Ammonia | Sulphuric Acid |
| Dicalcium Phosphate | Bone Black Pigments | Gelatins |
| Disodium Phosphate | Sodium Silicofluoride | Phosphorus |
| Trisodium Phosphate | Sod. Acid Pyro Phosphate | Phosphoric Acid |

**The AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL Co.**

50 Church Street, New York

*33 Offices in Principal Cities in U. S., Cuba and Canada*



Established 1880

**WM. S. GRAY & CO.**

342 MADISON AVENUE

NEW YORK CITY

Cable Address: Graylime

Phone: MUrray Hill 2-3101

**U. S. P.**

**FORMALDEHYDE**

40% by Volume



**SURFEX**

MULTIPLE-PURPOSE PAINT INGREDIENT

One-coat enamels, formulated with SURFEX, have excellent leveling and brushing properties, increased gloss, hardness and flow. In colored enamels, SURFEX aids pigment dispersion and improves the brilliance and fullness of the film. These and other advantages of SURFEX merit your investigation.

**DIAMOND ALKALI COMPANY**

PURE CALCIUM PRODUCTS DIVISION : Box 487, PAINESVILLE, OHIO



BICHROMATE OF SODA • BICHROMATE OF POTASH
CHROMATE OF SODA • CHROMATE OF POTASH • AM
AMMONIUM BICHROMATE • BICHROMATE OF POTASH
CHROMATE OF SODA • CHROMATE OF POTASH • AM
AMMONIUM BICHROMATE • BICHROMATE OF POTASH
BICHROMATE OF SODA • CHROMATE OF POTASH • A
CHROMATE OF POTASH • BICHROMATE OF SODA • CH
BICHROMATE OF POTASH • AMMONIUM BICHROMATE

**Make "Standard" Bichromates your Standard**

**PRIOR CHEMICAL CORPORATION**

420 LEXINGTON AVENUE, NEW YORK

PHONE: Mohawk 4-9811

TELETYPE: NY-1-2054

CABLE: Priorchem, New York

*Sole Selling Agents for*

STANDARD CHROMATE DIVISION

Diamond Alkali Company, Painesville, Ohio



**PUBLICKER**

**COMMERCIAL ALCOHOL COMPANY**

1800 W. LEHIGH AVENUE, PHILADELPHIA, PENNA.

MANUFACTURERS OF

**ACETONE • BUTYL ALCOHOL**

**BUTYL ACETATE • AMYL ACETATE**

**ETHYL ACETATE**

**ALCOHOL**

*Pure and Denatured*



20

Guaranteed 99½% to 100% Pure

**BORAX**

**BORIC ACID**

Refined and U. S. P.

» Crystal » Granulated » Powdered » Impalpable »

» Calcined » Anhydrous »

Borax Glass Manganese Borate Ammonium Borate

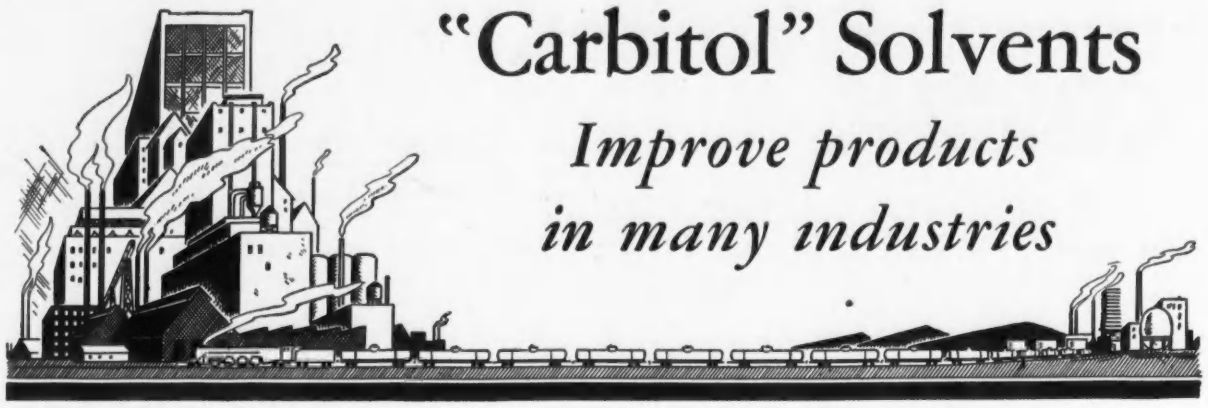
Samples on request

**PACIFIC COAST BORAX COMPANY**

Dept. Q

51 Madison Avenue, New York

CHICAGO ILLINOIS



# "Carbitol" Solvents

## *Improve products in many industries*

IS a lower hydrocarbon solubility your problem? Do you require a greater solubility in water for your product? Try a "Carbitol" solvent. These solvents, ethers of diethylene glycol, resemble the "Cellosolve" compounds in many of their properties. However, the esters, ethers and other derivatives of the "Carbitol" solvents have a greater water solubility, higher boiling points, and lower hydrocarbon solubility than the "Cellosolve" compounds. Although your particular field of interest may not be specifically covered by the applications below, "Carbitol" solvents may effect similar improvements in your product.

***Lacquers***—Its solvent power, high boiling point (217.7°C.), and slow evaporation rate make "Carbitol" Acetate useful in surface coatings where slow drying is of primary importance.

***Soluble Oils***—Surprisingly small amounts of Butyl "Carbitol" (b.p. 230.7°C.) are needed as a mutual solvent in soap and oil mixtures. Translucent to clear dispersions are generally formed, in contrast to the usual turbidity which indicates incomplete solubility.

***Printing***—In inks, the evaporation rate of "Carbitol" Acetate is slow enough to prevent gumming on print rolls, but fast enough for general practices.

***Wetting Agents***—When added to colloidal systems, such as detergents and penetrants of limited water solubility, Diethyl "Carbitol" (b.p. 187.9°C.) permits greater dilution with water with less tendency to gell or cloud.

***Dyestuffs***—Better penetration, as well as deeper and brighter shades, explain why "Carbitol" is used as a solvent for dyestuffs in textile printing.

• • •

***In addition to "Carbitol" compounds,*** we supply over 150 chemicals including solvents, intermediates, emulsifying agents, plasticizers, coupling agents, and other products vital to industry.

FOR INSTANCE

***Butyraldehyde,*** $CH_3CH_2CH_2CHO$, enters into countless chemical reactions characteristic of aldehydes. Industrially, it is the most important of the higher aldehydes and forms excellent rubber accelerators when reacted with amines.

*For information concerning the use of "Carbitol" solvents, address:*

CARBIDE AND CARBON CHEMICALS CORPORATION

*Unit of Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation*

UCC

30 East 42nd Street, New York, N.Y.

PRODUCERS OF SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CHEMICALS

The words "Carbitol" and "Cellosolve" are registered trade-marks of Carbide and Carbon Chemicals Corporation.

# Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

*Founded 1871 by William O. Allison*

*Member: Audit Bureau of Circulations*

Volume 136 JULY 24, 1939 Number 4


RECEIVED JUL 24 1939 LIBRARY THE CHEMISTS' CLUB

## Walsh-Healey Wage Set for Drug Industry

*OPD Washington Bureau*
*July 21, 1939*

The Secretary of Labor today set 37½ cents an hour, or $15 for a forty-hour week, as the minimum wage in the manufacture, processing, and packaging of drugs, medicinal specialties, and pharmaceuticals—excluding industrial chemicals—in connection with the filling of government contracts solicited after August 3 under the Walsh-Healey act.

At hearings on this matter it was proposed to include also dentifrices, talcum powder, shaving soap, and shaving cream, but not sufficient evidence was presented to justify fixing minimum wages in these toilet preparations industries.

The determination for drugs follows recommendations of the Public Contracts board to which no objections were filed, and is stated to be a weighted average of minimum wages prevailing in representative plants surveyed for the purpose by the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor.

## Walsh-Healey Act Tightened by Senate

*OPD Washington Bureau*
*July 18, 1939*

Tightening of the Walsh-Healey act is provided in a bill passed by the senate today, but which is not expected to receive action in the house this session.

The bill would make the wage and hours standards of the law applicable to all contracts in excess of $4,000—at present the limit is $10,000—and would also make the law apply to subcontractors and to contracts for services.

One of the most important provisions would establish a blacklist of concerns which have been found guilty by Federal courts of violating the Wagner labor relations act. Such concerns could not be given government contracts until the Secretary of Labor had established that the Wagner act violations had been corrected. Another amendment would require that the minimum wage as fixed by the Secretary of Labor must not be lower than those under the wage-hour law and to require all contractors to comply with that law.

## Interstate Oil Compact Extended Two Years

*OPD Washington Bureau*
*July 20, 1939*

President Roosevelt today signed a resolution, passed by Congress earlier in the week, ratifying the extension for two years beyond September 1, 1939, of the interstate compact to conserve petroleum and prevent wasteful production.

Legislation for Federal control of oil production was discussed with the President today by Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior; Representative Clarence F. Lea, of California, chairman of the house committee on interstate and foreign commerce; Representative William P. Cole, jr., of Maryland, chairman of the oil subcommittee of that committee; and George Holland, director of the Oil Conservation Division of the Department of the Interior.

After the conference Secretary Ickes said that a bill to place oil conservation under Federal regulation would be drafted and presented to Congress, but did not disclose details of the plan under consideration. Passage of such legislation is not expected during the present session, however.

### 'Hot Oil' Investigative Unit Established in New Orleans

Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes announced that an investigative office under the Connally law will be established in New Orleans soon. This office will be in charge of Clifford C. Rowland.

## D.C. Privilege Tax Repealed by Congress

*OPD Washington Bureau*
*July 19, 1939*

A new income tax law for the District of Columbia has been passed by Congress and sent to the President. It repeals the District business privilege tax which has been in effect for the past two years and which has caused many complaints from concerns doing business here.

The new law includes a flat corporation tax of 5 percent on net incomes.

### Trademark Revision Bill Passed by House

*OPD Washington Bureau*
*July 17, 1939*

The house today passed the bill (H.R. 6618) to revise all existing trademark legislation and substitute a new system of trademark registration. The measure was sponsored by Representative Fritz Lanham of Texas and is similar to bills which have passed the house in several Congresses but have never been approved by the senate.

The objectives of H. R. 6618 were told in this paper last week.

## DCAT Will Revisit Skytop in October

The Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades Section of the New York Board of Trade will this year again hold its Autumnal outing-meeting in Skytop, Pa., says William D. Barry, of Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, who is chairman of the section. The annual event is scheduled for October 20 and 21.

Arrangements in general for this year's affair are in the hands of Ralph E. Dorland, of the Dow Chemical Company, the vice-chairman of the section. Chairmen will be named shortly for units which will have direct charge of the several phases of the gathering.

# Monopoly Report Urges Patent Reforms

*OPD Washington Bureau*
*July 17, 1939*

Heavier penalties for violation of the antitrust laws, restrictions on patent licensing, and restrictions on mergers of corporations were recommended today by the Temporary National Economic Committee in a preliminary report filed with the senate.

The committee also recommended a number of changes in patent office and patent litigation procedure, which are embodied in bills pending in Congress, some of which have already passed the house.

The drastic penalties proposed were not considered in committee hearings, but are embodied in a bill drafted by the Department of Justice and recently introduced by Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney of Wyoming, chairman of the TNEC. Amendment of the Clayton act to prohibit any corporation from acquiring the assets, as well as the capital stock, of another corporation if such acquisition would restrain trade has been proposed by the Federal Trade Commission for several years.

The report includes a very brief summary of the hearings completed to date and the lines of investigation the committee has pursued. A more complete report will be filed at the next session of Congress, and no action on the recommendations is expected to be taken this Summer.

### Patent Reforms Urged

The recommendations regarding patent licensing were made to the TNEC by the Department of Justice, and if enacted they probably would have a serious effect on the chemical, glass container, petroleum refining, and other industries.

These recommendations are as follows:

**No Restrictions on License**

1. It should be made unlawful for any person to sell or assign a patent, or to grant any right or license under a patent, on any condition which restricts the assignee or grantee in respect of the amount of any article which he may produce under the patent, the price at which he may sell any such article, the purpose for which or manner in which he may use the patent or any article produced thereunder, or the geographical area within which he may produce or sell such article. The foregoing prohibitions should be supplemented by a further prohibition against any other restriction embodied in a condition to any such assignment or license, which would tend substantially to lessen competition or to create a monopoly, unless such restriction is necessary to promote the progress of science and useful arts. These prohibitions, however, should not apply to any assignment of a patent or any grant of a license under a patent for use exclusively outside the United States and its Territories and possessions.

In short, the owner of a patent would enjoy the full patent monopoly if he elected to retain the exclusive privilege of producing or selling under the patent himself. He would be free to assign the patent; to grant an exclusive license; and to grant licenses to any one he pleased. But, if he grants a license, the license must be general and unrestricted, unless he is prepared to demonstrate that a particular restriction (other than restrictions in respect of price, production, use or geographical area) is necessary to promote science and useful arts. Restrictions in respect of price, production, use or geographical areas would be unconditionally outlawed.

*—Continued on page 56*

## Chain Store Opponents Plan $2,500,000 Fight

*OPD Washington Bureau*
*July 17, 1939*

A new organization called the "Freedom of Opportunity Foundation of America" was formed here yesterday to launch a nationwide campaign to secure enactment of the Patman chain-store tax bill.

The nucleus of the organization was formed at a breakfast meeting Sunday morning, which drafted resolutions, and these actions were ratified in the afternoon at a picnic at abandoned Fort Washington after a ride down the Potomac river on an excursion steamer. The party consisted of about 100 independent businessmen from various parts of the country and a dozen or so members of Congress led by Representatives Luther Patrick of Alabama, Wright Patman of Texas, Arthur C.

*—Continued on page 48*

# *Trend of Progress in Insecticides*


## By J. T. Martin and F. Tattersfield

**Rothamsted Experimental Station**


*Contribution to the symposium on "The Trend of Progress" July 13, 1939, at the annual meeting of the Society of Chemical Industry; reprinted from the July 8 issue of the Society's publication, Chemistry and Industry.*

The last twenty years have shown unparalleled progress in (a) the use of, and (b) the research on insecticides.

(a) *Roark[1, 2] has recently estimated the consumption of lead and calcium arsenates in the United States of America. His figures (in millions of pounds):—

| | 1919. | 1934. | 1936. | 1937. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lead arsenate..... | 11-5 | 40 | .. | 44 |
| Calcium arsenate... | 1-2 | 30 | 45* | .. |

* The consumption in 1937 was about one-half this figure.

Mr. Holman, of the Imperial Institute, has kindly estimated for us the total world production of nicotine products (reduced to a basis of 100 percent nicotine) for 1938 to be over 1,000 tons, as contrasted with an estimate of 500 tons in 1930, the present world production of derris root to be 2,500 to 3,000 tons per annum, and the total exports from the five chief producing countries for three years to be as follows:—1918, 100; 1928, 550, and 1938, 1,100 tons. Lonchocarpus was scarcely an article of commerce before 1930, but 1,400 tons were exported from Peru and Brazil in 1938. Holman estimates the world production of pyrethrum in tons as follows:—

| 1911. | 1918. | 1928. | 1938. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 775 | 2750 | 6300 | 14,000 |

There are naturally fluctuations in the quantities of certain insecticides used (notably calcium arsenate) depending on infestation, but the figures give some indication of the increase of effort in the control of insect pests by chemical means during the last twenty years. This is probably largely due to the watchfulness and education campaigns initiated by a few pioneers some fifty or sixty years ago, and now sponsored in many countries by public health and agricultural authorities. This trend of events is likely to continue and to lead to an increase, not only in the use of insecticides, but in all kinds of control and preventive measures.

(b) The steadily increasing volume of research during the last twenty years upon all phases of insecticide work has been an outstanding feature. Although it is not to be expected that future research work will show the same acceleration of output as in the past few years, it is doubtful whether the peak of production has yet been reached. Many insecticides at present in use were known prior to 1919. Despite the discovery of new insecticidal substances these older products are of great importance at the present moment, although, with some, there are signs that their supremacy may be challenged.

### Stomach Poison Insecticides

There is little question of the predominance of the arsenicals as insecticides in animal dips, and in horticultural and agricultural sprays, dusts, and baits. The action of public health authorities in insisting upon limits of tolerance of both lead and arsenic in food, has stimulated the search for substitutes. This is not proving by any means a simple matter. Lead arsenate ($PbHAsO_4$) can be produced in an extremely finely divided state and of

*—Continued on page 29*

* References indicated by numerals will be found at the end of the article.

## Fair Trade Council Elects Clarke Head

The American Fair Trade Council was organized at a meeting of trade association men interested in the movement July 19, and Crichton Clarke, attorney, who has been a leader in fair trade activities for several years, was elected president.

Other officers named were John W. Mettler, president of the Interwoven Stocking Company, vice-president, and Frank L. Magel, chairman of the American Booksellers Association, secretary and treasurer. These officers will serve as directors with John W. Anderson, president of the Anderson Company, Gary, Ind.; Eric Calamia, president of the Retail Tobacco Dealers of America; William Margolis, publisher of The American Wine and Liquor Journal, and John W. Scott, secretary of the Bissell Carpet Sweeper Company.

# Closing Market Developments

### London Closing Cable

*LONDON, July 21, 1939*

Quotations on carnauba wax stood at 142s, 6d per hundredweight.

### Iron-Ammonia Citrate Down

Prices on iron and ammonia citrate were reduced 2c. per pound, establishing the following schedule:—Brown scales, and green scales, granular, 35c. to 38c. per pound; pearls, 35c. to 38c.; scales, 45c. to 48c.

### Cottonseed Oil Irregular

Refined cottonseed futures were irregular on Friday, an early moderate decline being followed by a rally which left prices about 5 points above the low level of the week and 15 points below the final prices of the previous week. September closed at 5.75c. and December 5.94c. Crude oil was quiet in southern markets.

### Flaxseed April-June Crush

During the second quarter of 1939, domestic mills crushed 173,808 tons of flaxseed, producing 124,822,694 pounds of linseed oil. Stocks of seed at the mills at the close of June were 54,817 tons; linseed oil, 96,289,490 pounds.

### Tin Salts Unchanged

Quotations for various tin derivatives held firm latein the week. The Straits metal market continued to move in a very narrow range, and quotation was still at the 48½c. per pound basis.

### Kerosene Highly Competitive

Price shading appeared in the market for kerosene at New York Harbor last Friday, with several suppliers allegedly selling at ¼c. per gallon below the quoted figure. The lower price failed to stimulate an increased demand.

# Foreign Trade Rules

Inormation recently published by the Department of Commerce on foreign tariff and related trade regulations include the following:—

**Edible Oils:**—An Argentine decree postpones until Setember 21, 1939, the effective date of decree, No. 12,781, modifying regulations relative to the labeling of edible oils.

**Fats.**—The new supplementary taxes, applying on imports not in excess of the amount imported into Switzerland in 1935, and imports in excess of this amount, are as follows:—Olive oil, other edible oils, and edible fats, 55 or 75 francs per 100 kilos; peanuts for extraction of edible oils and fats, 22 or 30 francs per 100 kilos; and copra for the extraction of edible oils and fats, 33 or 45 francs per 100 kilos.

**Soap:**—Netherland Indies has continued expiring quota restrictions on imports of soap, with an increase in permissible imports of laundry soap and similar articles.

**Soap Import Quotas.**—The importation of soaps into the Netherlands Indies have been extended for a period of one year to June 10, 1940. During the extended period imports of "toilet soap, not separately specified, whether or not perfumed" will remain at 900,000 gross kilograms, the same as during the 1938-39 period but the quota for washing soap imports has been reduced from 700,000 to 600,000 gross kilograms.

**Tanning Materials:**—An Argentine resolution exempts from import duty certain materials when imported for use in treating hides.

## Freeport Sulphur Names Knapp Assistant Sales Head

T. J. Knapp has been appointed assistant sales manager oi the Freeport Sulphur Company, this city. Mr. Knapp, who has been with Freeport Sulphur for seventeen years, was first appointed superintendent of shipping at the company's headquarters in Freeport, Texas, in 1922.

Since 1930, Mr. Knapp has been traffic manager at the organization's New York office. Before coming to the Freeport Sulphur Company, he was associated with the Steel steamship line as a local shipping manager, and gained earlier experience in shipping management and oil sales with Guyton and Moore, oil shippers, and with the Leyland Line Steamship Company.

# Chemical Prices Look Weaker

Price changes in the markets for heavy and fine chemicals last week were of relatively wide application, but of slight influence on the situation as a whole. The stronger implications were in the downward direction, involving isobutyl alcohol, quicksilver, and cellulose acetates principally.

Business continued to show some improvement, and some expected slackenings did not materialize. Seasonal consuming activities were gratifyingly maintained.

Prices were advanced on imported crude naphthalene, medium grades of gum rosin, imported soaplye glycerin, and high-grade ground dried blood and tankage at Chicago.

Prices were reduced on domestic quicksilver, isobutyl alcohol, cellulose acetate and triacetate, gum turpentine, manitol, lake C red toner, Manila and Pontianak copals, iron-ammonia citrate, and plantation gambier.

The REPORTER's composite index number of prices for heavy and fine chemicals remained at its 1939 low point, 125.3 (100 = average at August 1, 1914). In comparison with average prices in 1926 (as 100), the REPORTER's index number is now 88.7, compared with 89.1 at this time last year and 90.0 in 1937.

# Contents of This Issue


### News and Statistics

Atlantic Research Ceases Manufacture ..... 39
Atlantic Research Enjoins Cassoff.. 39
Acme White Lead Honors Bell..... 39
Benzol Freights Lower..... 31
Butane Course Offered..... 31
Chain Store Opponents Plan Fight.. 3
Crude Oil Output Down..... 56
Calif. Mineral Resources Described in State Journal..... 56
Corwin Completes 40 Years in Oil Industry ..... 64
*Ciba Review* Discusses Carpets..... 32
Dyestuffs Booklet Distributed..... 31
D. C. Privilege Tax Repealed by Congress ..... 3
DCAT to Revisit Skytop..... 3
Drug Laws, New State (C. W. Dunn). 5
Devoe and Raynolds Salesmen to Use Motorized Displays..... 39
DuPont Offers New Cleaner..... 30
Drug Wholesalers' Sales: May..... 48
DuPont Earnings Rise..... 56
Egg Products Defined Under U. S. Law ..... 5
Ex-Lax, Inc. Wins Allergy Case.... 48
Fair Trade Council Elects Clarke... 3
Freeport Sulphur Names Knapp Assistant Sales Head..... 4
Fritzsche Bros. Relocate San Francisco Office ..... 52
Fitch Gets More Fair Trade Injunctions ..... 52
Gasoline Freights Lower..... 56
Hankow Tung Oil Stocks..... 4
Hall of Pharmacy Taken by Fair Corp. ..... 5
'Hot Oil' Investigative Unit Set Up in New Orleans..... 3
Interstate Oil Compact Extended.... 3
Insecticide Progress (Martin and Tattersfield) ..... 3
International Match to Pay Creditors ..... 39
Italy to Make Alcohol from Wood.. 40
Japan Dyestuff Exports Rise..... 31
Jackson Succeeds Swain as Md. Drug Official..... 48
Lard Subsidies Studied by D. of A.. 5
Monopoly Report Urges Patent Reforms ..... 3
Mayham to Join T.G.A..... 5
McElroy to Supervise D. of C. Market Data..... 5
Millmaster to Make Fluorescent Powders ..... 33
McCormick & Co. Holds Outing..... 50
Mexican Oil Output Sold..... 64
Monsanto Magazine Discusses Employment of "Men Over 40"..... 32
McCormick Management System Adopted in Britain..... 32
McK. & R. Audit Cost Fixed..... 32
Narcotics Bill Passed by House..... 4
N.P.V.L.A. Executives Meet..... 4
Oil Compact Commission Considers Conservation Measures..... 32
Paint Styling Committee Plans 1940 Trend Report..... 4
Progress in Industrial Oils and Fats and Detergents..... 5
Paint Opportunities Under F.H.A. Stressed ..... 39
Paint Campaign Stresses Expert Painter Employment..... 39
Pitts. Plate Glass Paint Units Win Safety Honors..... 39
Pridmore Leaves Barrett Co..... 56
Penick & Co. Engages Kryzak..... 50
Pharmaceutical Makers' Sales Rise 20 Percent in May..... 48
Parker Rust-Proof Appeals Patent Case ..... 40
Resin Processing Building Second Unit in Kenilworth..... 39
Soda Ash Used in Germany to Desuphurize Iron..... 56
Trademark Revision Bill Passes House ..... 3
Tablet Machine Makes Multiple-Layer Product..... 48
Tropical Milling Injunction Reserved ..... 48
Tin Use Off in 1938..... 56
Teepleite Is Rare Sodium Mineral.. 56
Toilet Preparations Exports: May.. 52
U. S. Revenue Returns..... 62
Vickers Visiting U. S..... 28
Wilson & Geo. Meyer Opens Seattle Office ..... 28
Water-Borne Diseases Discussed in *Pioneer* ..... 28
Walsh-Healey Wage Set for Drug Industry ..... 3
Walsh-Healey Act Tightened..... 3
Whaling Industry Fights Process Tax ..... 5
Yahr-Lange Control Changes..... 48

### General Features

Advertisers' Index..... 65
Bids Wanted..... 64
Books You Can Use..... 39
Chemical Price Trends..... 4
Classified Advertisements..... 64
Closing Market Developments..... 4
Contracts Awarded..... 64
Corporation Earnings..... 64
Dividends Declared..... —
Editorials ..... 24
Foreign Trade Openings..... 62
Foreign Trade Rules..... 4
Industrial Uses of Chemicals..... 47
Obituaries ..... 56
Petroleum Market Status..... 53
Petroleum Production..... 54
Prices Current..... 7
Scientific, Professional Services.. 38
Trade News Briefs.....28, 32, 39, 64
What You Can Use..... 54
Where You Can Sell..... 47

### Market Reports

Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums... 49
Coaltar Chemicals..... 30
Drugs and Fine Chemicals..... 45
Dyestuffs, Textile and Leather Chemicals ..... 33
Essential Oils and Aromatics.... 51
Fertilizer Materials..... 55
Heavy Chemicals..... 26
Oils, Fats and Waxes..... 41
Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer Materials ..... 35
Petroleum Solvents, Lubricants, and Fuels..... 53

### Shipping Information

Cargo Ship Arrivals..... 62
Charters ..... 62
Coastwise Shipments..... 62
Exports ..... 59
Imports ..... 57
Imports Detained..... 62


Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, Volume 136, No. 4, July 24, 1939. Published weekly by Oil, Paint and Drug Publishing Company, Inc., 59 John Street, New York. Annual subscription price:—United States and possessions, Cuba, Mexico, Central America, and South America, $5; Canada and Newfoundland, $7; other countries, $10. Entered as second-class matter January 15, 1884, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 6, 1879.

## N.P.V.L.A. Executives Hold Quarterly Meeting

The executive committee of the National Paint, Varnish & Lacquer Association held its regular quarterly meeting in the Palmer house, Chicago, July 11. The treasurer, S. R. Matlack, reviewed the financial statements of the association indicating the association to be in a sound condition.

Dr. Gardner reported the following scientific section publications issued since January 1, 1939, and reviewed briefly the work in progress:

Abstract Reviews (57 and 58).
Hiding Power of Paints (577).
Improved Abrasion Apparatus (581).
Mildew Prevention (579).
Paint Tests on Impregnated Wood (573).
Perilla and China Experiments in 1938 (571).
Perrilla Experiments in 1939 (582).
Portable 60 Glossmeter (582).
Preparing Panels for Specular Reflection Valves (578).
Putty Investigations (569).
Reagent Resistance Tests on Finishes (570).
Recent Mildew Tests in Florida (574).
Yellowing of Flat Wall Paint (575).

De Lancey Kountze reported on cooperation between importers, manufacturers and the Universal Trading Corporation of New York regarding the distribution of chinawood oil. The following firms were elected to membership:

V. J. Dolan & Co., Chicago, Ill.; the Industrial Marine Company, New Smyrna Beach, Fla.; the F. O. Pierce Company,

*—Continued on page* 39

## Paint Styling Committee Plans 1940 Trend Report

The technical and fact finding committee of the Council for Paint Styling held an all-day meeting at the Hotel Pennsylvania, this city, July 18, under the leadership of M. Rea Paul, of the National Lead Company, chairman of the committee, and Ivor Kenway, of Devoe & Raynolds, chairman of the publicity committee.

The meeting was called for the purpose of considering plans and methods for analyzing and preparing the 1940 Style Trend Report and for the purpose of preparing plans for the paint styling session of the program of the annual convention of the National Paint, Varnish & Lacquer Association to be held in San Francisco, California, October 31-November 1-2, 1939.

## Hankow Tung Oil Stocks July 1 Total 9,750 Tons

*OPD Washington Bureau*
*July 20, 1939*

Higher prices for tung oil were reported the end of June, and stocks of oil at Hankow and Hongkong were somewhat higher, according to radiogram advices to the Chemical Division of the Department of Commerce. There were no shipments or purchases of tung oil by foreign firms at Hankow throughout the month, and the only known purchases made by the Japanese totaled ninety-one long tons. Stocks on hand at Hankow were estimated at 9,750 long tons. At Hongkong dealers' stocks were estimated at 400 tons.

Exporters stated that they were experiencing considerable difficulty in purchasing more than twenty tons of oil at a time. Although no information was obtainable from Chinese government agencies concerning stocks, it was reported that supplies were considerably larger, owing to better transportation facilities from the interior to Hongkong. Small quantities of oil continued to arrive at Hongkong by way of Haiphong.

May tung oil exports from Hongkong amounted to 8,834,724 pounds, of which 6,690,993 pounds went to the United States and 2,143,731 pounds to Europe. These figures compare with 7,400,016 pounds exported directly to the United States in April, 1939, and 3,494,326 pounds to Europe.

## Narcotic Bills Passed by House

The house passed and sent to the senate, July 17, two bills to tighten enforcement of the narcotics laws, H. R. 6555 to permit the advancement of funds to narcotics agents for the purchase of information regarding violations of the marihuana tax act, and H. R. 6556 to provide for the forfeiture of vessels, vehicles, and aircraft used to transport narcotic drugs.

# New State Drug Laws

By Charles Wesley Dunn

General Counsel, American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association

*Interpretative analysis prepared for the association and published with permission of the author*

I refer here to State laws based on the Federal food, drug and cosmetic act and the Wheeler-Lea act, to the extent of its special law against false advertisement. Such laws have been enacted, in 1939, by six states. They are Connecticut, Florida, Indiana, Nevada, New York, and North Carolina. This legislation was proposed in numerous other States; but it failed for one reason or another. And it may yet be enacted in some other States, before the year ends.

I am gratified by the fact that the Connecticut and Indiana laws enact my model State law on the subject, in large and principal part; that the former law was used as a basis for drafting the New York law (in its food application); and that important uniformity provisions therefrom were incorporated in the Florida law. It was my privilege to assist the State dairy and food commissioner in enacting the Connecticut law; and to collaborate with the State department of agriculture and markets in developing such New York law. As to the Indiana law it suffices to quote from the May 10 letter by the Indiana State Board of Health:

> As you know, it was our desire in Indiana to enact a State law that would provide uniformity with the Federal law both as to style and subject matter. The State board of health, together with committees of the Indiana General Assembly, felt that the style of your draft of a model state law provided such uniformity and therefore, to a great extent, your model bill was followed in the drafting of the Indiana law.

My model law was introduced in other States; but it was not enacted therein for some interfering reason. For example, it was officially introduced in Washington, but it failed because a registration provision was added.

The Florida, Nevada, New York (in its drug and cosmetic application), and North Carolina laws more or less follow the model State law recommended by the Association of Food and Drug Officials of the United States. You will recall that the original draft of this law by the Ladd committee of that association was fundamentally nonuniform and otherwise objectionable in important respects, and that it was finally corrected by the executive committee of that association, after our New York conference with the former committee. Such correction does not mean that this model law is now in the desired form, since it is not; for it omits basic uniformity provisions in my model law.

Before summarily explaining these laws I should note the following preliminary comments on them. The first comment is that they each combine a law against adulteration, misbranding, and false advertisement. Whereas the Federal law on the subject is principally divided between the Federal food, drug, and cosmetic act (hereinafter called the Federal act) and the Wheeler-Lea act, with the former act against adulteration and misbranding and the latter act against false advertisement.

### Registration Requirements

The second comment is that while each of the aforesaid model laws, used in developing the State laws under review, contains no registration provision, such a provision was locally added to the Indiana and New York (in its drug and device application) laws. The Indiana law provides that within thirty days after its passage (March 6, 1939) every manufacturer of food, drugs or cosmetics, who maintains a place of business in Indiana, shall file with the Indiana State Board of Health, on forms furnished by it, a written statement of his name and the address of each place of business he maintains in Indiana, and of the character of his business. No registration fee is prescribed.

I suggested to the State board of health that this registration provision should not be applied to a non-Indiana manufacturer who simply maintains a selling office in Indiana. And the board replied on June 6 that "it has not been

—*Continued on page 63*

# Progress in Industrial Oils and Fats, and Detergents

By P. W. Tainsh

Chief Chemist, Lever Brothers and Unilever, Ltd.

*Contribution to the symposium on "The Trend of Progress" July 13, 1939, at the annual meeting of the Society of Chemical Industry; reprinted from the June 24 issue of the society's publication, Chemistry and Industry*

Approaching the subject of this paper with the wish to provide material suitable for presentation on an occasion of this kind, one is met with the usual difficulties of selection and compression. It would be comparatively easy to deal with one or other of recent developments of importance to the soap industry, but to give an adequate account of the trend of progress in the whole field of oils, fats, and detergents is a much more difficult task. The most, therefore, that the writer can hope to achieve within the limits imposed on him is to give a brief account of recent developments in a few selected portions of the soapmaker's field of interest.

It is of interest to note that it is not perhaps in the actual process, or, as some still regard it, the art of soapmaking that most progress has been made. As an art, soapboiling has attained to a ripe old age, but while we are beginning to think we can claim a more scientific knowledge of it, it is in practice still one of the younger children of science.

Developments of the greatest value and practical importance, however, have taken place in connection with the main raw materials of the industry, oils and fats. In recent years our knowledge of the chemistry of these raw materials has been greatly enlarged. New sources of supply have been developed to meet the growing requirements today, and advances have been made in the method of treating the crude material from these sources to render it more suitable for the manufacture of products of the highest quality.

Considering for a moment the chemistry of oils and fats, we may recall Armstrong and Allan's paper, given fifteen years ago at the annual meeting of the Society of Chemical Industry, entitled "A Neglected Chapter in Chemistry—The Fats." Since then, this chapter, no longer neglected, has grown to a volume of knowledge. For this our thanks are due in a large measure to the work of Hilditch and his pupils at Liverpool University. The composition of oils and fats may be studied first from the point of view of the constituent fatty acids, irrespective of the manner in which these are combined with glycerin in the form of glycerides, and it is this aspect of the subject which is of most importance to the soapmaker, since, with the knowledge now at his disposal, he can formulate his fat charge in terms of fatty acids rather than, as formerly, on the basis of an approximate and empirical knowledge of the behavior of the fats and oils themselves. With this method of working, he is able to predict much more accurately than formerly the behavior of his soap in respect of lathering power, detergent effect, keeping properties, etc.

### Controls in Soapmaking

Furthermore, he can much more readily maintain its chemical and physical properties constant under the handicap of varying raw materials to which he is subjected by changing market conditions. As a measure of the extent to which our knowledge of the fatty acid constituents of oils and fats has progressed, it may be noted that at the time of Armstrong and Allan's paper, the fatty acid composition of only from twenty to thirty fats was known, as compared with that of about 300 known today. Whilst information regarding the fatty acid composition of oils and fats is sufficient for the soapmaker, the much more difficult question of their

—*Continued on page 40*

## Hall of Pharmacy Taken by Fair Corp'n

The New York World's Fair Corporation has cancelled its contract with Show Globe, Inc., and has taken over the management and operation of the Hall of Pharmacy, drug industry building at the fair, because of rental arrears amounting to approximately $240,000. Lack of support on the part of the drug industry, which made it possible to rent but about half of the building, is blamed chiefly for the default of Show Globe, Inc., the rental arrears being the amount due the Fair organization on unoccupied space in the building. The Fair Corporation will try to rent the remaining space in the building to manufacturers or concessionaires.

Show Globe, Inc., a corporation set up last year under the sponsorship of leaders in the drug industry to rent and manage the building, has been in financial difficulty for several months and attempts to reorganize its affairs had failed to get the necessary support.

In addition to the rental owed to the Fair Corporation, approximately $70,000 has been owed to various construction companies for work done in the building, these creditors withdrew their workmen from the job shortly after the fair opened, and parts of the building have never been completed.

This group of creditors have formed the Huglo Operating Corporation headed by Bernard I. Hughes, building contractor, and the World's Fair Corporation has given them the concession to operate the "Soda Fountain of the Future," "the Drug Store of Tomorrow," and a bar and restaurant in the space originally allocated to the International Drug Club. The Huglo Corporation is proceeding to complete the drug store and to install the bar and restaurant as quickly as possible.

The two dozen manufacturers who have exhibits in the building have formed the Exhibitors Management Corporation to protect their interests and maintain janitor, police, and other services at the building.

The corporation is headed by Harold Lyon. Other officers are:—Vice-presidents, Lee Bristol, of Bristol-Myers, Inc., and George Thackery, of the Lambert Company; secretary, Miss Elinor Frankel, of Ex-Lax, Inc., and treasurer, Steve Nordlinger, of the Conti Products. William Mapel has been retained as managing director at the building. The exhibitors have assessed themselves for the operating expenses of their exhibits.

The Hall of Pharmacy is one of the four largest buildings in the exhibit area of the fair. It is located adjacent to the trylon and perisphere theme center.

## Whaling Industry Fights Process Tax

*OPD Washington Bureau*
*July 20, 1939*

Preservation of the American whaling industry depends on action during this session of Congress to postpone the effective date of the processing tax on whale oil, it was declared by speakers at a luncheon given by the American Whaling Information Service to representatives of shipping interests, newspaper men, and others here today.

It was explained that, under a provision of the revenue act of 1938, which was inserted without hearings on the floor of the senate, and which became effective July 1, 1939, a processing tax of 3 cents per pound is imposed on whale oil produced with the use of killer boats not of American registry. Resolutions are now pending before the house committee on ways and means to postpone this provision until 1944 in order to permit the two American whaling companies which have been operating in the Antarctic ocean to construct killer boats in the United States, since the Department of Commerce has refused to permit foreign-built killer boats to be transferred to American registry. The whaling season in the Antarctic runs from December to March; so that, if the tax is not postponed during this session of Congress, the American whaling expeditions will not sail this Winter, as it was explained that the tax would make the price of whale oil too high for domestic use and sales to foreign countries would be very difficult.

Speakers at the luncheon were Wayne L. Douglas, director of the American Whaling Information Service; John B. Gordon, secretary of the Bureau of Raw Materials of the American Vegetable Oils and Fats Industry; and George de Forest Lord, counsel for the Western Operating Corporation, owner of the whaling ship "Ulysses." They declared that whale oil brought into the United States strengthens the national defense by providing a supply of essential oils and fats; that the revived whaling industry brought new revenues to the American economy; and that whaling gave the United States a stake in the Antarctic which is important from the standpoint of mineral lands, aviation bases and fisheries.

## McElroy to Supervise D.of C. Market Data

*OPD Washington Bureau*
*July 20, 1939*

Secretary of Commerce Harry L. Hopkins today announced the appointment of M. Lowell McElroy to be chief of the market data section of the Marketing Research Division, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Mr. McElroy, who succeeds E. L. Lloyd, resigned, will be in charge of a staff of experts who analyze and interpret for the use of manufacturers and distributors, data collected from approximately 2,300 manufacturers, 4,300 wholesalers, 35,000 independent retailers, and 35,000 chain stores. The section furnishes facts for the guidance of business men concerning sales, credits and inventories. Current data are collected by the section every thirty days and issued before the close of the following month.

Mr. McElroy, who is thirty-seven

—*Continued on page 32*

## Mayham to Join T.G.A.

Stephen L. Mayham has resigned from his World Fair post, effective September 1, in order to join the Toilet Goods Association in the capacity of director of its board of standards. H. Gregory Thomas, present director of the board, announced his resignation on that date at the recent annual meeting of the association.

## Egg Products Defined Under U.S. Law

*OPD Washington Bureau*
*July 20, 1939*

The Secretary of Agriculture today promulgated regulations fixing definitions, standards of identity, and methods of testing various egg products, under the new food, drug, and cosmetic act. The regulations will become effective January 1, 1940.

The products covered are eggs, liquid whole eggs, liquid mixed eggs, frozen whole eggs, dried whole eggs, egg yolk, frozen egg yolk, and dried egg yolk.

The full text of the several regulations is published in the July 20 issue of the *Federal Register*.

## Lard Subsidies Studied by D.ofA.

*OPD Washington Bureau*
*July 20, 1939*

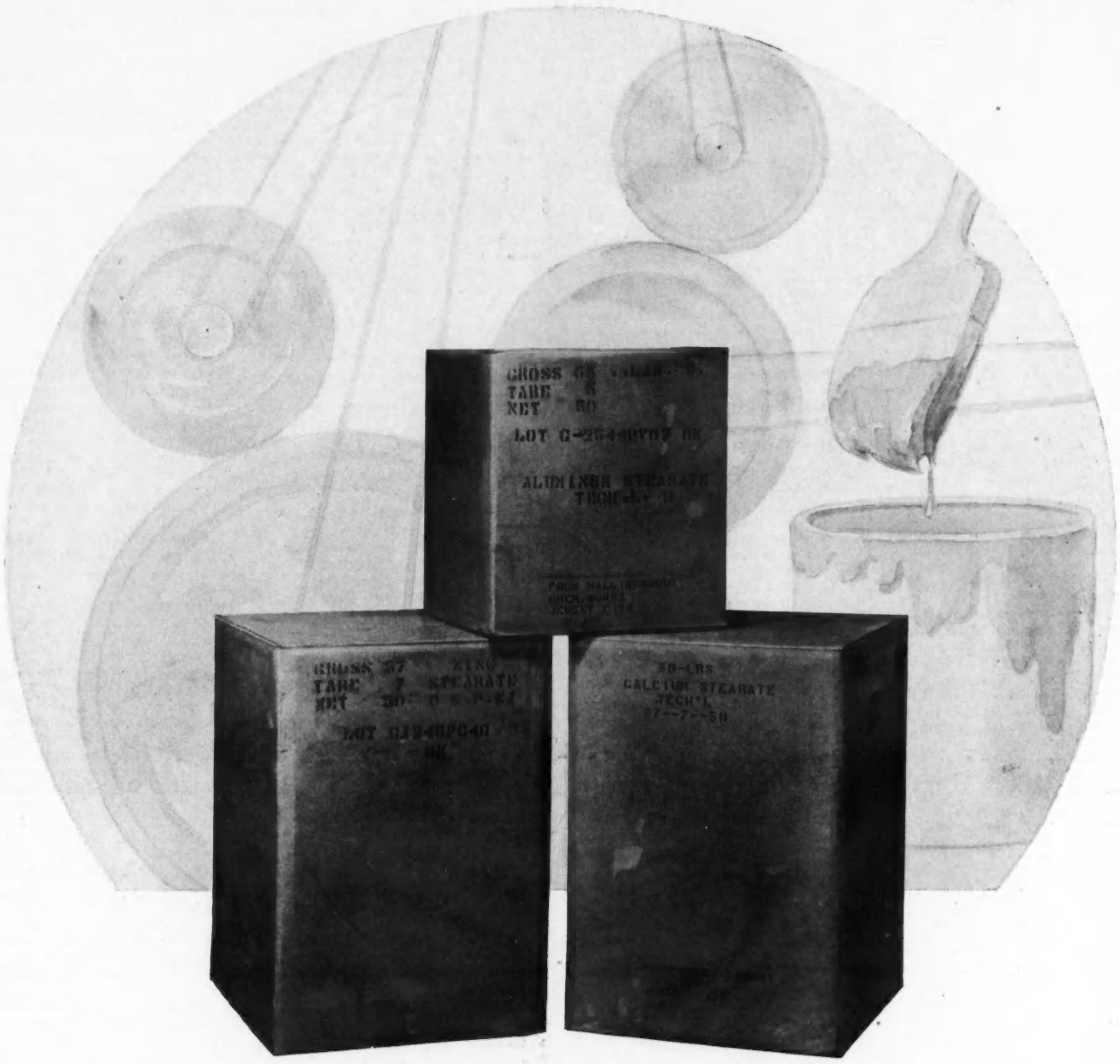
In anticipation of an unusually large pig crop this Fall, the Department of Agriculture is giving consideration to proposals for subsidizing domestic use and exports of lard.

A number of congressmen from the corn-hog belt are interested in the proposal and have been in conference with department officials, but no definite plans are expected to be made until in the Fall when the probable amount of lard production will be more apparent.

Lard could be named as a surplus commodity for distribution to relief workers through the "blue stamp" system which has worked satisfactorily in a few cities in increasing the consumption of various surplus foodstuffs, but it is believed that this would not greatly increase domestic consumption. An export subsidy could be provided by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration without new legislation, and under such a system the Commodity Credit Corporation would purchase lard in the open market at an established

—*Continued on page 43*

# STANDARDIZE
## *with*




# *MALLINCKRODT STEARATES*

**Because standardization of stearates is a matter of great importance, more and more users of stearates avail themselves of Mallinckrodt *standardized* stearates, various grades of highly uniform Aluminum, Calcium and Zinc Stearates. To avail yourself of unquestionable quality, and to facilitate your production, we urge you to test a small quantity of standardized Mallinckrodt Stearates. Data on the characteristics of Mallinckrodt Stearates and their use in the manufacture of paints, varnishes, greases, water-resisting materials, etc., yours upon request; also Industrial-Pharmaceutical Price List.**

***Palmitates now available in M, D and T grades***

**ALUMINUM STEARATE** 5 grades • **ZINC STEARATE** • **CALCIUM STEARATE** 2 grades

2ND AND MALLINCKRODT STS., ST. LOUIS, MO.

Mallinckrodt CHEMICAL WORKS

70-74 GOLD STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.

CHICAGO • PHILADELPHIA • MONTREAL • TORONTO

RECEIVED JUL 24 1939 LIBRARY THE CHEMISTS' CLUB

# Current Market Quotations

All matter under this heading fully protected by copyright

**When not otherwise indicated, quotations are f.o.b. New York prices on large lots. Price changes and trends are noted in the market reports on other pages, with other informative comment. The locations of the several reports are indicated on page 4.**

## A

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Acacia (see Gum, Arabic) | | | |
| Acetal, dms., dlvd | lb. | .75 | 1.00 |
| Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., 55 & 110 gls., works | lb. | .11 | — |
| 5 & 10 gls., works | lb. | .14 | — |
| Acetamide, CP, kgs., 5,000 lbs., a year, works | lb. | .36 | — |
| 200-lb. lots, works | lb. | .38 | — |
| 100 lb. lots, works | lb. | .55 | — |
| 5 to 50-lb. lots, works | lb. | .70 | — |
| tech., kgs., 5,000 lbs. a year, works | lb. | .28 | — |
| 200-lb. lots, works | lb. | .30 | — |
| 100-lb. lots, works | lb. | .45 | — |
| 5 to 50-lb. lots, works | lb. | .50 | — |
| Acetanilide, tech., bbls | lb. | .22 | — |
| 95%, bbls | lb. | .29 | — |
| USP, cryst., bbls., 2,000 lb. lots | lb. | .32 | — |
| smaller lots | lb. | .33 | — |
| dms., 25 lb. lots | lb. | .38 | — |
| kgs., 2,000 lb. lots | lb. | .33 | — |
| smaller lots | lb. | .34 | — |
| powd., bbls., 2,000 lb. lots | lb. | .30 | — |
| smaller lots | lb. | .31 | — |
| dms., 25 lb. lots | lb. | .36 | — |
| kgs., 2,000 lb. lots | lb. | .31 | — |
| smaller lots | lb. | .32 | — |
| Acetoacetanilide, dms | lb. | .47 | .65 |
| Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd | lb. | .05¾ | — |
| l.c.l., dlvd | lb. | .06¼ | — |
| tanks, dlvd | lb. | .04¼ | — |
| Methyl (see M) | | | |
| Acetophenone, bots | lb. | 1.30 | 1.45 |
| cns., 25 lbs | lb. | 1.15 | 1.25 |
| dms., 100 lbs | lb. | 1.05 | — |
| Acetophenetidin, bbls., kgs., 1,000 lbs | lb. | 1.00 | — |
| 50 lbs. | lb. | 1.02 | — |
| 25 lbs. | lb. | 1.05 | — |
| Acid, abietic, dms., c.l., f.o.b. all points in U. S. E of and including Kans., Neb., N.D., Okla., S. D., Texas E. of Austin and Brownsville | lb. | .08¾ | — |
| l.c.l., same terms | lb. | .09 | — |
| Acetic, coml. or redist., 28%, bbls. | 100 lbs. | 2.26 | 2.48 |
| cbys. | 100 lbs. | 2.73 | 2.98 |
| 56%, bbls | 100 lbs. | 4.15 | 4.40 |
| cbys. | 100 lbs. | 4.65 | 4.90 |
| 70%, bbls | 100 lbs. | 5.17 | 5.42 |
| cbys. | 100 lbs. | 5.67 | 5.92 |
| 80%, bbls | 100 lbs. | 5.89 | 6.14 |
| cbys. | 100 lbs. | 6.39 | 6.64 |
| glacial, nat., CP., cbys. | 100 lbs. | 14.00 | — |
| 99.5%, bbls | 100 lbs. | 7.62 | 7.87 |
| cbys. | 100 lbs. | 8.12 | 8.37 |
| USP, bbls | 100 lbs. | 10.25 | -10.50 |
| cbys. | 100 lbs. | 10.75 | -11.00 |
| synth., 99.5%, al. dms., | 100 lbs. | 8.43 | 8.68 |
| cbys. | 100 lbs. | 8.93 | 9.18 |
| USP, al. dms | 100 lbs. | 10.25 | -10.50 |
| cbys. | 100 lbs. | 10.75 | -11.00 |
| pure, 80%, bbls | 100 lbs. | 3.28 | 3.53 |
| cbys. | 100 lbs. | 3.78 | 4.03 |
| 36%, bbls | 100 lbs. | 3.66 | 3.91 |
| cbys. | 100 lbs. | 4.16 | 4.41 |
| 60%, bbls | 100 lbs. | 6.15 | 6.40 |
| cbys. | 100 lbs. | 6.65 | 6.90 |
| 80%, bbls | 100 lbs. | 7.68 | 7.93 |
| cbys. | 100 lbs. | 8.18 | 8.43 |

Acetic acid price differentials above are for c.l. and l.c.l. quantities; the prices apply div'd at destination in the following States: Conn., Dela., D. of C., Md., Mass., N. J., N. Y., N. and S. Car., R. I., Penna., and Va. For all other States except Wash., Ore. and Calif., prices are f.o.b. works, frt. equalized.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Acetic, anhydride, dms., c.l., frt. alld. | lb. | .10¾ | .11¼ |
| l.c.l., dms., frt. alld | lb. | .12 | .13 |
| Acetylsalicylic, special, USP, fine cryst., gran., 200-lb. bbls. | lb. | .45 | — |
| standard, USP, fine cryst., gran., 20 or 40 mesh, 200-lb. bbls. | lb. | .40 | — |
| powd., 80 mesh, 200-lb. bbls. | lb. | .40 | — |
| Anthranilic, refd., bbls | lb. | 1.15 | 1.20 |
| tech., bbls | lb. | .75 | — |
| Arsenous, tech. (see Arsenic, White). | | | |
| USP, powd., dms., kegs | lb. | .22 | .25 |
| Ascorbic, bots., dms | oz. | 2.75 | 3.00 |
| Battery, cbys, c.l., E. works, 100 lbs. | | 1.60 | — |
| l.c.l., 25 or more, E. works, 100 lbs. | | 1.85 | — |
| 10-24, E. works | 100 lbs. | 1.95 | — |
| 1-9, E. works | 100 lbs. | 2.55 | — |
| Benzoic, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more | lb. | .43 | — |
| 1,000 to 3,900 lbs | lb. | .44 | — |
| 900 lbs. or less | lb. | .47 | — |
| USP, bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more | lb. | .54 | — |
| 1,000 to 3,900 lbs | lb. | .55 | — |
| 900 lbs. or less | lb. | .58 | .69 |
| dms., 4,000 lbs. or more | lb. | .55 | .56 |
| 1,000 to 3,900 lbs | lb. | .56 | (57 |
| 900 lbs. or less | lb. | .59 | .60 |
| Boric, tech., 99.5%, gran., bbls., contracts, 80 tons, dlvd. tor. | | 106.00 | — |
| c.l., dlvd | ton. | 111.00 | — |
| l.c.l., ex whse | ton. | 118.00 | -123.00 |
| powd., bbls., contracts, 80 tons, dlvd., ten. | | 111.00 | — |
| c.l., dlvd | ton. | 116.00 | — |
| l.c.l., dlvd | ton. | 123.00 | -138.00 |
| sks., contracts, 80 tons, dlvd. | ton. | 96.00 | — |
| c.l., dlvd | ton. | 101.00 | — |
| l.c.l., ex whse | ton. | 123.00 | -138.00 |
| sks., contracts, 80 tons, dlvd. | ton. | 101.00 | — |
| c.l., dlvd | ton. | 106.00 | — |
| l.c.l., ex whse | ton. | 113.00 | -128.00 |
| USP, $25 per ton higher. | | | |
| Broenner's, bbls | lb. | 1.11 | — |
| Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., S. Charleston, W. Va. | lb. | .22 | — |
| l.c.l., same basis | lb. | .23 | — |
| tanks, same basis | lb. | .21 | — |
| Camphoric, cns | lb. | 5.50 | 5.70 |
| Capric, dms | lb. | .12 | .12½ |
| Caproic, dms., works | lb. | .35 | .40 |
| Carbolic (see Phenol). | | | |
| Castor oil, split, dms | lb. | .12½ | .13 |
| Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., works | lb. | .0350 | — |
| 5-drum lots, works | lb. | .04 | — |
| single drum | lb. | .05 | — |
| tanks, works | lb. | .03 | — |
| Acid Chromic, 99%, dms., c.l., dlvd. N. Y. | lb. | .15¼ | — |
| l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. N. Y. | lb. | .15¾ | — |
| Dms., smaller quantities, dlvd., N. Y. | lb. | .16¼ | .17¼ |
| Cinnamic, refd., bots | lb. | 2.85 | 3.25 |
| Citric, cryst., grain., bbls., car lots | lb. | .20 | — |
| 10,000-lb. lots, one shipt. | lb. | .20½ | — |
| smaller lots | lb. | .21 | — |
| anhyd., gran., dms., 10,000 lbs., 1 shipt. | lb. | .23 | — |
| smaller lots | lb. | .23½ | — |

Citric acid quotations on powder are ½c. higher than on granular. Keg packing is ½c. higher than barrels. Prices are f.o.b., N. Y. Chicago and St. Louis deliveries are ½c. higher than N. Y.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cleve's, bbls | lb. | .57 | — |
| Coconut oil, dms. | lb. | .09¼ | .09¾ |
| Corn, dist., dms | lb. | .08¼ | .08¾ |
| Cottonseed oil, dist., dms | lb. | .06½ | .07 |
| tanks | lb. | .06 | — |
| Cresylic, high-boil, dom., c.l., works, frt equid. | gal. | .49 | — |
| l.c.l., same basis | gal. | .50 | — |
| Special blends, dom., c.l., frt. equaled. | gal. | .58 | — |
| l.c.l., same basis | gal. | .59 | — |
| low-boil, dms., c.l., works frt. equaled. | gal. | .55 | — |
| l.c.l., same basis | gal. | .56 | — |
| imported, pale, dms | gal. | .48 | .54 |
| Crotonic, bbls., dlvd | lb. | .21 | — |
| smaller containers, dlvd | lb. | .50 | — |
| Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital) | | | |
| Formic, dom., seaboard, 90% cbys., f.o.b. stock points, c.l. | lb. | .10½ | — |
| l.c.l., 25 and over. | lb. | .11 | — |
| 1-24 | lb. | .11½ | — |
| inland territory, cbys., c.l. | lb. | .1185 | — |
| l.c.l., 25 and over | lb. | .1235 | — |
| 1-24 | lb. | .1285 | — |
| southern territory, cbys., c.l., | lb. | .1170 | .1240 |
| l.c.l., 25 and over | lb. | .1220 | .1290 |
| 1-24 | lb. | .1270 | .1320 |
| Fumaric, bbls | lb. | .75 | — |
| Gallic, tech., bbls | lb. | .70 | .75 |
| N. F., VI, bbls., 200 lbs., 5 or more | lb. | .77 | — |
| single bbls | lb. | .80 | — |
| fib. dms., 25 lbs | lb. | .81 | — |
| Gamma, bbls | lb. | .85 | — |
| Gluconic, tech., 50%, bbls., 500 lbs. | lb. | .20 | — |
| H, bbls | lb. | .45 | — |
| Hydriodic, 47%, bots | lb. | 2.30 | — |
| 5-lb. bots | lb. | 2.51 | — |
| 57%, bots | lb. | 2.75 | 2.90 |
| Hydrobromic, 10% dilut., USP, | lb. | .20 | .21 |
| pure, 34% conct., cbys | lb. | .42 | .44 |
| Hydrochloric (see Muriatic). | | | |
| Hydrocyanic, cyls, works | lb. | .80 | 1.00 |
| Hydrofluoric, 30%, bbls | lb. | .07 | .07½ |
| lead cbys | lb. | .09 | .09½ |
| 48%, lead cbys | lb. | .11½ | .12 |
| 52%, lead cbys | lb. | .12½ | .13 |
| 60%, lead cbys | lb. | .15 | .15½ |
| Hydrofluosilic, 30-35%, 420 lb. bbls. | lb. | .09 | .09½ |
| Hypophosphorus, USP, 30%, djns. | lb. | .75 | .80 |
| Lactic, tech., dark, 22%, bbls., c.l., works | 100 lbs. | 2.50 | — |
| l.c.l., bbls., works | 100 lbs. | 2.75 | — |
| cbys., works | 100 lbs. | 3.75 | — |
| 44%, bbls., c.l., works, | 100 lbs. | 5.50 | — |
| l.c.l., bbls., works | 100 lbs. | 5.75 | — |
| cbys., works | 100 lbs. | 6.75 | — |
| light, 22%, bbls., c.l., works, | 100 lbs. | 3.50 | — |
| l.c.l., bbls., works | 100 lbs. | 3.75 | — |
| cbys., works | 100 lbs. | 4.75 | — |
| 44%, bbls., c.l., works, | 100 lbs. | 6.50 | — |
| l.c.l., bbls., works | 100 lbs. | 6.75 | — |
| cbys., works | 100 lbs. | 7.75 | — |
| 50%, edible, 20 and over, bbls., cbys. | lb. | .10½ | .11¼ |
| plastic grade | lb. | .12¼ | .13¾ |
| 5 to 19, edible, bbls., cbys., | lb. | .11 | .12 |
| plastic grade | lb. | .12¾ | .13¾ |
| 1 to 4, edible, bbls., cbys., | lb. | .11¼ | .12½ |
| plastic grade | lb. | .13¼ | .14½ |
| 80%, 5 and over, bbls., cbys. | lb. | .21 | .22 |
| 1 to 4 bbls., cbys | lb. | .21½ | .22½ |
| USP, XI, 85%, cbys | lb. | .43 | .45 |
| USP, VIII, 75%, cbys | lb. | .41 | .43 |
| Lauric, dist., tech., dms | lb. | .11¾ | .12¾ |
| Laurent's, bbls | lb. | .45 | — |
| Linseed oil, dark, dms | lb. | .10 | .10½ |
| light, dms | lb. | .11 | .11½ |
| extra white, dist., dms | lb. | .11¾ | .12¼ |
| Maleic, powd., dms | lb. | .30 | — |
| anhydride, dms., c.l. | lb. | .25 | — |
| dms., l.c.l. | lb. | .26 | — |
| Malic powd., kegs | lb. | .47 | — |
| Mandelic, bots. | lb. | 2.30 | — |
| dms., 1,000 lbs | lb. | 1.90 | — |
| smaller lots | lb. | 2.15 | — |
| Mixed, tanks, nitric unit | lb. | .05 | .06 |
| sulphuric unit | lb. | .0085 | .009 |
| Molybdic, kgs., works | lb. | .95 | 1.10 |
| Monochloroacetic, tech., bbls | lb. | .15 | .18 |
| Monosulphonic, bbls. | lb. | 1.50 | — |
| Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., E. works | 100 lbs. | 1.50 | — |
| l.c.l., 25 and over, E. works | 100 lbs. | 1.75 | — |
| 10 to 24, works | 100 lbs. | 1.85 | — |
| 1 to 9, works | 100 lbs. | 2.45 | — |
| tanks, works | 100 lbs. | 1.05 | — |
| 20°, cbys., c.l., E. works, | 100 lbs. | 1.75 | — |
| l.c.l. 25 and over, works, | 100 lbs. | 2.00 | — |
| 10 to 24, works | 100 lbs. | 2.10 | — |
| 1 to 9 works | 100 lbs. | 2.70 | — |
| tanks, works | 100 lbs. | 1.15 | — |
| Acid, muriatic, 22°, cbys., c.l., E. works | 100 lbs. | 2.25 | — |
| l.c.l., 25 and over, works, | 160 lbs. | 2.50 | — |
| 10 to 24, works | 100 lbs. | 2.60 | — |
| 1 to 9, works | 100 lbs. | 2.20 | — |
| tanks, works | 100 lbs. | 1.65 | — |
| cryst., gran., bbls., car lots | lb. | .21 | — |
| 6-lb. bots | lb. | .18½ | — |
| consumers, cbys | lb. | .08 | — |
| 6-lb. bots | lb. | .20 | — |
| Myristic, dist., dms | lb. | .15¾ | .16¼ |
| Naphthenic, acidity, 120-200 dms., c.l. | lb. | .07 | — |
| 210-230, dms., c.l | lb. | .09 | — |
| 240-280 dms., c.l | lb. | .10 | — |
| Sludge, dms., c.l | lb. | .05 | — |
| Nitric, 36°, cbys., c.l., E. works, | 100 lbs. | 5.00 | — |
| l.c.l., 25 and over, E. works | 100 lbs. | 5.25 | — |
| 10 to 24, works | 100 lbs. | 5.35 | — |
| 1 to 9 works | 100 lbs. | 5.95 | — |
| 38°, cbys., c.l., E. works, | 100 lbs. | 5.50 | — |
| Western works | 100 lbs. | 5.75 | — |
| l.c.l., 25 and over, E. works | 100 lbs. | 5.75 | — |
| 10 to 24, works | 100 lbs. | 5.85 | — |
| 1 to 9, works | 100 lbs. | 6.45 | — |
| 40°, cbys., c.l., E. works, | 100 lbs. | 6.00 | — |
| l.c.l., 25 and over, E. works | 100 lbs. | 6.25 | — |
| 10 to 24, works | 100 lbs. | 6.35 | — |
| 1 to 9, works | 100 lbs. | 6.95 | — |
| 42°, cbys., c.l., E. works, | 100 lbs. | 6.50 | — |
| l.c.l., 25 and over, works, | 100 lbs. | 6.75 | — |
| 10 to 24, works | 100 lbs. | 6.85 | — |
| 1 to 9, works | 100 lbs. | 7.45 | — |
| C.P., USP., dealers, cbys | lb. | .11½ | — |
| 7-lb. bots | lb. | .22½ | — |
| consumers, cbys | lb. | .13 | — |
| 7-lb. bots | lb. | .24 | — |
| Oleum (see sulphuric fuming). | | | |
| Oxalic, dom., bbls., c.l., works, | lb. | .10¾ | — |
| 10,000 lbs., and over | lb. | .11 | — |
| smaller quantities | lb. | .12 | .14 |
| Palm oil, white, dist., dms | lb. | .06¼ | .06¾ |
| tanks | lb. | .05¾ | — |
| Phenylacetic, bots | lb. | 1.75 | 3.00 |
| Phosphoric, ortho, tech., 50%, cbys. | lb. | .06 | — |
| 75%, cbys | lb. | .07½ | — |
| USP, 85%, s. g. 1,710 cbys., 180 lbs. | lb. | .12 | — |
| 50%, s. g., 1,347 cbys., 70 lbs. | lb. | .12 | — |
| djns., 25 lbs | lb. | .15 | — |
| 10%, dilut., cbys., djns | lb. | .07 | .07½ |
| Picramic, kgs | lb. | .65 | .70 |
| Picric, bbls | lb. | .35 | — |
| Propionic ref., cbys., works | lb. | .25 | Nom. |
| dms., works | lb. | .22 | Nom. |
| tech., cbys., works | lb. | .20 | Nom. |
| dms., works | lb. | .16 | Nom. |
| Pyrogallic, tech., lump, powd., bbls. | lb. | 1.05 | — |
| cns. | lb. | 1.10 | — |
| USP, cryst., cns | lb. | 1.45 | 1.63 |
| resubl., cns | lb. | 2.05 | 2.15 |
| Pyroligneous, bbls., dlvd. E. gal. | | .25 | — |
| Ricinoleic, com'l, split (see Acid, castor oil, split). | | | |
| tech. dms., c.l., works | lb. | .27 | — |
| l.c.l., dms., works | lb. | .28 | .33 |
| Salicylic, tech., bbls | lb. | .33 | — |
| USP, bbls | lb. | .35 | .40 |
| Sebacic, C.P., bbls., works | lb. | No prices | |
| tech., bbls., works | lb. | No prices | |
| Soybean oil, dist., dms | lb. | .08 | .09½ |
| Stearic, distil., double pressed, bgs., dlvd. | lb. | .10½ | .11¾ |
| single pressed, bgs., dlvd. | lb. | .10 | .11 |
| triple pressed, bgs., dlvd. | lb. | .13½ | .14¼ |
| saponif., double pressed, bgs., dlvd. | lb. | .10¾ | .11¾ |
| triple pressed, bgs., dlvd. | lb. | .12½ | .14½ |
| Succinic, bbls | lb. | .75 | — |
| Sulphanilic, CP, bots., works. | lb. | 1.60 | 1.68 |
| tech., dms., works | lb. | .17 | — |
| Sulphonaphthenic, dms | lb. | .04 | .10 |
| Sulphuric, 60°, cbys., c.l., E. works. | 100lbs. | 1.25 | — |
| l.c.l., 25 and over, works. | 100lbs. | 1.50 | — |
| 10 to 24, works | 100 lbs. | 1.60 | — |
| 1 to 9, works | 100 lbs. | 2.20 | — |
| tanks, E. works | ton. | 13.00 | — |
| 66°, cbys., c.l., E. works | 100 lbs. | 1.50 | — |
| l.c.l., 25 and over, works. | 100 lbs. | 1.75 | — |
| 10 to 24, works | 100 lbs. | 1.85 | — |
| 1 to 9, works | 100 lbs. | 2.45 | — |
| tanks, E. works | ton. | 16.50 | — |
| 98°, tanks, works | ton. | 17.50 | — |
| C.P., USP, dealers, cbys | lb. | .06½ | — |
| 9-lb. bots | lb. | .16½ | — |
| consumers, cbys | lb. | .08 | — |
| 9-lb. bots | lb. | .18 | — |
| fuming, 20%, tanks, E. works. | ton. | 18.50 | — |
| 65%, tanks, E. works | ton. | 36.00 | — |
| Tannic, tech., bbls., dms | lb. | .40 | .47 |
| USP, fluffy, bbls., 1,000 lbs.— | | | |
| 100-lb. lots | lb. | .90 | — |
| 25-lb. lots | lb. | .93 | — |
| powd., bbls., 1,000 lbs | lb. | .78 | — |
| smaller lots | lb. | .80 | — |
| Tartaric, USP, dom., cryst. gran., powd., bbls., 10,000 lbs. or more, one shipment. | lb. | .27½ | — |
| kgs. | lb. | .28½ | — |
| smaller quantities | lb. | .27¾ | — |
| Tobias, bbls | lb. | .60 | .65 |
| Trichloroacetic, bots | lb. | 2.00 | 2.50 |
| Tungstic, CP, kgs., wks | lb. | 2.35 | 2.55 |
| Chem. grade, kgs., wks | lb. | 1.70 | 1.80 |
| Aconite, leaves, bls | lb. | .25 | .26 |
| Root, bls | lb. | .25 | .26 |
| Aconitine, amorph., bots | oz. | 17.00 | -18.00 |
| vis. | gr. | .06 | .09 |
| cryst., bots | oz. | 30.00 | — |
| vis. | gr. | .09 | .11 |
| Adeps lanae, anhyd., dms | lb. | .17½ | .19 |
| hyd., dms | lb. | .16 | .18 |
| Agar 1, bls | lb. | 1.25 | 1.30 |
| 3, bls | lb. | .80 | Nom. |
| Agaric, white, bls | lb. | 3.00 | Nom. |

## Acacia—Aldehyde Bisulphite

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Albumen, blood, dark, flake, bgs., f.o.b. Chicago, frt. alld. | lb. | .13 | — |
| pow'd, grade A, same basis, ton lots | lb. | .15 | — |
| smaller lots, same basis | lb. | .18 | — |
| light, dom., flake, dms., f.o.b. Chicago, frt. alld. | lb. | .52 | .60 |
| import, bgs | lb. | .60 | Nom. |
| egg, ed., dom., cryst., bbls | lb. | .60 | .64 |
| dom., pwd., dms., bbls. | lb. | .65 | .69 |
| import, cs. | lb. | .63 | .65 |
| Alcohol, amyl (see also Fusel oil, refd.), ex pentane dms., c.l., frt. alld. | lb. | .111 | — |
| l.c.l., frt. alld | lb. | .121 | — |
| tanks, frt. alld | lb. | .101 | — |
| Benzyl, cans | lb. | .68 | — |
| drums | lb. | 63 | — |
| Butyl, normal, cns., works | lb. | .12½ | .14⅛ |
| dms., c.l., frt. alld | lb. | .08 | — |
| l.c.l., frt. alld | lb. | .08½ | — |
| tanks, frt. alld | lb. | .07 | — |
| tankwagon, frt. alld | lb. | .07½ | — |
| secondary, dms., c.l., frt. pd., E. of Miss. R. | lb. | .06½ | — |
| l.c.l., same terms | lb. | .07 | — |
| tanks, same terms | lb. | .05½ | — |
| tertiary, denaturing, dms., frt. alld. | lb. | .14 | — |
| Capryl, pure, dms., works | lb. | 2.50 | — |
| tech., dms., works | lb. | .85 | — |
| Cetyl, dom., C.P., fiber ctns., 1,000 lbs. | lb. | 1.50 | — |
| 500 lbs. | lb. | 1.70 | — |
| 100 lbs. | lb. | 1.80 | — |
| 25 lbs. | lb. | 1.90 | — |
| 5 lbs. | lb. | 2.00 | — |
| com'l., dms | lb. | .96 | — |
| import, 85%, 100-lb. dms | lb. | .88 | — |
| 5 to 10 lbs. | lb. | .75 | — |
| com'l., dms., 350 lbs. | lb. | .45 | — |
| Cinnamic, bots | lb. | 2.00 | 2.90 |
| Denatured, CD14, dms., c.l., works, E. | gal. | .27½ | — |
| l.c.l., works, dms | gal. | .31½ | — |
| tanks, E., works | gal. | .21½ | — |

Prices for territories other than E. of Rockies are 4c. per gal., in tanks, and 5c. per gal., in dms., higher. Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| SDI, 190 pf., bbls., c.l., E. works. | gal. | .26½ | — |
| 19 bbls., E. works | gal. | .28½ | — |
| 1 to 18 bbls., E. works, | gal. | .31½ | — |
| dms., c.l., E. works | gal. | .25½ | — |
| 19 dms., E. works | gal. | .27½ | — |
| | gal. | .30½ | — |
| tanks, E. works | gal. | .19½ | — |

Anhydrous, 2c. per gal. higher.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| SD-2B., dms., c.l., works, E. | gal. | .24½ | — |
| 19 dms., works, E. | gal. | .26½ | — |
| 1 to 18 dms., works, E. | gal. | .29½ | — |
| tanks, E., works | gal. | .18½ | — |
| SD23-G, works, E., dms. | gal. | .30 | — |
| 19 dms. | gal. | .32 | — |
| 1 to 18 dms | gal. | .35 | — |
| tanks | gal. | .24 | — |

Prices for territories other than E. of Rockies are 4c. per gal., in tanks, and 5c. per gal., in dms., higher.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Special solvent, dms., c.l., E. works. | gal. | .26½ | — |
| 20 dms., E. works | gal. | .28½ | — |
| 1 to 19 dms., E. works, | gal. | .31½ | — |
| tanks, E. works | gal. | .20½ | — |

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Diacetone, acetone-free, contract, dms., c.l., dlvd. | lb. | .09 | — |
| l.c.l., dlvd | lb. | .09¼ | — |
| cns., works | lb. | .13½ | .15½ |
| tanks, dlvd | lb. | .08 | — |
| tech., contract, dms., c.l., dlvd. | lb. | .08¼ | — |
| l.c.l., dlvd | lb. | .09 | — |
| cns., works | lb. | .12 | .15 |
| tanks, dlvd | lb. | .07½ | — |
| Ethyl, 190 pf., ex molasses, bbls., c.l. | gal. | 4.53 | — |
| 19 bbls | gal. | 4.56½ | — |
| 1 to 18 bbls | gal. | 4.59½ | — |
| dms., c.l. | gal. | 4.49 | — |
| 19 dms | gal. | 4.55½ | — |
| 1 to 18 dms | gal. | 4.58½ | — |
| tanks | gal. | 4.48 | — |
| absolute, dms., c.l. | gal. | 4.84½ | — |
| 19 dms | gal. | 4.88 | — |
| 1 to 18 dms | gal. | 4.91 | — |
| Grain alcohol 25c. gal. higher. | | | |
| Furfuryl, tech., cns., works | lb. | .35 | — |
| dms., c.l., 33,000 lbs., works, | lb. | .20 | — |
| l.c.l., 500 lbs. and more, works. | lb. | .25 | — |
| Isoamyl, primary, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. | lb. | .27 | — |
| cans, works | lb. | .32 | — |
| Isobutyl, refd., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies | lb. | .0680 | — |
| l.c.l., same terms | lb. | .0730 | — |
| tanks, same terms | lb. | .0580 | — |
| Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms., 5 gal., f.o.b. dest. | gal. | .65 | — |
| 55 gal., c.l., same basis. | gal. | .33½ | — |
| l.c.l., same basis | gal. | .38½ | — |
| tanks, frt., alld. | gal. | .28½ | — |
| 99% dms., 5 gal., same basis, | gal. | .65 | — |
| 55 gal., c.l., same basis, | gal. | .36 | — |
| l.c.l., same basis | gal. | .41 | — |
| tanks, same basis | gal. | .31 | — |
| Methyl (see Methanol). | | | |
| Phenylethyl, bots., cns | lb. | 2.50 | 3.35 |
| Propyl, normal, dms., works, | gal. | .70 | — |
| Tetrahydrofurfuryl, dms., contract, f.o.b. Waverly, N. Y., | lb. | .44 | — |
| 450 lb. lots, same basis. | lb. | .50 | — |
| cns., f.o.b., Cedar Rapids, Ia. | lb. | .55 | — |
| Aldehol, denat, grade, dms., tanks, works. | gal. | .70 | .72 |
| Aldehyde bisulphite, bbls., dlvd., | lb. | .17 | — |
| smaller containers | lb. | .20 | — |

## Aldol—Anilin Salt

Aldol, 95%, 55 and 110 gal. dms., c.l., works..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
5 and 10 gal. dms., works, lb. .15 - —
Aletris root, bgs.....lb. .37 - .38
Alizarin (see Red, alizarin).
Alkanet root, bgs.....lb. .11 - .12
Aloe, Barbados, true, cs.....lb. .85 - .90
Cape, cs.....lb. .18½- .20
Curacao, cs.....lb. .43 - .44
gourds, bbls.....lb. .80 - .85
Socotrine, kgs.....lb. .40 - .45
Aloin, 140-lb. bbls.....lb. 2.65 - 2.80
100-lb. kgs.....lb. 2.67 - 2.82
25-lb. nb. dms.....lb. 2.74 - 2.89
Alphanaphthol, bbls.....lb. .52 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls.....lb. .32 - —
Althea root, USP, cube cut, bbls., lb. .30 - .32
peeled, bls.....lb. .24 - .25
Alum, ammonia, burnt, USP, bbls., kgs..lb. .16 - .18
gran., bbls., works....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
dlvd. N.Y., Phila...100 lbs. 3.15 - —
lump, bbls., works....100 lbs. 3.40 - —
dlvd., N.Y., Phila..100 lbs. 3.40 - —
powd., bbls., works...100 lbs. 3.55 - —
dlvd. N. Y., Phila...100 lbs. 3.55 - —

Ammonia alum prices are for contract and open market; f.o.b. Phila.; frt. equalized with Marcus Hook, Boston, Atlanta, or Joliet; rail or water rates, whichever is lower. L.c.l. quantities must carry l.c.l. rate applying; for truck or ex warehouse deliveries all metrop. zones (except N. Y.) add l.c.l. rail or water rate, whichever is lower, from shipping or equalization point; dlvd. N. Y. prices apply to truck or ex warehouse

Alum, potash, gran., bbls., works, 100 lbs. 3.40 - —
dlvd., N.Y., Phila..100 lbs. 3.40 - —
lump, bbls., works....100 lbs. 3.65 - —
dlvd. N.Y., Phila..100 lbs. 3.65 - —
powd., bbls., works....100 lbs. 3.80 - —
dlvd. N.Y., Phila..100 lbs. 3.80 - —

Potash alum prices on same basis as those for ammonia alum.

Potash-chrome, bbls. .....lb. .06¼- .06½
Soda, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....100 lbs. 4.25 - 5.00
Alumina acetate, 20%, normal solut., bbls., c.l., dlvd..lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .09 - —
33%, basic solut., bbls., c.l., dlvd..lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .12 - —
basic powd., bbls., dlvd...lb. .40 - —
smaller containers, dlvd. lb. .50 - —
Chloride, anhyd., com'l, dms., (extra), 45,000 lbs. and over, works..lb. .06 - —
12,000 to 40,000 lbs., works..lb. .07 - —
1,100 to 11,000 lbs., works, lb. .08 - —
140 to 875 lbs., works.lb. .09 - —
100 lbs., or less, works.lb. .10 - —
cryst., com'l, dms., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., dms., works.....lb. .06½- —
solution, 32 deg., cbys., c.l., works..lb. .02½- —
l.c.l., cbys., works.....lb. .03½- —
Formate, 30%, solut., bbls., c.l., dlvd..lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .15 - —
Hydrate, heavy, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0290- —
l.c.l., bbls., works.....lb. .03½- —
bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .0260- —
light, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., bgs., dlvd.....lb. .12½- —
Alumina hydrate, light, bbls., c.l., dlvd..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., bbls., dlvd.....lb. .13 - —
Oleate, dms., contr.....lb. .16¾- —
open order .....lb. .17½- .18½
Palmitate, precip., bbls.....lb. .23 - —
Resinate, precip., dms., dlvd.lb. .15 - —
Stearate, precip., bbls., ctns., c.l..lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., ton .....lb. .17 - —
less than ton.....lb. .21 - —
Sulphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 1.15 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald.. 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald.. 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.75 - —
Aluminum, 98-99%, c.l.....lb. .20 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .21 - —
paste, lining, extra fine, dms., 1,500 lbs..lb. .65 —
ink, dms., 1,500 lbs....lb. .75 —
standard, dms., 1,500 lbs..lb. .45 - —
powder, lining, extra fine, dms., 1,500 lbs..lb. .92 - —
standard, dms., 1,500 lbs.lb. .57 - —
litho, extra brilliant, dms., 1,500 lbs..lb. .45 - —
extra fine, dms., 1,500 lbs.lb. .47 - —
lining, dms., 1,500 lbs....lb. .57 - —
standard, dms., 1,500 lbs..lb. .42 - —
rubber compound, dms., 1,500 lbs..lb. .40 - —
unpolished, dms., 1,500 lbs.lb. .37 - —
varnish, extra brilliant, dms., 1,500 lbs..lb. .48 - —
extra fine, dms., 1,500 lbs.lb. .47 - —
standard, dms., 1,500 lbs.lb. .42 - —

Aluminum paste and powder prices for lots smaller than 1,500 lbs. are 5c. per lb. higher for less than 200 lbs.; 2c. per lb. higher for 200-400 lbs.; and 1c. per lb. higher for 400-1,500 lbs., for partial shipments on contracts, prices are 3c. per lb. higher on lots of less than 200 lbs.; 1c. per lb. higher for 200-400 lbs.; and ½c. per lb. higher for 400-1,500 lbs.; for containers smaller than drums, prices are 1c. per lb. higher for 100 lbs.; 1½c. per lb. for 50 lbs.; 3c. per lb. for 10 lbs.; 5c. per lb. for 2 lbs.; 8c. per lb. for 1 lb.; and 12c. per lb. for ½ lb.; on single shipments of 5,000 lbs. prices are 1c. per lb. lower; for 80,000 lbs. prices are 2c. per lb. lower. Transportation allowed East of Mississippi.

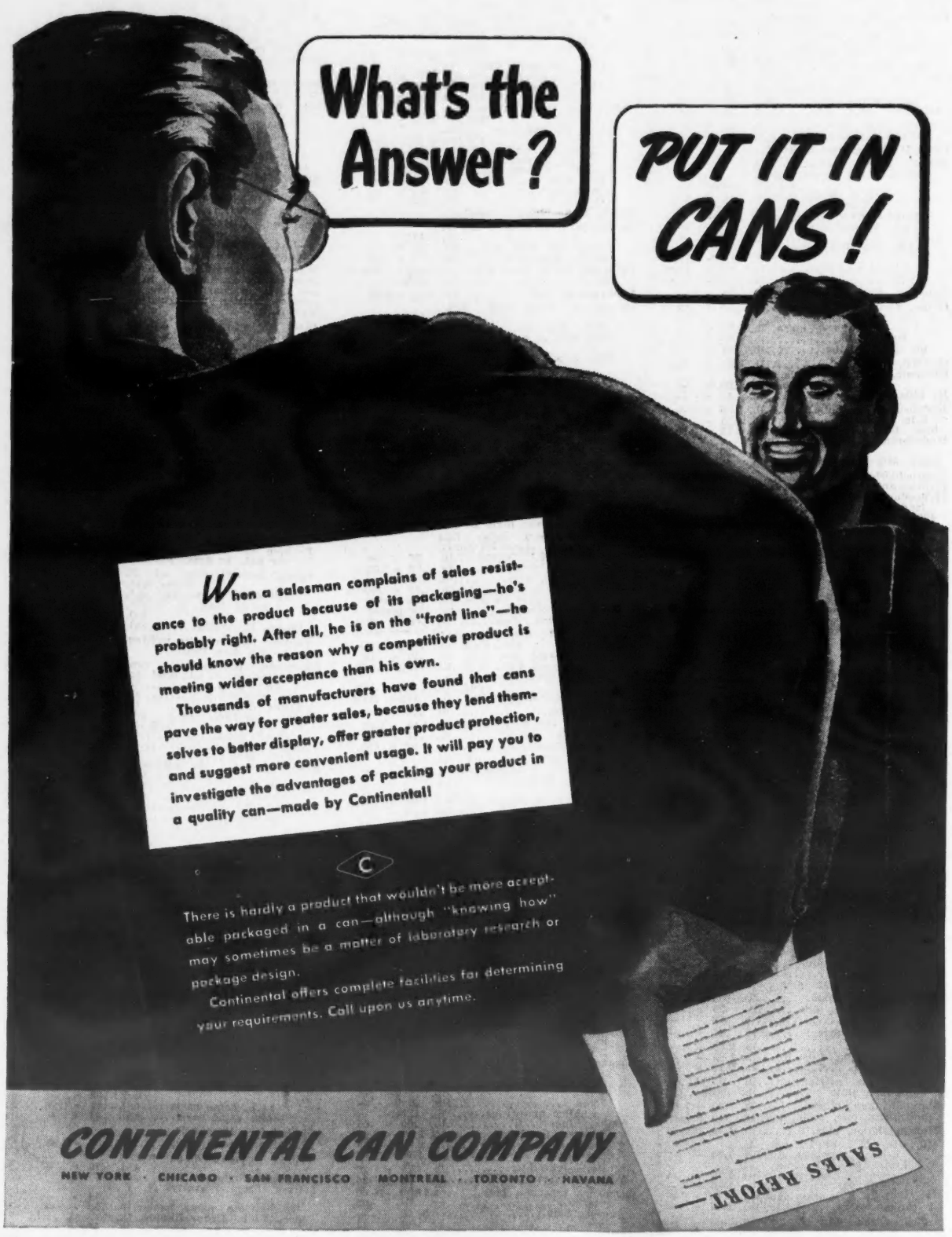
Ambergris, gray, tins.....oz. 17.00 -36.00
Aminopyrine, nb., dms., 100 lbs. lb. 4.00 - —
bots., 5 lbs. .....lb. 4.22 - 4.26
Ammonia, acetate, bbls., kgs., dlvd..lb. .37 - .38
dms., dlvd.....lb. .33 - .34
Aldehyde, dms.....lb. .68 - .70
Anhydrous, fertilizer, com't, tanks (50,000 lbs.), works..lb. .04½- —
refrigeration, tanks, works.. lb. .06 - —
pure, cyls., dlvd., met. N.Y.lb. .16 - —

Anhydrous ammonia in cylinders is quoted on a nationwide schedule of delivered and stock point prices in all States.

Aqua, 26°, cbys.....lb. .05 - —
dms., c.l. .....lb. .02 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .03½- —
tanks (on $NH_3$ content), f.o.b. S. Chicago or Detroit. lb. .04 - —
grade B (ammonia liquor) tanks (on $NH_3$ content), f.o.b. Chicago or Detroit, lb. .03¾- —
Benzoate, dms., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .40 - .42
1,000 lbs. to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .41 - .43
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .42 - .46
kgs., 4,000 lbs. or more....lb. .40 - —
1,000 lbs., to 3,900 lbs...lb. .41 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .42 - —
Bicarbonate, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., N. Y....100 lbs. 5.71 - —
Bichromate, bbls.....lb. .30 - .32
Bifluoride, bbls.....lb. .14½- .16¼
Borate, bbls., kgs.....lb. .15 - .16
Bromide, gran., bbls.....lb. .25 - —
bxs. .....lb. .33 - .30
kgs. .....lb. .26 - —
Carbonate, tech., dom., bbls. lb. .08 - .12¼
imported, csks. .....lb. .06 - .12¼
USP, lump, dms.....lb. .08 - .17
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .09 - .25
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac, sal).
USP, gran., 225 lb. bbls....lb. .12 - .18
100 lb. kgs. .....lb. .15 - —
Citrate, dms.....lb. .80 - —
cns. .....lb. .28 - —
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .17 - .19
Hydroxide, (see Ammonia, aqua),
Hypophosphite, dms.....lb. 1.25 - 1.27
jars .....lb. 1.35 - —
Iodide, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 3.52 - —
jars .....lb. 3.45 - —
Linoleate, 50%, anhyd., bbls. lb. .11 - —
Molybdate, kgs., wks.....lb. 1.05 - 1.20
Nitrate, tech., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.90 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.80 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.05 - —
Oleate, dms.....lb. .11 - —
Oxalate, neutral, powd., bbls., kgs..lb. .19 - .20
pure, gran.....lb. .32 - —
Perchlorate, kegs .....lb. .16 - .18
Persulphate, kgs.....lb. .21 - .22
Phosphate, dibasic, N.F.V., bls., lb. .27 - —
kgs. .....lb. .29 - —
tech., bbls., c.l. .....lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09 - .10
monobasic, crude (fert. grade), 11% N 48% phos-bulk, f.o.b. E. works.. unit-ton. 1.30 & .70
pure, bbls. .....lb. .40 - .45
tech., bbls., c.l. .....lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09 - .10
Salicylate, U.S.P., kgs.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Silicofluoride, im., 350-lb. bbls., f.o.b. N.Y..lb. .09 - —
5 bbls., same basis.....lb. .08½- —
Stearate, anhydrous .....lb. .22 - —
paste .....lb. .06½- —
Sulphate, dom., bulk, c.l., f.o.b. Aug. shipt..ton. 26.75 - —

Ammonia sulphate prices are f.o.b. cars nearest Atlantic or Gulf port, and/or $1 per ton less than above prices f.o.b. cars nearest inland producing oven, whichever is lower to destination.

Sulphide, liquid, 40-45%, basis 100%, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .12 - .13
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .07½- —
red, 49%, cbys., works.....lb. .07½- —
dms., works.....lb. .05½- —
yellow, 33%, cbys., works..lb. .07½- —
dms., works.....lb. .05½- —
Sulphocyanide, pure, 96-100%, kgs..lb. .55 - .75
Ammoniac, gum (see Gum, ammoniac).
sal. gray, dom., bbls., c.l., 100 lbs. 5.50 - 5.75
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.70
white, gran., dom., bbls., contracts, N. Y., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 4.90 - 5.05
import, csks. .....100 lbs. 4.90 - 5.05
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .11½- .13½
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12 - .14
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .10½- .12½
cns., works.....lb. .16 - .18
ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt., alld..lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., frt., alld.....lb. .11½- —
tanks, frt., alld.....lb. .09½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol amyl).
Butyrate, dms., 50 gal., returnable..lb. .75 - —
Caproate, cns.....lb. 2.75 - —
Chloride, normal, dms., works, lb. .56 - —
small lots, works.....lb. .68 - —
mixed, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .0565- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .0665- —
tanks, works .....lb. .0465- —
Nitrite, bots.....lb. 1.80 - 1.85
Mercaptan, dms., l.c.l., works.lb. 1.10 - —
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
Salicylate, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. .61 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. .51 - —
Stearate, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .26 - —
Amylene, dms., c.l., works....lb. .102 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .09 - —
Anethol, bots. .....lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Angelica root, dom., bls.....lb. .20 - .21
import, natural, bls.....lb. .20 - .22
twisted, bls. .....lb. .28 - .30
Angostura bark, bls.....lb. .50 - .51
Aniiin oil, dms., c.l.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16 - —
tanks .....lb. .14½- —
Salt, dms., works.....lb. .22 - .24



What's the Answer?
PUT IT IN CANS!
When a salesman complains of sales resistance to the product because of its packaging—he's probably right. After all, he is on the "front line"—he should know the reason why a competitive product is meeting wider acceptance than his own.
Thousands of manufacturers have found that cans pave the way for greater sales, because they lend themselves to better display, offer greater product protection, and suggest more convenient usage. It will pay you to investigate the advantages of packing your product in a quality can—made by Continental!
C
There is hardly a product that wouldn't be more acceptable packaged in a can—although "knowing how" may sometimes be a matter of laboratory research or package design.
Continental offers complete facilities for determining your requirements. Call upon us anytime.
SALES REPORT
CONTINENTAL CAN COMPANY
NEW YORK · CHICAGO · SAN FRANCISCO · MONTREAL · TORONTO · HAVANA

Anise, Spanish, bgs.....lb. .16 - .16¼
Star, bgs. .....lb. .15½- .16
Anisic aldehyde, bots.....lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Annatto paste, bxs.....lb. .34 - .39
seed, bgs.....lb. .06½- .07
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., wks., lb. .55 - —
90%, bbls., wks.....lb. .65 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.6%, subl., bbls., lb. .65 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony chloride)
Chloride, solut., cbys.....lb. .17 - —
Metal, spot .....lb. .12 - —
Needle, powd., ton lots, bulk, lb. .12 Nom.
bbls., kgs.....lb. .14 - .16
Oxide, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .10 - .11
l.c.l., ex whse.....lb. .10½- .11¾
Salts, 65%, kgs.....lb. .25¾- .27
White pigment, bgs., f.o.b. Laredo, Tex..lb. .11½- .14½
Anthracene, bbls., kgs., ton lots, lb. 2.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.15
Apomorphine, bots.....oz. 23.20 -23.70
Archil extract, con., bbls.....lb. .21 - .27
double, bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
triple, bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
Areca nuts, powd., bbls.....lb. .10 - .11
Arecoline hydrobromide, bots..oz. 4.35 - 4.50
Argols, test 70% to 85%, basis 100%, 100 kgm., purity, 100 kilos. 82.00 -84.00
Arnica flowers, bls.....lb. .27 - .28
Root, bls.....lb. .27 - .28
Arrowroot, St. Vincent, powd., bgs..lb. .08 - .08¾
bbls. .....lb. .08½- .09
Arsenic, metal, lump, cs.....lb. .40 - .41
Chloride (arsenous), cns.....lb. 4.85 - —
Iodide (arsenous), 5-lb. bots.lb. 5.35 - —
jars .....lb. 5.20 - —
Red, import, cs.....lb. .15¾- .16¼
Trioxide (see Acid, arsenous).
White, powd., kgs., c.l.....lb. .03 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .03¾- —
Asafetida, cs. .....lb. .23 - .24
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .40 - .45
Asbestine (see Talc, N. Y. fibrous)
Asbestos fiber, 5M, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Canad. mines..ton. 42.50 - —
5R, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Canad. mines..ton. 40.00 - —
6D, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines..ton. 30.00 - —
7D, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines..ton. 25.00 - —
7F, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines..ton. 23.00 - —
7H bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines..ton. 19.00 - —
7K, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines..ton. 16.50 - —
7M bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad mines..ton. 14.00 - —
Asphaltum, Barbados, A, bgs., 20 tons, f.o.b. N. Y.....lb. .02½- —
smaller lots, f.o.b. N. Y.lb. .03½- —
AA, bgs., 20 tons, f.o.b. N.Y. lb. .08½- —
smaller lots, f.o.b. N. Y..lb. .10½- —
California, dms., c.l., f.o.b. N. Y..ton. 29.00 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.....ton. 36.50 - —
Cuban A, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. N. Y. ton. 60.00 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.....ton. 90.00 - —
B, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. N. Y..ton. 35.00 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.....ton. 55.00 - —
Egyptian, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. N. Y..lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.....lb. .15 - —
Gilsonite, brilliant black, bgs., c.l., Western shipt. points, ton. 32.90 - —
seconds, bgs., c.l., Western shipt. points..ton. 25.50 - —
selects, bgs., c.l., Western shipt. points..ton. 30.50 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b., N. J. or N. Y., whse..ton. 51.00 - —
Jet., bgs., c.l., Western shipping points..ton. 30.50 - —
Manjak (see Asphaltum, Barbados).
Mexican, Texas, dms., c.l., refinery..ton. 19.00 - —
l.c.l., refinery.....ton. 21.00 - —
tanks, refinery.....ton. 16.00 - —
Petroleum, cut-back, bbls., l.c.l., E. cst., refinery..gal. .18 - —
dms., c.l., E. cst., refinery, gal. .12 - —
tanks, Calif., refinery...ton. 12.50 -14.00
East Coast, refinery...gal. .06 - .06½
Ill., Ind., refinery.....gal. .06½- —
N. Orleans refinery....gal. .06 - —
Atropine, bots. .....oz. 4.50 - 5.00
Sulphate, bots. .....oz. 2.60 - —
cns. .....oz. 2.50 - —

# B

Balm of Gilead buds, bgs.....lb. .36 - .40
Barberry bark, bgs.....lb. .17½- .18
Tree bark, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
Barbital, cs.....lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Barium carbonate, natural, 90-96%, grd., bgs., c.l., works, ton. 41.00 -43.00
99% thru 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 43.00 -45.00
precip., bgs., c.l., works..ton. 52.50 - —
Chicago .....ton. 55.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 57.50 - —
Chicago .....ton. 60.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton. 57.50 - —
Chicago .....ton. 60.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 62.50 - —
Chicago .....ton. 65.00 - —
sulphur-free, bgs., c.l., works, ton. 57.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 62.50 - —
Chlorate, xgs.....lb. .16¼- .17½
Chloride, C.P., cryst., bbls..lb. .25 - —
kgs. .....lb. .27 - —
tech., domx., cryst., bgs., c.l., Zone 1, dlvd., New England States, N. Y., N. J., Pa., Md., Va., Ohio, Mich., Ind., Wisc., Ill., Ky. and principal cities on west bank of Miss., north of Ark. line....ton. 77.00 - —
bbls., same basis..ton. 79.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs., same basis. ton. 90.00 - —
bbls., same basis..ton. 92.00 - —
Zone 2, bgs., c.l., dlvd., Tenn., N. - S. Carolina, Ga., Ala., Miss., Fla..ton. 81.00 - —
bbls., same basis..ton. 83.00 - —
bbls., l.c.l., bgs., same basis..ton. 94.00 - —
bbls., same basis..ton. 96.00 - —
Zone 3, bgs., c.l., Minn., Ia., Mo., Col., N. Mex., Idaho, Utah, Ariz..ton. 87.00 - —
bbls., same basis..ton. 89.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs., same basis, ton. 100.00 - —
bbls., same basis..ton. 102.00 - —
Zone 4, bgs., c.l., dlvd., Wash., Ore., Calif., Nev..ton. 83.00 - —
bbls., same basis..ton. 85.00 - —
Barium, chloride, tech., dom., cryst., Zone 4, bbls., l.c.l., same basis.....ton. 96.00 - —
bbls., same basis..ton. 98.00 - —
Dioxide, dms. .....lb. .11 - .15
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .11½- .12½
Fluosilicate, bbls.....lb. .11½- .12½
Hydrate (see Hydroxide).
Hydroxide, bbls. .....lb. .04½- .05
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.45 - 4.50
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, cks.....lb. .06¾- .07¼
Oxide, dms.....lb. .09 - .11
Peroxide (see Dioxide).
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes and blanc fixe).
X-ray, bbls.....lb. .09½- .10
kgs. .....lb. .12 - —
Barytes, dom., floated, bbls., c.l., St. Louis..ton. 23.65 - —
l.c.l., ex whse., Boston, ton. 36.00 - —
Chicago .....ton. 31.15 - —
Cleveland .....ton. 33.50 - —
New York.....ton. 32.00 - —
paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis, ton. 22.85 - —
l.c.l., ex car, Baltimore, ton. 30.70 - —
Boston .....ton. 31.70 - —
Philadelphia .....ton. 30.50 - —
ex whse., Baltimore. ton. 32.10 - —
Boston .....ton. 35.20 - —
Chicago .....ton. 30.35 - —
Cleveland .....ton. 33.00 - —
Detroit .....ton. 33.00 - —
Kansas City .....ton. 30.93 - —
Los Angeles .....ton. 42.00 - —
New York.....ton. 31.50 - —
Philadelphia .....ton. 31.90 - —
San Francisco.....ton. 42.00 - —
Toronto .....ton. 39.50 - —
southern off color, bulk, mines, ton. 12.00 - —
95.75%, bulk, mines....ton. 16.00 - —
ore, bulk, mines.....ton. 7.00 - —
Cuban, crude, c.l., c.i.f.....ton. 11.00 - —
German, grd., bbls., c.l., dock, t.a..ton. 25.00 -26.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton. 30.00 - —
German, ungrd., bulk, c.l., ex dock..ton. 13.00 -14.00
Italian, grd., bbls., c.l., ex dock, t.a..ton. 29.50 Nom.
l.c.l., ex whse. .....ton. 32.50 - —
Bauxite, bulk, mines.....ton. 7.00 -10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves)
Bay rum, import, bbls.....lb. .82 - .90
Bayberry bark, bgs.....lb. .13 - 15
Belladonna leaves, bls.....lb. .12 - .15
Root, bls.....lb. .17 - .20
Bentonite, 200 mesh, bgs., Wyo., works..ton. 11.00 - —
325 mesh, bgs., Wyo., works, ton. 16.00 - —
Benzaldehyde, tech., cbys., dms., lb. .55 - .60
USP, X, dms., 50 to 100 lbs..lb. .85 - —
5 to 25 lbs.....lb. .99 - .95
Benzene (see benzol).
Benzidin base, bbls.....lb. .70 - —
Benzol, 90%, nitration, pure, dms., works..gal. .21 - —
tankcars, frt. alld. E. of Omaha gal. .16 - —
W. Coast, f.o.b. Minnequa, Colo..gal. .16 - —
Benzoyl chloride, cbys.....lb. .23 - .28
Peroxide, pure, gran., fib. ctns., works..lb. 1.95 - —
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns.....lb. .49 - —
dms. .....lb. .44 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, a.m.a., f.f.c., cans. lb. .71 - —
dms. .....lb. .67 - —
Chloride, 95.97%, refd., dms., lb. .19 - .21
Cinnamate, cns. .....lb. 4.15 - 5.00
Formate, cns.....lb. 2.75 - 3.50
Benzylidineacetone, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.05
Berberine bisulphate, cns.....lb. 16.75 - —
Hydrochloride, cns. .....lb. 16.75 - —
Sulphate, cns. .....lb. 16.75 - —
Berberis root, bls.....lb. .11 - .12
Betanaphthol, sublim., kgs.....lb. .60 - —
tech., bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works.....lb. .24 - —
Benzoate, fib., dms.....lb. 2.10 - —
kgs. .....lb. 2.00 - —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., kgs. lb. .51 - —
Bethr root, bls. .....lb. .16 - .21
Bismuth chloride, 5-lb. bots...lb. 3.20 - 3.25
Citrate, USP, VIII, 5-lb. bots., lb. 2.76 - —
jars .....lb. 2.65 - —
Hydroxide, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 3.27 - —
cns. .....lb. 3.15 - —
Metal, ton lots.....lb. 1.10 - —
Nitrate, cryst., 5-lb. bots...lb. 1.24 - —
cns. .....lb. 1.20 - —
Oxychloride, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 3.04 - —
cns., kgs. .....lb. 2.95 - —
Subbenzoate, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 3.26 - —
fib., dms.....lb. 1.13 - 1.16
Subcarbonate, bots., cns.....lb. 1.52 - 1.78
fib. dms. .....lb. 1.43 - 1.46
X-ray, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 2.42 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 2.36 - —
Subgallate, bots., cns.....lb. 1.67 - 1.92
fib. dms.....lb. 1.58 - 1.61
Subiodide, cns.....lb. 3.91 - —
fib., dms.....lb. 3.88 - —
Subnitrate, powd., bots., cns., lb. 1.32 - 1.58
fib. dms. .....lb. 1.23 - 1.26
Subsalicylate, 62-66%, bxs...lb. 2.44 - —
bbls., fib. dms.....lb. 2.35 - —
Sulphocarbolate, 5-lb. bots...lb. 3.61 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 3.50 - —
Trioxide, powd., 5-lb. bots...lb. 3.56 - —
cns. .....lb. 3.45 - —
Bismuth-ammonia citrate, USP, powd., 5-lb. bots..lb. 2.40 - —
cns. .....lb. 2.30 - —
Bismuth-betanaphthol, 5-lb. bots., lb. 3.14 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 3.05 - —
Black, acetylene, c.l., works, duty paid..lb. .14 - —
Bone, 1A, bbls., bxs., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .16½- —
1, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .15½- —
2, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld., E..lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .11 - —
3, bbls., bgs., l., frt. alld. E. lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .10 - —
4, bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E...lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .09 - —
5, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .08 - —
6, bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .08 - —
7, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld E. lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .09¼- —
8, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .10¼- —
Bone black prices on Pacific Coast are 1c per lb. higher, ex dock or ex whse.
Carbon, special, 1, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .09¾- .04½
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .09¾- —
cs., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07½- —
Black, carbon, special, 2, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .10¾- —
cs., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12 - —
3, bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
cs., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16¾- —
4, bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .27¼- —
cs., c.l., works.....lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .32 - —
5, bgs., cs., c.l., works..lb. .40 - —
cs., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .44 - —
6, cs., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .60 - —
7, cs., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. 1.10 - —
standard, bgs., c.l., dlvd., rail zone A (Gulf ports), for delivery in Nor. Amer. (water freights extra)..lb. .03¾- —
B (Ark., Col., Kan., part of Mo., N. M., Tex., except coastal) 50,000 lbs., dlvd., Zone C (Pac. Cst., States)..lb. .0319- —
30,000 lbs., dlvd., Zone C, Pac. Cst. States..lb. .0335- —
D (Ill., Ia., Wis.)..lb. .03¼- —
E (Fla., Ga., Ind., Ky., Mich., part of N. Y., Ohio, part of Pa., Tenn., W Va.) ..lb. .0341- —
F (Me., Md., Mass., N. H., N. J., part of N. Y., N. C., part of Pa., R. I., S. C., Vt., Va.) .lb. .03¾- —
G. (Mexico) f.o.b. border..lb. .03 - —
f.o.b. N. Orleans, l.c.l., f.o.b. whse.....lb. .05¾- —
bgs. or ctns. (seller's option), l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .06¼- —
bulk, tanks, same price as bags in each zone.
cs., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07 - —
export, full compressed, cs., f.a.s., Gulf ports..lb. .04¾ Nom.
uncompressed, cs., f.a.s. Gulf ports..lb. .05¼ Nom.
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, magnetic, 1, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .07¾- .08½
2, bbls., l.c.l., works....lb. .07 - —
pure, bbls., works.....lb. .08¾- —
Ivory, genuine, bbls.....lb. .30 - —
Lamp, dom., 1, ctns., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
2, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
2A, ctns., c.l., works....lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
3, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .13 - —
l.c.l. works.....lb. .14 - —
4, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
5, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .18 - —
6, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .25 - —
7, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .35 - —
import, 1, bbls., c.l., f.o.b., N.Y..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., t.o.b., N. Y.....lb. .09 - —
2, bbls., c.l., f.o.b. N. Y..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.....lb. .12 - —
3, bbls., c.l., f.o.b. N. Y..lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.....lb. .14 - —
4, bbls., c.l., f.o.b. N. Y..lb. .14 - —
5, bbls., c.l., f.o.b. N. Y..lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.....lb. .20 - —
6 bbls., c.l., f.o.b. N.Y.....lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.....lb. .25 - —
Vine, A, bbls., works or N. Y., lb. .04¼- —
B, bbls., works or N. Y....lb. .03¼- —
Black dyes are listed under dyes.
Black Haw, root bark, bls....lb. .20 - .21
Tree bark, bls.....lb. .12 - .13
Black Indian hemp root, bls...lb. .16 - .18
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l...ton. 60.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton. 65.00 - —
high grade precip., bgs. c.l. works, frt. equal. ton. 75.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton. 80.00 - —
pulp 66⅔%, bulk, c.l., works, ton. 40.00 -42.50
Bleaching powder, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.85
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.25 - 3.35
Blood, dried, dom., 16-16½ ammon., bgs., f.o.b. N. Y., unit-ton. 2.50 - —
high-grade, grd., 16-17 ammon., bulk, f.o.b. Chi., unit-ton. 2.40 - —
import, bgs., c.i.f. ports, shipt., unit-ton. 2.75 - —
soluble (see Albumen, blood)
Bloodroot, bls. .....lb. .11 - .12
Blue, alkali, toner, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. river, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis, lb. .90 - —

Alkali blue toner prices are ½c. higher dlvd Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; ½c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Bronze, bbls., same basis, alkali toner contracts..lb. .36 - —
open order.....lb. .37 - —
Celestial, bbls.....lb. .10 - .12
Chinese, bbls., same basis, alkali toner, contracts..lb. .36 - —
open order.....lb. .37 - —
Cobalt, genuine, 1-kilo pkg., lb. 4.90 - —
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine, group 6).
Copper, phthalocyanin, bbls., f.o.b. works, frt. alld..lb. 3.30 - 3.75
Milori, bbls., same basis alkali toner, contracts..lb. .36 - —
open order.....lb. .37 - —
Potash, dom., bbls., same basis alkali toner, contracts..lb. .45 - —
open order.....lb. .46 - —
Prussian, bbls., same basis alkali toner, contracts..lb. .36 - —
open order.....lb. .37 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis alkali toner, contracts. lb. .36 - —
open order.....lb. .37 - —
Tungstated, peacock, kgs....lb. 2.75 - —
Victoria, kgs.....lb. 3.25 - —
Ultramarine, dry or pulp, cobalt grades, bbls., works, frt. equal..lb. .22 - .27
jobbing grades, bbls., same basis..lb. .11 - —
regular grades, bbls., same basis..lb. .16 - .27
Ultramarine, blue, dlvd., ex whse., is 1c. higher; Pac. Coast ex whse., 2c. higher; 100-lb. kgs., 1c. above bbls.; 28-lb. boxes 6c. above bbls.
Victoria, ink toner, bbls., same basis alkali toner..lb. 1.85 - —
Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.
Blueflag root, bls. .....lb. .13 - .14

## Anise—Butyl Chloride

Blue mass, USP., cns.....lb. 1.10 - —
powd., cns.....lb. 1.12 - —
Blue vitriol, 99% cryst., bbls., c.l., f.o.b., works..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., 16-50 bbls., same basis, 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
6-15 bbls., same basis, 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
1-5 bbls., same basis..... 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
monohydrated, dms., c.l., dealer, f.o.b. works..100 lbs. 8.65 - 8.90
l.c.l. dealer.....100 lbs. 9.65 - 9.90
Bluestone (see Blue vitriol)
Bone, raw, dom., 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., f.o.b. Chicago..ton. 28.00 -29.00
import, bgs., c.i.f. ports..ton. 24.00 - —
meal, steamed, dom., 3% ammon. 50% phos., bgs., f.o.b. Chicago..ton. 27.00 - —
import, 100-lbs. bgs., c.i.f ports, shipt..ton. 23.50 - —
Phosphate, precip. (see Calcium phosphate dibasic, precip.)
steamed, dom., 1½% ammon., 60% phos. bgs., f.o.b., Chicago..ton. 26.00 - —
import, 1% ammon., 65-70% phos., bgs., c.i.f. ports..ton. 24.50 - —
Boneset leaves, bales.....lb. .07 - .08
Borage flowers, bls.....lb. .17 - .18
Borax, tech., 99½%, cryst., bbls., contracts, 80 tons min., dlvd..ton. 58.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton. 67.00 -72.00
sks., contracts, 80 tons min., dlvd..ton. 48.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton. 57.00 -62.00
gran., bbls., contracts, 80 tons min., dlvd..ton. 53.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton. 64.00 -69.00
sks., contracts, 80 tons min., dlvd..ton. 43.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse...ton. 54.00 -59.00
powd., bbls., contracts, 80 tons min., dlvd..ton. 58.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton. 69.00 -74.00
sks., contracts, 80 tons min. dlvd..ton. 48.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton. 59.00 -64.00
USP, $15 per ton higher.
Bordeaux mixture, dms., c.l., dealers..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., dealers, dms..lb. .11½- —
Bordeaux mixture prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest. in lots 96 lbs., and over; no trucking or freight allowances for works or warehouse pick-ups.
Borneol, bots. .....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purif., cs., 1,000 lbs., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .30 - —
single pkg., same basis.lb. .35 - —
Bromoform, USP, bots.....lb. 1.40 - 1.60
Bromstyrol, bots.....lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A).
Gold, litho, cns., dms., over 10 lbs..lb. .45 - .55
moulding, cns., dms., over 10 lbs..lb. .65 - .90
Bronze, printing ink, cns., dms., over 10 lbs..lb. .70 - 1.10
radiator, cns., dms., over 10 lbs..lb. .45 - .50
Broomtop, bls. .....lb. .10 - .11
Brown, iron oxide, pure precip., cks., f.o.b. N.Y., or works..lb. .10 - —
Metallic, iron oxide, bbls., works, lb. .02¾- —
paper bags, c.l., works....lb. .03¼0- —
Brown, Sienna, burnt, American bbls., works..lb. .06 - —
Italian, Group 1, bbls., f.o.b. N.Y. or Pa. points..lb. .12¾- —
2, bbls., same basis..lb. .11¾- —
3, bbls., same basis...lb. .10¾- —
4, bbls., same basis...lb. .09¾- —
5, bbls., same basis...lb. .08¾- —
6, bbls., same basis...lb. .08¼- —
7, bbls., same basis...lb. .06 - —
8, bbls., same basis...lb. .07¾- —
9, bbls., same basis...lb. .07¼- —
10, bbls., same basis...lb. .06¾- —
11, bbls., same basis...lb. .06¾- —
12, bbls., same basis...lb. .06¼- —
13, bbls., same basis...lb. .06 - —
14, bbls., same basis...lb. .06¼- —
raw, American, bbls., works, lb. .02¾- —
Italian, Group 1, bbls., f.o.b. N.Y. or works..lb. .12¼- —
Group 2, bbls., same basis, lb. .10¾- —
3, bbls., same basis...lb. .11 - —
4, bbls., same basis...lb. .09¼- —
5, bbls., same basis...lb. .09 - —
6, bbls., same basis...lb. .08¼- —
7, bbls., same basis...lb. .07¾- —
8, bbls., same basis...lb. .07¼- —
9, bbls., same basis...lb. .06¾- —
10, bbls., same basis..lb. .06 - —
11, bbls., same basis..lb. .05 - —
umber, American, bbls., works, lb. .02¾- —
Turkey, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., N. Y.....lb. .04 - —
St. Louis.....lb. .04¾- —
ex car Los Angeles...lb. .04¼- —
ex dock, Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .04¾- —
ex whse., Boston.....lb. .04¼- —
Chicago, Indianapolis, New Orleans.....lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse., Kansas City..lb. .05 - —
Turkey, bbls., l.c.l., ex whse., Los Angeles, Portland, San Francisco, Seattle.....lb. .04¾- —
Minneapolis .....lb. .0485- —
Pittsburgh .....lb. .04¼- —
Vandyke, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .05¾- —
Walnut crystals, bbls.....lb. .05½- .06
Brucine, 100 oz., cns.....oz. .10 - —
Sulphate, 100 oz., cns.....oz. .07 - —
Bryonia root, bls.....lb. .10 - .11
Buchu leaves, bls.....lb. .32 - .33
Buckthorn bark, true, bls.....lb. .06 - .06½
cut and sifted, bbls.....lb. .9 - .11
Berries, bgs. .....lb. .16 - .17
Burdock root, bls.....lb. .10 - .10¼
Burgundy pitch, dom., bbls...lb. .05 - .05½
Butanes, comml., 16-34°, tanks, group 3..gal. .03¾-
Butternut bark, bls.....lb. .07 - .09
Butyl acetate, norm., cns., works..lb. .12½- .14½
dms., c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .08½- —
tanks, contract, frt. alld..lb. .07 - —
tankwagons, frt. alld.....lb. .07½- —
secondary, dms., c.l., frt. pd. E. of Miss. R..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., same terms.....lb. .07 - —
tanks, same terms.....lb. .06½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol):—
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16¼- .17½
tanks, works.....lb. .14½- —
Carbinol (see Carbinol).
Chloride, normal, dms., c.l., works..lb. .20 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .25 - —

## Butyl Crotonate—Charcoal

Butyl, crotonate, normal, 55 & 110 gal. dms., dlvd..lb. .73 - —
5 & 10 gal. dms., dlvd....lb. 1.00 - —
Butyl, ether (see under Ether).
Lactate, dms .....lb. .22½- —
Propionate, dms., dlvd.....lb. .16½- .17
tanks .....lb. .15½- —
Stearate, dms.....lb. .26 - —
Butyric ether, bots.....gal. 6.60 - 6.95
cns., works.....lb. .65 - .70
dms., frt. alld. Met. N. Y..lb. .60 - —

# C

Cadmium, bromide, 25-lb. jars, 50 lbs. or more..lb. 1.61 - —
single jars .....lb. 1.66 - —
5-lb. bots.....lb. 1.80 - —
Iodide, 5-lb. bots. .....lb. 4.01 - —
25-lb. cns. .....lb. 3.87 - —
Lithopone (see Yellow)
Metal, pat. shapes, cs.....lb. .65 - —
ingots, or sticks.....lb. .50 - —
Red (see Red).
Selenide (see Red).
Sulphide (see Yellow).
Caffeine, 100-lb. dms., 10,000 lbs., or more..lb. 2.20 - —
2,000 lbs., or more.....lb. 2.25 - —
1,000 lbs., or more.....lb. 2.30 - —
100 lbs. .....lb. 2.35 - —
25-lb., 10,000 lbs. or more..lb. 2.23 - —
2,000 lbs., or more.....lb. 2.28 - —
1,000 lbs., or more.....lb. 2.33 - —
100 lbs. .....lb. 2.43 - —
25 lbs. .....lb. 2.55 - —
10-lb. cans, 10,000 lbs. or more lb. 2.25 - —
2,000 lbs., or more.....lb. 2.30 - —
Caffeine, 10-lb. cns., 1,000 lbs. or more..lb. 2.35 - —
100 lbs. .....lb. 2.40 - —
less than 100 lbs.....lb. 2.75 - —
5-lb. cans, 25 lbs. or more...lb. 2.70 - —
less than 25 lbs.....lb. 2.85 - —
Citrated, cns. .....lb. 1.90 - 2.10
Hydrobromine, bots. .....lb. 4.91 - 4.99
Calabar beans, bgs.....lb. .20 - .21
Calamus root, peeled, N.F., cs. lb. .15 - .17
bleached, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd. 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
Arsenate, bgs., c.l., dealers. E. of Rockies..lb. .06¾- .07¼
W. of Rockies, bgs., dms., lb. .06½- .06¾
Southern cotton states, bgs., dms..lb. .06½- .06¾
Calcium arsenate prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest. in lots of 96 lbs. or over; no frt. or truck allowance for plant or whse. pick-up.
Bromide, 100 lbs., works, frt. equaled..lb. .70 - —
50 lbs., works.....lb. .72 - —
25 lbs., works.....lb. .75 - —
Carbide, dms., c.l., dlvd....lb. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. warehouse...lb. 4.85 - —
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride, flake, dom., 77-88%, bgs., dms., c.l., dlvd.ton.22.00 -35.00
l.c.l., 1 ton or over, dlvd., 100 lbs. 1.70 - 2.35
liquor, basis 40%, tanks, works..ton. 7.50 - —
solid, dom., 73-75%, bgs., dms., c.l., dlvd..ton.20.00 -23.00
l.c.l., 1 ton or over, dlvd., 100 lbs. 1.60 - 2.25
Calcium, gluconate, USP, gran., powd., bbls., 125 lbs..lb. .50 - —
dms. .....lb. .55 - .57
cns. .....lb. .68 - .85
Glycerophosphate, fib., dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.15 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.40 - —
Hypophosphite, cns. .....lb. .62 - .67
Iodide, bots. jars.....lb. 3.85 - 3.90
Lactate, U.S.P., bbls., 200 lbs.lb. .23 - —
Nitrate, bgs., to fert. mfrs., ex vessel Atlantic or Gulf ports, for shipment during July, August, September, ton.27.25 - —
Palmitate, bbls. .....lb. .22 - .28
Phosphate, dibasic, precip., 38-42% $P_2O_5$, bgs., c.l.f., Atlantic ports, shipt..unit-ton. .80 - —
tribasic, c.l., bbls., works..lb. .0635- —
l.c.l., bbls.....lb. .0705- —
Resinate, precip., bbls., 1 ton, lb. .13 - —
smaller lots .....lb. .14 - —
Stearate, precip., bbls., ctns., c.l..lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., 1 ton.....lb. .20 - —
Sulphate (see Gypsum).
Sulphide, 70%, CaS., bgs., c.l., wks..ton.46.00 - —
80%, CaS, bgs., c.l., wks..ton.51.00 - —
luminous, dom., tins, works., 100 lbs..lb. 1.25 - —
Sulphocarbolate, bbls.,200 lbs..lb. .48 - —
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .50 - —
Calendula flowers, bls.....lb. .27 - .28
Calomel, bbls., fib., dms., kgs., 50 lbs., or more..lb. 1.52 - —
Camphor, natural, powd., cs...lb. .47½- .48
slabs, cs.....lb. .48 - .48½
tablets, tins.....lb. .54 - .54½
Camphor, synthetic, dom., lm., gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots..lb. .46 - —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .47 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .48 - —
Monobromate, bxs., kgs.....lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Canary seed, Argentina, bgs...lb. .0380- .0410
Morocco, bgs. .....lb. .04 - .04⅝
Turkish, bgs. .....lb. .0380- .0410
Canella alba bark, bls.....lb. .29 - .30
Cantharides, Chinese, cs.....lb. .65 - .70
powd., bxs.....lb. .80 - .85
Russian, cs.....lb. .90 - .92
powd., bxs.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs.....lb. .09 - .09½
Carbazole, 95%, dms., ton lots, works..lb. .70 - —
smaller quantities, works..lb. .80 - —
98%, dms., ton lots, works..lb. .75 - —
smaller quantities, works..lb. .85 - —
Carbinol, butyl, norm., dms., works..lb. .60 - —
small lots, works.....lb. .75 - —
Diethyl, dms., works.....lb. .60 - —
small lots, works.....lb. .75 - —
Dimethylethyl, dms., works..lb. .60 - —
small lots, works.....lb. .75 - —
Isobutyl, 128-132°, dms., c.l., works..lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .34 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .32 - —
Carbon bisulphide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. all'd. E. of Miss. R., N. of Ohio R..lb. .05 - —
l.c.l. same basis.....lb. .05¾- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .07 - .07½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - .09¼
Dioxide, cyls.....lb. .08 — .09
Tetrachloride, Zone 1, 52½ gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld. gal. .86¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .73 - —
5 or 10 gal., dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .90 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.00 - —
Zone 2, 52½ gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .73 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .80 - —
5 or 10 gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .97 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.07 - —
Zone 3, 52½ gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .87 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .93 - —
5 or 10 gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. 1.10 - —
l.c.l.,frt. alld.....gal. 1.20 - —
Zone 4, 52½ gal. dms., c.l., gal. .83 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .90 - —
5 or 10 gal. dms., c.l..gal. 1.07 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. 1.17 - —

All prices on carbon tetrachloride are frt. alld. with the exception of Zone 4 in which case the prices indicated are based on f.o.b. cars, L. A., Cal., S. F., Cal., Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. All packages are inclusive and not returnable. Zone 1, includes the following States:—Me., N. H., Vt., Mass., Ct., R. I., N. Y., N. J., Pa., Md., Del., Va., W. Va., N. C., Tenn., O., Ind., Mich., Ill., Wis., Minn., Ia., Mo., also the river towns of Burlington, Ia., and Kansas City, Kan. Zone 2, includes N. D., S. D., Neb., Kan., Okla., Ark., La., Miss., Ala., Ga., S. C. and Fla. Zone 3, includes that portion of Montana east of Billings and the states of Wyoming, Colo., N. M., and Texas. Zone 4, includes Wash., Idaho, Montana, Ore., Cal., Nev., Utah and Arizona.

Cardamom, bleached, cs.....lb. 1.00 - 1.50
decorticated, cs. .....lb. .72 - .73
green, bgs. .....lb. .50 - .52
Carob bean flour (see Gum, Locust bean).
Carvol, bots. .....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk...lb. .10 - .11
Case-hardening mixture, 50% lump, dms., l.c.l..lb. .09 - —
Casein, dom., 20-30 mesh, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .10 - .11
5 tons, works.....lb. .11½- .12¼
smaller lots, works.....lb. .12⅝- .13¼
80-100 mesh, bgs., c.l., dlvd., lb. .10½- .11½
5 tons, works.....lb. .12 - .12⅝
smaller lots, works.....lb. .13¼- .13⅝
import, Argent., 20-30 mesh, bgs., c.l., duty paid..lb. .10 - .10¼
80-100 mesh, bgs., c.l., duty paid..lb. .10½- .10⅝
French, 30 mesh, bgs., c.l., duty paid..lb. .09½ Nom.
Cassia, Batavia, 1, bgs.....lb. .15½- .16
shortstick, bls.....lb. .12½- .13
broken, bls.....lb. .10¾- .11¼
China, rolls, select, bls.....lb. .08 - .08¾
broken, extra, bls.....lb. .08¼- .08⅝
Saigon, bls. .....lb. .15½- .16
Cassia, buds, cs.....lb. .14½- .15
Cassia fistula, bskts.....lb. .08 - .09
Castile soap, white, bars, cs., 40 lbs.11.75 -12.50
powd., bbls.....lb. .28 - .35
Castoreum, nat., cns.....lb.15.00 -18.00
synth., bots.....lb.19.00 - —
Castor oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace, dom., 6½%, ammon., bgs., c.l., works..ton.16.50 - —
import, bgs., c.l.f., ports, shipment..ton.18.00 - —
Catnep leaves, Southern, bls...lb. .18 - .20
western, bls. .....lb. .20 - .21
Celery seed, French, bgs.....lb. .14¼- .14⅝
Indian, bgs. .....lb. .12 - .12¼
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cellulose, acetate, flake, gran., cs., 5,000 lbs. and over, frt. alld..lb. .35 - —
100 to 4,950 lbs., same basis..lb. .36 - —
less than 100 lbs., works..lb. .37 - —
Acetobutyrate, 10,000 lbs. and over..lb. .48 - —
5,000 to 9,980 lbs.....lb. .495 - —
2,500 to 4,986 lbs.....lb. .49 - —
1,000 to 2,400 lbs.....lb. .495 - —
100 to 900 lbs.....lb. .505 - .53
Acetopropionate, 10,000 lbs. and over..lb. .50 - —
5,000 to 9,980 lbs.....lb. .505 - —
2,500 to 4,980 lbs.....lb. .51 - —
1,000 to 2,400 lbs.....lb .515- —
100 to 900 lbs.....lb. .525 - .54
Triacetate, flake, cs., 5,000 lbs. and over, frt. alld..lb. .35 - —
100 to 4,950 lbs., same basis..lb. .36 - —
less than 100 lbs., works, lb. .37 - —
Cerium hydrate, dms., works..lb. .60 - —
Oxalate, USP, bbls., works..lb. .25 - —
kgs., works .....lb. .37 - —
Chalk, precip., extra light, light, heavy, bgs., 50 lbs., c.l., f.o.b., works..lb. .03¾- —
cks., 250 lbs., c.l., f.o.b., works..lb. .06¼- —
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian, genuine, cs..lb. .21 - .27
Roman, bls.....lb. .26 - .29
Charcoal, softwood, gran., bgs., c.l., dlvd., Ala., Del., Ga., Ky., Md., Miss., N. J., N. Y., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Va., W. Va..ton.30.40 - —
Colo. .....ton.29.00 - —
Conn., Me., Mass., N. H., R. I., Vt....ton.30.80 - —

Charcoal, softwood, gran., bgs., c.l., dlvd., Ill. (except river point). Minn., Neb., Wis., ton.27.00 - —
Indiana ton.28.00 - —
Mo., Okla., Tex. (except El Paso)..ton.23.00 - —
Kansas, El Paso, Tex., ton.26.00 - —
Michigan ton.29.80 - —
Ohio, Penn. ton.29.80 - —
Utah ton.86.00 - —
Willow, powd., bbls.lb. .06 - .07
Chestnut extract, clarif., 25% tan., bbls., c.l., wks..lb. .02 - —
l.c.l., bbls., wks.lb. .02¼- —
tanks, wks.lb. .01⅝- —
Chillies (see Pepper, red).
China clay, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99.75%, 300 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 9.50 - —
l.c.l., works.ton.10.00 -16.00
bulk, c.l., works..ton. 7.60 - —
200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 8.50 - —
l.c.l., works..ton. 9.50 -15.50
wet-grd., silk-bolt, 99.9%, 325 mesh, bulk, c.l., works..ton. 9.50 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works, ton.12.50 - —
import, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Balto., Boston, Norfolk, Phila..ton.22.00 -25.00
powd., csks., l.c.l., ex dock, ton.35.00 - —
ex whse.ton.37.50 - —
Chloral hydrate, bots., 1,000 lbs., lb. .83 - .92
500 lbs.lb. .86 - .95
100 lbs.lb. .88 - .97
25 lbs.lb. .90 - .99
1-10 lbs.lb. .95 - 1.02
dms., 1,000 lbs.lb. .80 - —
500 lbs.lb. .83 - —
100 lbs.lb. .85 - —
Chlorinated rubber, 5 cps., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .40 - —
ton lots, works.lb. .42 - —
smaller lots, works.lb. .45 - .50
10-1,000 cps., bgs., c.l., works, lb. .35 - —
ton lots, works.lb. .37 - —
smaller lots, works.lb. .40 - .45
Chlorine, liq., cyls., c.l., dlvd., N. Y..lb. .05¼- —
contracts, dlvd., N. Y..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd., N.Y.lb. .07¼- —
tanks, single unit, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 1.75 - —
multiple unit, 3 or over, wks., frt. equald., 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
2, works, frt. equald., 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
1, works, frt. equald., 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
Chloracetophenone, tins, works.lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Chloroform, tech., 650-lb. dms.lb. .20 - —
100-lb. dms.lb. .22 - —
50-lb. dms.lb. .23 - —
USP, 650-lb. dms.lb. .30 - —
100-lb. dms.lb. .32 - —
50-lb. dms.lb. .33 - —
Chloropicrin, coml, 180-lb. cyls., works..lb. .80 - —
100 lb. cyls., works.lb. .85 - —
5-25 lb. cyls., works.lb. 1.00 - 1.15
Chrome acetate, powd., 24%, bbls., dlvd..lb. .13½- —
solut., 8½% cs., bbls.lb. .05¾- —
Cake, bulk, c.l., works.ton.14.00 -15.00
Green (see Green, chrome).
Oxide (see Green, chrome).
Sulphate, pearls, dms..100 lbs., lb. .40 - —
powd., dms., 100 lbs.lb. .45 - —
scales, dms., 100 lbs.lb. .45 - —
Trioxide (see Acid, chromic).
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).
Chrysarobin, cns.lb. 3.25 - 3.30
Cinchona bark, quill, USP., 10 in., medium, cs..lb. .45 - .50
20 in., thick, cs.lb. .55 - .60
20 in., medium, cs.lb. .50 - .55
USP, broken quill, red, bgs., lb. .25 - .26
yellow, bgs.lb. .25 - .26
Cinchonidine, crys., small cns., 100 ozs..oz. .83 - —
large, cns.100 ozs..oz. .87 - —
powd., cns.100 ozs..oz. .80 - —
Sulphate, N.F., cns.100 ozs..oz. .47 - —
Cinchonine, crys., small, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .54 - —
large, cns.100 ozs..oz. .58 - —
powd., cns.100 ozs..oz. .50 - —
Sulphate, N.F., cns.100 ozs..oz. .34 - —
Cinchophen, USP, boxes, 5 lbs., lb. 3.75 - —
bots., 1 lb.lb. 3.27 - —
dms., 100 lbs.lb. 3.00 - —
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol cinnamic).
Aldehyde, f.c.c., cbys.lb. .85 - .90
Cinnamon, Ceylon, 2 bls.lb. .14½- .15
3 bls.lb. .14 - .14½
Citral, bots., cns.lb. 1.40 - 3.10
Citrine ointment, jars, tubes..lb. .73 - —
Citronellal, bots., dms.lb. .75 - .80
Citronellol, bots., dms.lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Clove, Madagascar, bls.lb. .13¾- .14¼
Zanzibar, bls.lb. .16 - .16½
Clover tops, bgs.lb. .12 - .13
Coaltar, coal-gas, crude, bbls., c.l., works..bbl. 7.50 - 7.75
l.c.l., works.bbl. 8.25 - 8.50
tanks, works.gal. .07½- .09
refd., bbls., c.l., works.bbl. 8.00 - 8.25
l.c.l., works.bbl. 8.75 - 9.00
tanks, works.gal. .08½- .10
water-gas, crude, dms., c.l., works..dm. 7.50 - —
l.c.l., works.dm. 8.25 - —
refd., dms., c.l., works.dm. 8.00 - —
l.c.l., works.dm. 8.75 - —
Cobalt acetate, bbls., kgs., dlvd., lb. .65 - .67
Carbonate, pwd., bgs., wks., lb. 1.25 - 1.60
Chloride, kgs., wks.lb. .76 - 1.20
Hydrate, bbls.lb. 1.78 - —
Linoleate, paste, 9%, dms.lb. .31 - —
solid, 8½%, bbls.lb. .33 - —
Oleate, bbls.lb. .25 Nom.
Oxide, black, kgs.lb. 1.67 - —
Resinate, fused A, bbls.lb. .13½- —
1%, bbls.lb. .13 - —
2%, bbls.lb. .14 - —
3½%, bbls.lb. .17½- —
precip., dms., dlvd.lb. .34 - —
Sulphate, dms.lb. .59 - —
Cocaine, hydrochloride, 100 ozs., cns..oz. 9.75 - —
Cochineal, gray, bgs.lb. .35 - .38
Teneriffe, silver, bgs.lb. .36 - .39
Cocoa butter, bulk, c.l., bgs..lb. .10¼- .10½
Cocillana bark, bgs.lb. .14 - .15
Codeine, cns., 100 ozs.oz.11.70 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs..oz.10.50 - —
Phosphate, cns., 100 ozs.oz. 9.00 - —
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs.oz. 9.50 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh, black, root, bls.lb. .06½- .07
Blue, root, bls.lb. .06 - .07
Colchicine, bots., 4 ozs.oz.18.00 - —
single ozs.oz.19.00 - —
Colchicum seed, bgs.lb. .24 - .25
Collodion, USP, dms., 325 lbs..lb. .12½- —
cns., 25 lbs.lb. .16 - —
Flexible, USP, dms., 325 lbs.lb. .14½- —
cns., 25 lbs.lb. .18 - —
Colocynth pulp, bls.lb. .25 - .26
Colombo root, bls.lb. .07 - .08
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs.lb. .08 - .09
Condurango bark, bgs.lb. .08 - .09
Conium leaves, bls.lb. .17 - .18
Copaiba balsam, Para, cns.....lb. .22½- .23
S. A., USP, cns.lb. .23½- .24
Copper acetate, normal, bbls., dlvd..lb. .21 - —
smaller containers, dlvd..lb. .23 - —
Carbonate, 52-54 pc., bbls...lb. .14 - .15
20%, bbls.lb. .10½- .11¼
Chloride, cryst., bbls.lb. .12½- .13½
Cyanide, tech., bbls.lb. .34 - —
Iodide, bots.lb. 4.97 - 5.02
metal, electrolytic.lb. .10¾- .10½
Nitrate, cryst., bbls.lb. .1480- .1530
Oleate, precip., bbls.lb. .20 - —
Oxide, black, 79-80% bbls., tons, works..lb. .15 - .16
Red, com'l., 80-88%, kgs., f.o.b. N. Y..lb. .15¾- .16¾
Resinate, precip., bbls.lb. .15 - .16
Stearate, precip., bbls.lb. .23 - .24
Sulphate (see Blue vitriol).
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works..ton.17.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.ton.19.00 - —
l.c.l., 25 or over, works, 100 lbs. 1.45 - —
5-24, works.100 lbs. 1.55 - —
1-4, works.100 lbs. 2.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works.ton.14.00 - —
Copra, Coast, shipt.lb. .0165 Nom.
Coriander seed, Morocco, bgs..lb. .04 - .04½
bleached, bgs.lb. .06½- .07
Corn sugar, chipped, bgs., c.l., dlvd..100 lbs. 2.99 - —
slabs, bbls., c.l.100 lbs. 2.91 - —
solid, bbls., c.l.100 lbs. 3.03 - —
Syrup, 42°, bbls., c.l.100 lbs. 3.02 - —
43° bbls., c.l.100 lbs. 3.07 - —
Cornsilk, bls.lb. .06 - .07
Corrosive sublimate, cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 1.32 - —
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 1.17 - —
Cottonroot bark, bls.lb. .10 - .11
Cottonseed hull ash, 30-32% pot-ash, bgs., dlvd..unit-ton. 1.00 - —
Coumarin, 5 lbs., or more, 25-lb. cns..lb. 2.75 - 3.00
5-lb. cns.lb. 2.85 - 3.10
1-lb. cns.lb. 3.00 - 3.25
1-oz. cns.lb. 3.35 - 3.60
less than 5 lbs., cns.lb. 4.15 - 4.65
Cramp, bark, genuine, bls.lb. .19 - .21
so-called, bls.lb. .06 - .07
Cranesbill root, bls.lb. .13¾- .14
Cream tartar, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs., one shipm't. lb. .22¼- —
smaller lots, bbls.lb. .22¾- —
kgs.lb. .23¼- —
Creosote, beechwood, bots.lb. .70 - .75
Hardwood, USP, bots.lb. .45 - .47
Pine, dms.gal. .28 - —
Carbonate, bots., cbys.lb. 1.40 - 1.75
Oil, crude, tanks, works....gal. .13½- .14¼
Coaltar, solution, tanks, works, gal. .122 - .132
refd., bbls., l.c.l., works..gal. .25 - —
tanks, works.gal. .18 - .18¼
Cresol, USP, dms., c.l., works.lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.lb. .10 - —
special resin grade, dms., c.l., works..lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.lb. .08¾- —
Crotonaldehyde, 97%, 55 and 110 gal. c.l., works..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works.lb. .12 - —
5 and 10 gal. dms., works..lb. .15 - —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bbls., f.o.b. N.Y.C., frt. equaled, with shipments from Newark and Balto. Prices for Pacific Coast are plus frt., 10,000 lbs. or more..lb. .24 - .25
2,000 lbs. to 10,000 lbs..lb. .25 - .26
1,000 lbs. to 2,000 lbs..lb. .26 - .27
200 lbs. to 1,000 lbs.....lb. .27 - .28

4% rotenone prices are 4c. per lb. less.

Cube, powd., contracts have no protection against decline in price. Part deliveries against contract are billed at price for smaller quantities, subject to adjustment when contract quantity is reached.

Cubeb berries, XX, bgs.lb. .28 - .30
powd., cs.lb. .30 - .31
Culver's root, bls.lb. .14 - .16
Cumin seed, Algerian, bgs.lb. .08 - .08¼
Morocco, bgs. No stocks.
Cutch, Philippine, extract, solid bags..lb. .04 - —
Cyanamide, 22%, $N_2$, pulv., bgs., dlvd., contracts, $N_2$, unit ton. 1.27½- —
Cyanide-chloride, mixture, 45%, gran., dms..lb. .10¾- —
lump, dms.lb. .09¾- —
75%, gran., dms.lb. .15 - —
Cyclohexane, 98-100%, dms., works, frt. alld., E. of Rockies..lb. .25 - —
Cyclohexanol, 98-100%, dms., works, frt. alld., E. of Rockies..lb. .30 - —
Cyclohexanone, 98-100%, dms., works, frt. alld., E. of Rockies..lb. .58 - —

# D

Damiana leaves, bls.lb. .14 - .15
Dandelion root, German, bls...lb. .14 - .15
Deertongue leaves, bls.lb. .09½- .10
Degras, common, dom., bbls...lb. .07 - .08
English, bbls.lb. .07 - .08
neutral, dom., bbls.lb. .10 - .12
English, bbls.lb. .10 - .13
Derris root, powd., 5% rotenone, bbls., f.o.b. N.Y.C., frt. equal'd., with shipments from Newark and Balto. Prices for Pacific Coast are plus frt., 10,000 lbs., or more..lb. .24 - .26
2,000 lbs., to 10,000 lbs..lb. .26 - .29
1,000 lbs. to 2,000 lbs. lb. .28 - .32
200 lbs. to 1,000 lbs..lb. .30 - .34

4% rotenone prices are 6c. per lb. less.

Derris root, powd., contracts give no protection against decline in price. Part deliveries against contract are billed at price for such smaller quantities, subject to adjustment when contract quantity is reached.

Derris, extract, 25% rotenone, bulk, cns..lb. 4.00 - 5.00
15% rotenone, bulk, cns....lb. 2.25 - 3.35
Devil's club, root bark.lb. 1.50 - —
Dextrin, British gum, c.l., f.o.b. Chicago..100 lbs. 3.65 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. Chicago..100 lbs. 3.75 - —
Corn, canary, bgs. c.l., f.o.b. Chicago..100 lbs. 3.40 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. Chicago..100 lbs. 3.60 - —
white, bgs., c.l., f.o.b Chicago..100 lbs. 3.35 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. Chicago..100 lbs. 3.55 - —
Potato, import, bgs.lb. .07 - .07¾
Diacetone (see under Alcohol).
Diacetyl, bots.lb.10.00 - —
Diamyl ether, dms., c.l., works, lb. .065 - —
l.c.l., works.lb. .092 - —
tanks, works.lb. .075 - —
Oxalate, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .20 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd...lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd.lb. .20 - —
Sulphide, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. 1.10 - —
Diamylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., works.lb. .50 - —
Diamylene, dms., c.l., works..lb. .095 - —
l.c.l., works.lb. .102 - —
tanks, works.lb. .085 - —
Diamylnaphthalene, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .30 - —
Diamylphenol (2, 4), dms., c.l., works..lb. .17- —
l.c.l.lb. .20 - —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., bgs., c.l., Pacific cst., works, ton.22.00 -35.00
l.c.l., ex whse.ton.45.06 -150.00
import, bgs., c.l., c.i.f.ton.22.00 -28.00
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .50 - —
l.c.l.lb. .52 - —
Dibutyl ether (see Ether, butyl).
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd...lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.lb. .19½- —
tanks, dlvd.lb. .18 - —
cns., works.lb. .23½- .26½
Sebacate, dms., wks.lb. .45 - —
Tartrate, dom., dms.lb. .50 - —
Dicalcium phosphate (see Calcium phosphate, dibasic).
Dichlorethyl ether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.lb. .16 - —
tanks, works.lb. .14 - —
Dichloropentane, dms., c.l., works, lb. .0321- —
l.c.l.lb. .04 - —
tanks.lb. .025 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., works.lb. .26 - —
tanks, works.lb. .22 - —
Diethyl carbonate, coml., dms..lb. .26 - —
refd., 99%, dms.lb. .35 - —
Carbinol (see Carbinol).
Phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19 - —
l.c.l.lb. .19½- —
tanks.lb. .18 - —
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works.lb. .14 - —
tanks.lb. .12 - —
Diethylaniliin, dms.lb. .40 - —
Diethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., works, lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works.lb. .17 - —
Monobutylether, dms., works..lb. .23 - .24
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.lb. .16 - —
tanks, works.lb. .14 - —
Digitalis leaves, dms.lb. .35 - .36
Diglycol laurate, c.l.lb. .16 - —
Oleate, light, bbls., c.l.lb. .13 - —
Stearate, bbls., c.l.lb. .20 - —
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., works, lb. .19 - —
Dillseed, recleaned, bgs.lb. .07½- .08
Dimethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd.lb. .17½- —
Dimethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd., lb. 1.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.lb. 1.05 - —
Dimethylaniliin, dms., c.l.lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., dms.lb. .24 - —
Dimethylethyl carbinol (see Carbinol)
Dinitrobenzene, bbls., 80° min., lb. .18 - —
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms....lb. .14 - —
Dinitronaphthalene, kgs.lb. .35 - .38
Dinitrophenol, bbls.lb. .22 - —
Dinitrotoluene, dms.lb. .15½- —
oily, dms.lb. .09 - —
Diorthotoluolguanidin, dms., 2,000 lbs. or over, dlvd..lb. .44 - —
600-1,950 lbs., dlvd.lb. .46 - —
150-450 lbs., dlvd.lb. .47 - —
Dioxan, dms., c.l., frt. alld....lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis.lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis.lb. .19 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentene, dms.gal. .47 - .56
tanks.gal. .41 - —
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.lb. .16 - .20
Oxide, perfume grade, cns...lb. .50 - .55
Diphenylamine, bbls.lb. .31 Nom.
Diphenylguanidin, dms., 2,000 lbs., or over, dlvd..lb. .35 - —
600-1,950 lbs., dlvd.lb. .36 - —
150-450 lbs., dlvd.lb. .37 - —
Diphenylmethane, bots.lb. 1.40 - 3.00
Disodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, dibasic).
Divi-divi extract, bbls.lb. .05¾- .06¾
Doggrass root, cut, bls.lb. .11 - .22
Dogwood bark, Jamaica, bls., lb. .06 - .07

colors (numbers are those of Colour Index scale):—

Dover's powder, USP, cns.....lb. 2.75 - 2.80
Dragon's blood, mass, cs.....lb. .65 - .70
reeds, thin, cs.lb. .80 - .85
Dubolsins sulphate, vis.....oz.34.50 -35.00
Dyes, coaltar, for coloring foods (certified

Blue:—
Brilliant blue FCF, cans. lb.13.50 - —
1180 Sodium indigo disulphonate, cns..lb.13.50 - —

Green:—
Fastgreen FCF, cns..lb.27.50 - —
666 Guinea green B., cns. lb.13.50 - —
670 Light green SF, yellowish, cns..lb.17.50 - —

Orange:—
150 Orange I, cns.lb. 2.90 - —

Red:—
184 Amaranth, cns.lb. 3.15 - —
773 Erythrosin, cns.lb.17.50 - —
80 Ponceau 3R, cns.lb. 6.00 - —
Ponceau 3X, cns.lb. 5.75 - —

Yellow:—
10 Naphthol yellow S, cns.lb. 8.50 - —
Sunset yellow FCF, cns. lb. 3.15 - —
640 Tartrazin, cns.lb. 3.15 - —
22 Yellow AB, cns.lb. 2.65 - —
61 Yellow OB, cns.lb. 2.65 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general uses (numbers are those of Colour Index scale):—
36 Chrome yellow 2G.....lb. .65 - .70
40 Chrome yellow R.....lb. .50 - 1.00
53 Victoria violet.lb. .80 - 1.00
165 Lake red C.lb. .95 - 1.00
176 Fast red A.lb. .60 - .75
180 Fast red VR.lb. 1.50 - 1.65
189 Lake red R, paste.....lb. .85 - .90
189 Lake red R, powd.....lb. 3.00 - 3.10
202 Chrome blue black U.lb. .32 - .40
204 Chrome black A.lb. 1.75 - 2.00
208 Fast red blue R.lb. .75 - 2.00
216 Chrome red B.lb. 1.75 - 2.00
262 Cloth red 2B.lb. .60 - .80
289 Fast cyanin 5R.lb. .90 - 1.00
290 Chrome black F.lb. .60 - .65
307 Fast cyanin black B..lb. .80 - .85
326 Direct cast scarlet.lb. 2.00 - 2.25
304 Paper yellow.lb. .83 - .90
365 Chrysophenin G.lb. .58 - .70
394 Direct violet N.lb. 1.25 - 1.30
382 Direct scarlet B.lb. 1.50 - 1.75
387 Direct violet B.lb. 1.00 - 1.30
401 Developed black BHN.lb. .50 - .75
406 Direct blue 2B.lb. .25 - .30
415 Direct orange R.lb. .60 - .70
419 Direct fast red F.lb. .75 - .85
420 Direct brown M.lb. 1.00 - 1.10
448 Benzo purpurin 4B.....lb. .40 - .42½
455 Benzo purpurin 10B..lb. .40 - .50
502 Direct azurin G.lb. .75 - .80
512 Direct blue RD.lb. .80 - 1.00
518 Direct pure blue 6B.....lb. 1.10 - 1.25
520 Direct pure blue.....lb. .50 - 1.00
529 Direct fast, black, FF.lb. .55 - 1.00
581 Direct black EW.lb. .25 - .50
582 Direct black RX.lb. .35 - .45
593 Direct green B.lb. .75 - .80
594 Direct green G.lb. 1.00 - 1.05
596 Direct brown 3GO.....lb. .35 - 1.00
620 Direct yellow R.lb. 1.25 - 1.50

## Charcoal—Ephedrine Hyd.

Dyes, coaltar, for general uses (numbers are those of Colour Index scale):—
698 Acid violet.lb. 1.00 - 3.00
812 Primulin .lb. .50 - .52
814 Direct fast yellow....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
845 Nigrosin (water soluble), lb. .35 - .50
1177 Indigo, 20 p. c. paste.lb. .15 - .18
Benzo fast black L.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Sulphur black.lb. .20 - .25
Sulphur blue.lb. .40 - 1.00
Sulphur brown.lb. .25 - .50
Sulphur maroon.lb. .40 - —
Sulphur olive.lb. .25 - .54
Sulphur tan.lb. .30 - .50
Sulphur yellow.lb. .30 - .50
Zambesi black.lb. .75 - .80

Oil-soluble (prices in barrels of 100 lbs.; lots of 25 pounds to a barrel are 3c. per lb. higher; f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse)

Black:—
865 Nigrosin derivatives..lb. .42 - —

Blue:—
1075 Alizarin astrol base...15.00 - —
1078 Alizarin cyanin green base..lb. 6.00 - —

Browns:—
Brown .lb. 1.15 - —

Green:—
1078 Alizarin cyanin green.lb. 5.00 - —
.... Green .lb. .75 - —

Orange:—
24 Sudan I.lb. .75 - —
.... Orange, red shade.lb. .75 - —

Red:—
75 Sudan II.lb. 1.05 - —
258 Sudan IV.lb. .95 - —
749 Rhodamine B (oil pink) lb. 2.50 - —
1080 Anthraquinone violet base..lb. 6.00 - —
680 Oil violet.lb. .50 - —

Yellow:—
15 Amidoazobenzene yellow..lb. .90 - —
17 Amidoazotoluene yellow, lb. .75 - —
61 Yellow OB.lb. 1.40 - —

Spirit-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher; f.o.b. sellers' works or ware house).

Black:—
864 Nigrosin .lb. .40 - —

Blue:—
860 Indulin .lb. .70 - —

Brown:—
331 Bismarck brown.....lb. 1.50 - —

Green:—
637Malachite green base.lb. 2.00 - —

Orange:—
20 Chrysoidin G.lb. .95 - —
21 Chrysoidin R.lb. .95 - —

Red:—
677 Fuchsin, magenta base, lb. 7.25 - —
749 Rhodamine B.lb. 4.75 - —

Yellow:—
67 Amidoazotoluene yellow..lb. .75 - —
653 Auramine .lb. 2.00 - —
800 Chinolin yellow SS...lb. 2.00 - —

Violet:—
680 Methyl violet.lb. .70 - —

Water-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher; f.o.b. sellers' works or ware house).

Black:—
246 Naphthol blue black S, lb. .50 - —
873 Methylene gray.lb. 1.50 - —

Blue:—
714 Patent blue A.lb. 1.45 - —
729 Victoria blue B.lb. 2.00 - —
861 Indulin .lb. .87 - —
909 New blue R.lb. 1.30 - —
922 Methylene blue.lb. 1.00 - —
1054 Alizarin saphirol B..lb. 1.90 - —
1180 Indigotin IA.lb. .85 - —

Brown:—
234 Resorcin brown Y...lb. .65 - —
235 Resorcin dark brown R lb. .66 - —
231 Bismarck brown G..lb. .52 - —
332 Bismarck brown R..lb. .37 - —
793 Phosphin .lb. 4.65 - —

Green:—
5 Naphthol green B...lb. 1.90 - —
657 Malachite green....lb. 1.35 - —
662 Brilliant green.lb. 2.00 - —
666 Guinea green B.....lb. 1.15 - —
737 Wool green S.lb. .58 - —
924 Methylene green B..lb. 1.55 - —
1078 Alizarin cyanin green. lb. 2.35 - —

Orange:—
10 Chrysoidin G.lb. .40 - —
21 Chrysoidin R.lb. .37 - —
27 Orange G.lb. .50 - —
151 Orange Y.lb. .30 - —
161 Orange R.lb. .34 - —

Water-soluble:—
Red:—
31 Amidonaphthol red G. lb. .42 - —
37 Amidonaphthol red 6B. lb. .68 - —
79 Popceau R.lb. .48 - —
88 Fast red B.lb. 1.05 - —
176 Fast red A.lb. .54 - —
179 Azorubin .lb. .60 - .62
183 Crocein scarlet 3BX.lb. .72 - .75
185 Cochineal red A....lb. .60 - —

Water-soluble:—
Red:—
252 Brilliant crocein M..lb. .68 - —
677 Fuchsin .lb. 2.10 - —
749 Rhodamine B.lb. 3.50 - —
752 Rhodamine 6G.lb. 4.50 - —
768 Eosin G.lb. 1.50 - —
841 Safranin .lb. 1.45 - —

Water-soluble:—
Violet:—
680 Methyl violet B.....lb. .75 - —
681 Crystal violet C.....lb. 1.75 - —
695 Acid violet 4BN....lb. .88 - —

Yellow:—
10 Naphthol yellow S..lb. .68 - —
138 Metanil yellow.lb. .53 - —
636 Fast light yellow...lb. 1.25 - —
639 Xylene light yellow.lb. 1.15 - —
640 Tartrazin .lb. .80 - —
655 Auramine .lb. 1.27 - —

Dyes, natural (see name of article).

# E

Echinacea root, bls.lb. .16 - .17
Egg albumen (see Albumen), yolk, bbls.lb. .59 - .62
Elder flowers, bright, bls.lb. .19 - .21
Elecampane root, bls.lb. .09½- .10
Elm bark, grinding, bls.lb. .10 - .11
powd., bbls., bxs.lb. .20 - .21
select, bndls.lb. .22 - .24
Emetine hydrochloride, bots..oz.13.50 -14.00
Ephedra, bls.lb. .09 - .10
Ephedrine, tins, 1,000 ozs....oz. 1.75 - —
tins, 100 ozs.oz. 1.85 - —
Hydrochloride, tins, 1,000 oz., lots..oz. 1.25 - —
tins, 100 oz., lots.oz. 1.35 - —

## Ephedrine Sul.—Gum, Yacca

Ephedrine, sulphate, cryst., tins, 1,000-oz. lots..oz. 1.25 - —
tins, 100-oz. lots.....oz. 1.35 - —
Epsom salt, tech., bgs....100 lbs. 1.80 - —
bbls. .....100 lbs. 1.90 - —
USP, cryst., dom., bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
smaller lots....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.35 - —
smaller lots....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
kgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.60 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
dried, dom., bgs., l.c.l...lb. .08 - .09
Ergot, USP, cns., dms.....lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Eserine, bots. .....oz.35.00 - —
Salicylate, bots. .....oz.27.00 - —
Sulphate, bots. .....oz.28.00 - —
Ether, acetic (see Ethyl acetate)
Butyl, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .24½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .25 - —
cns. .....lb. .28 - .31
Ethyl (see Ether, sulphuric).
Nitrous, conc., bots., 100 lbs., lb. .68 - —
Sulphuric, conc., dms., 120 lbs., lb. .69 - —
cns., 27 lbs. .....lb. .14 - —
synth., dms., c.l., works..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09 - —
USP, anesthesia, dms., 27 lbs., lb. .26 - —
USP, 1880, dms.....lb. .39 - .40
washed, dms. .....lb. .37 - .38
Ethyl acetate, 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .061 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .066 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .051 - —
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.lb. .0685- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .0735- —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .0585- —
N. F., VI, 99%, dms., 400 lbs..lb. .08 - —
cns., 35 lbs.....lb. .12 - .18
USP, VIII, 90%, dms., 460 lbs. lb. .07 - —
cns., 35 lbs.....lb. .12 - —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works., lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., dms., works.....lb. .28 - —
Bromide, tech., dms.....lb. .50 - .55
Caproate, cns.....lb. 1.00 - —
Chloride, dms.....lb. .18 - .20
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 3.20 - 4.00
Crotonate, 55 and 110 gal. dms., dlvd..lb. .75 - —
5 and 10 gal. dms., dlvd...lb. 1.00 - —
Formate, cns., dms.....lb. .23 - .24
Iodide, bots.....lb. 5.01 - —
Lactate, 55-gal. dms., works, lb. .33½- —
5-gal. dms., works.....lb. .37½- —
Oxalate, dms., frt. alld.....lb. .25 - —
Silicate, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .77 - —
Vanillin, 25 lbs. lots., cns., lb. 6.00 - —
5-lb. lots .....lb. 6.05 - —
1-lb. lots, cns.....lb. 6.15 - —
**Ethylcellulose, contracts, bgs., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .45 - —**
**contracts, 500 lbs. or more, frt. alld..lb. .47 - —**
**500 lbs. or more, frt. alld., lb. .48 - —**
**100 to 499 lbs., frt. alld., lb. .50 - —**
**smaller lots, works.....lb. .55 - —**
**Ethylene bromide, dms.....lb. .65 - .70**
**Dichloride, dms., c.l., works, E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .0645- .0650**
**West of Rockies, same basis..lb. .0595- .06**
**l.c.l., works, E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .0644- .0650**
**West of Rockies, same basis..lb. .0694- .07**
**Ethyleneglycol, dms., c.l.....lb. .16 - —**
**l.c.l. .....lb. .17 - .20**
**tanks .....lb. .15 - —**
**Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .18 - —**
**l.c.l., works.....lb. .19 - .22**
**tanks, works.....lb. .17 - —**
**Monoethylether, dms.,c.l.,works, lb. .15 - —**
**l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - —**
**tanks, works.....lb. .14 - —**
**Monoethylether, acetate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .18 - —**
**l.c.l., dms. .....lb. .14 - —**
**tanks, works.....lb. .12 - —**
**Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .17 - —**
**l.c.l., works.....lb. .18 - —**
**tanks, works.....lb. .16 - —**
**Ethylidinanilin, dms.....lb 45 - 47½**
**Eucalyptol, cns., dms.....lb .57 - .59**
**Eucalyptus leaves, bls.....lb. .07 - .08**
**Eugenol, bgs., cns.....lb. 1.70 - 2.15**
**Euphorbia, bls.....lb. .06 - .08**

# F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bulk, works..ton.14.00 -17.50
glass, 20 mesh, bulk, works.ton. 9.75 -13.25
pottery, bulk, Me.. works...ton.17.00 -19.00
N.C. works .....ton.17.00 -19.00
Fennel seed, French, type, bgs., lb. .07¼- .07½
Indian, bgs.....lb. .07¼- .07½
German, large, bgs.....lb. .18 Nom.
Fenugreek seed, bgs.....lb. .03¾- .04¼
Ferric Sulphate, anhyd., c.l., works..ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.40.00 - —
Film scrap, colors, dark, cs., 1,000 lbs., or over, works..lb. .09¼- —
smaller lots, works...lb. .10½- —
light, cs., 1,000 lbs. or over, works..lb. .10¼- —
smaller lots, works...lb. .11½- —
water white, cs., 1,000 lbs., or over, works..lb. .11½- —
smaller lots, works...lb. .12½- —
Fir balsam Canada .cns....gal.10.50 -11.00
Oregon, bbls.....gal. .85 - .90
Fish berries, bgs.....lb. .08 - .09
Fish scrap, menhaden, dried, 11-12% ammon., 15% bone phos., bulk, Chesapeake factories, contracts, futures..unit-ton. 3.35 & .10
11-12% ammon., 15% bone phos., bgs., f.o.b. Balto.ton.50.00 - —
wet acidulated, 6-7% ammon., 3-4% phosphor. acid, bulk, So. Atlantic factories, contracts..unit-ton. 2.35 & .50
sardine, meal, Japanese, 11¼% ammon., bzs., c.i.f. ports, July, shipt..ton.47.00 - —
spot..ton.48.00 - —
Flake, white, bbls., bxs.....lb. 10¼- —
Flaxseed, French, black, bgs..lb. .10½- .11
Indian, blonde, bgs.....lb. .06 - .06½
Fluorspar, dom., No. 1 ground, bulk, 95-98%, f.o.b. mines, net ton.30.00 -31.60
washed gravel, 85-5, f.o.b. Ill.-Ky. mines..net ton.17.00 -18.00
Fluorspar, No. 2, lump, 85.5 f.o.b. Ky. and Ill. mines..net ton.18.00 -19.00
imported, 85.5, duty paid, short ton.21.50 -22.00
**Formaldehyde, bbls., c.l., works, lb. .05¾- —**
**l.c.l. works.....lb. .06¼- —**
**dms., c.l., works.....lb. .05½- —**
**l.c.l., works.....lb. .05¾- —**
**tanks, works.....lb. .04½- —**
**Fringetree bark, bls.....lb. .12 - .14**
**Fullers earth, dom., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Fla., Ga., mines..ton.10.00 - —**
**import, bgs., c.l., ex dock..ton.23.00 - —**
**l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.30.00 - —**
**Furfural, refd., dms., c.l., works, lb. .15 - —**
**l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- .20**
**tech., dms., contracts, 150,000 lbs..lb. .10 - —**
**c.l., works.....lb. .12½- —**
**l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - .20**
**tanks, works.....lb. .09 - —**
**Fusel oil, refd., dms., incl., dlvd., lb. .15 - .16½**
**Fustic extract, cryst., bbls....lb. .22 - .26**
**liquid, bbls.....lb. .09½- .13**
**solid, dms.....lb. .17½- .19½**

# G

G salt, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Galangal root, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
Gambier, common, cases.....lb. .06¾ Nom.
plantation, cases.....lb. .08 - .09
Cubes, Singapore, cases....lb. .08½- .09½
xtract, bbls. .....lb. .06½- .09¼
Gasoline, at refinery:—
Bayonne, US motor, below 65 octane, tanks..gal. .06½- .06¾
65 octane and above, tanks, gal. .06½- .06½
California, 54-58, tanks...gal. .06½- .08
Gulf Coast, U.S. Motor, bulk, gal. .05¾- —
60-62, 390 e.p., bulk, export, gal. .05¾- —
60-62, 400 e.p., bulk, export, gal. .05½- —
64-66, 375 e.p., bulk, export, gal. .05¾- —
Louisiana-Arkansas, US motor, 62 octane, tanks..gal. .04 - .04¼
63-66 octane, tanks....gal. .04½- .04½
67-69 octane, tanks....gal. .04½- .04¾
70-72 octane, tanks....gal. .04¾- .05½
Oklahoma-Texas, US motor, 62 octane and below, tanks..gal. .04½- .04⅝
third grade, tanks..gal. .04½- .04⅝
63-66 octane, tanks....gal. .04½- .04⅞
67-69 octane, tanks....gal. .04¾- .05⅛
70-72 octane, tanks....gal. .05 - .05⅜
natural, 12-lb. v. p., tanks, gal. .03½- .03¾
14-lb. v.p., tanks.....gal. .03½- —
18-lb. v.p., tanks.....gal. .02½- .02⅝
22-lb. v.p., tanks.....gal. .02⅝- —
26-70 lb. v.p., tanks..gal. .02¾- —
below 60 octane tanks.gal. .04¼- .04¾
65 octane, tanks.....gal. .04¼- —
52-56 450 e.p., naphtha, tanks..gal. .04¾- .05
Gelatin, silver, cs.....lb. .42 - .45
Gelsemium root, bls.....lb. .10 - .11
Gentian root, bls.....lb. .07 - .07½
grd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .09½- .10
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .10½- .11
**Geraniol, cns., dms.....lb. .67 - 3.00**
**Geranyl acetate, bots., dms...lb. 1.20 - 2.50**
Ginger root, African, bgs.....lb. .04½- .04⅝
Cochin, lemon, bgs.....lb. .06½- .07
Jamaica, bold, bgs.....lb. .12 - .13
grinding, bright, bgs...lb. .07 - .07½
medium, bgs.....lb. .09½- .10
Japanese, bgs. .....lb. .05¾- .06¼
Ginseng fibers, cs. .....lb. 1.75 - 3.00
Root, cultivated, cs.....lb. 6.00 - 7.00
wild, Southern, cs.....lb.10.00 -14.00
Glauber's salt, anhyd. (See Soda Sulphate).
cryst., dom., bgs., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. .95 - 1.18
5 tons or over, works... 100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.25
less than 5 tons, works.. 100 lbs. 1.15 - 1.35
import., bgs. .....100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.25
Glue, bone, calcimine type, 24 millipoise, 36 jelly-grams, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12 - —
56/58, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11½- —
58/62, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13 - —
82/108, bgs., c.l., dlvd...lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13¼- —
hide, calcimine type, 53 millipoise, 135 jelly grams, bgs., c.l., dlvd., East, Middlewest..lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .13½- —
60/164, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17 - —
67/122, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18 - —
75/222, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19½- —
88/251, bgs., c.l., same basis.lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .20½- —
92/283, bgs., c.l., same basis.lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21½- —
102/315, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .22 - —
113/347, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .23 - —
126/379, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .24 - —
Glue prices for barrel packing, ½c. lb. higher, grinding charge, 20-40 mesh, ¼c lb.; 60 mesh, 1c. lb.
Glycerin, C.P., cns., l.c.l.....lb. .14¼- .15
dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .12¼- —
dynamite, dms.....lb. Nominal.
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd.lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .11¾- —
saponification, basis 88%, for industrial users, special colors, dms., returnable, c.l., dlvd..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .09½- .10
tanks .....lb. .08¾- —
for refiners, dms., returnable, tanks, dlvd..lb. .08¾- .08⅞
soapiye, basis 80%, dms., tanks, returnable, dlvd..lb. .07¾- .07⅞
Glycol horiborate, dms.....lb. .22 - —
Phthalate, dms.....lb. .38 - —
Stearate, dms.....lb. .24 - —
Gold, U.S. purchase price....oz.35.00 - —
Chloride, acid brown, bots..oz.20.75 -21.00
yellow, bots.....oz.18.75 -19.00
Gold-soda chloride, photo., bots., oz.13.00 - —
USP IX, bots.....oz.14.50 -14.75
Gold of pleasure seed, bgs.....lb. .11¼- .12
Goldenseal, root, bls.....lb. 3.25 - 3.30
powd., bxs.....lb. 3.35 - 3.40
Grains of paradise, bgs.....lb. .33½- .34
**Graphite, flake (cryst.), 90%, 325 mesh, 50% graphitic carbon, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06 - —**
**bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .06¼- —**
**l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- —**
**powd., amorph., 90% 325 mesh, 65% graphitic carbon, bgs., c.l., works....lb. .02½- —**
**65% graphitic, carbon, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .02¾- —**
**l.c.l., works.....lb. .03¼- —**
**50% graphitic, carbon, bgs., c.l., works...lb. .03½- —**
**bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .03¾- —**
**l.c.l., works.....lb. .04½- —**
Grease, house, loose.....lb. .04½- .04⅝
White .....lb. .04½- .05
Yellow .....lb. .04½- .04⅝
Wool (see Adeps lanae and Degras).
Green, chrome, C.P., dark, light, medium, blue content up to 5%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. river, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. 21 - —
6-10%, bbls, same basis..lb. .22 - —
11-15%, bbls., same basis.lb. .23 - —
16-20%, bbls., same basis.lb. .23½- —
21-25%, bbls., same basis.lb. .24 - —
26-30%, bbls., same basis.lb. .24½- —
31-35%, bbls., same basis.lb. .25½- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis.lb. .27 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis.lb. .28½- —
46-50%, bbls., same basis.lb. .30 - —
reduced, C.P., color content up 5%, same basis..lb. .06 - —
Green, chrome, prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La., (Shreveport, 1¼c.). Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; ½c. higher dlvd Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
reduced, C.P., color content up 5%, same basis..lb. .06 - —
6-10%, bbls., same basis.lb. .06¾- —
11-13%, bbls., same basis.lb. .07¼- —
14-16%, bbls., same basis.lb. .07¼- —
17-19%, bbls., same basis.lb. .07¾- —
20-21%, bbls., same basis lb .08 - —
22-23%, bbls. same basis lb .08¼- —
24-25%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08½- —
26-27%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08¾- —
28-29%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09¼- —
30-31%, bbls., same basis.lb .10 - —
32-33%, bbls., same basis.lb .11¼- —
34-35%, bbls., same basis.lb .12¼- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis.lb .14¼- —
41-45%, bbls., same basis.lb. .16¼- —
46-50%, bbls., same basis.lb. .16¾- —
51-55%, bbls., same basis.lb. .17¼- —
56-60%, bbls., same basis.lb. .17¾- —
61-65%, bbls., same basis.lb .18¼- —
66-70%, bbls., same basis.lb .19¼- —
71-75%, bbls., same basis.lb .20¼- —
Oxide, doms., pure, bbls...lb. .23 - —
ceramic, light shades, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .30 - —
standard grade, bbls., works..lb. .21 - .22
**Chrome, tetrahydroxide, bbls.lb. .85 - —**
Paris (see P).
**Tungstated, brilliant, kgs....lb 3.50 - —**
**emerald, kgs.... .....lb 2.35 - —**
Verditris (see V).
Green dyes are listed under Dyes.
Grindelia robusta, bls.....lb. .08 - .09
Guaiac resin, cs.....lb. .27 - .28
strained, cs.....lb. .75 - .80
Wood, bls. .....lb. .04 - .05
Guaiacol, liq., djns.....lb. 1.65 - 1.91
Carbonate, fib. dms., 25 lbs..lb. 2.40 - 2.74
Guarana, powd., cs.....lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Gum, aloe (see A).
Ammoniac, tears., cs.....lb. .85 - .90
Arabic, amber sorts, cleaned, bgs..lb. .10¼- .10¾
white sorts, 1, bgs.....lb. .23 - .24
2, bgs. .....lb. .21 - .22
powd., bbls. .....lb. .12½- .13¾
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Siam, cs.....lb. 1.40 - 1.60
Sumatra, cs.....lb. .17 - .18
Camphor (see C).
Chicle, prime, 33% moisture, bgs., ton lots..lb. .38 - .39
Copal, Congo, 1, water white, transparent, bgs., c.l., ex dock or ex whse., N. Y. or San Fran....lb. .34¾- —
Gum, copal, dammar, elemi, kauri, mastic, sandarac, and yacca gums prices c.l. (30,000 lbs. min.) apply to assorted lots of gums as well as one grading; l.c.l. prices are ¼c. higher for 10 bgs. or over; ¾c. higher for 1-9 bgs.
Congo 2, cloudy, white, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .26¾- —
3, selected pale straw bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .17¾- —
4, pale bold straw, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .18¾- —
5, pale, straw bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .14¼- —
6, pale amber bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .14¾- —
7, pale, straw bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .11¾- —
8, light amber bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .11¼- —
9, medium light amber, bold, bgs. c.l., same basis..lb. .08¾- —
10 rescraped hard amber bold, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .09¼- —
11 hard dark amber bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .07½- —
12, selected, bold sorts, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .06¼- —
13, dark sorts bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .05¾- —
14, selected, fully scraped, ivory, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .15¾- —
15, ordinary ivory sorts, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .06¾- —
16, inferior ivory sorts, bgs., c.l. same basis..lb. .05¾- —
17, pale, fingers, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .14¼- —
18, pale straw nubs, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .11¾- —
19, pale straw nubs, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .11¼- —
c.l., same basis..lb. .11¼- —
20, hard dark amber nubs, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .08¼- —
21 ordinary selected nubs, c.l., same basis..lb. .06¾- —
22, small mixed nubs, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .06¼- —
23, dark mixed nubs, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .06¼- —
24, No. 1, ivory nubs, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .12¾- —
25 No. 2, natural ivory nubs, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .06¼- —
26, pale, bold chips, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .08 - —
27, pale small chips, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .05¾- —
28, pale dust, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .04¾- —
Gum, copal, East India, Batu, bold scraped, bgs., c.l., same basis .....lb. .05 - —
unscraped, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .04 - —
chips, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .04 - —
dust, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .03¾- —
nubs and chips, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .04 - —
black, bold, scraped, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .06¾- —
unscraped, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .04¼- —
nubs and chips, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .04¼- —
Hiroe, Macassar, pale, bold, bgs., c.l., same basis.lb. .11¾- —
chips, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .05¾- —
dust., bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .03¾- —
nubs, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .09½- —
Singapore, Rasak, bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .14 - —
chips, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .05¾- —
dust, bgs.,c.l.,same basis.lb. .03¾- —
nubs, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .09¾- —
Manila, Boeas, amber and dark, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .11¼- —
light, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .18¾- —
Loba A, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .10½- —
B, bskts.,c.l.,same basis.lb. .10½- —
C, bskts., c.l., same basis. lb. .09¾- —
CNE, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .06½- —
D, bskts., c.l., same basis, lb. .08¾- —
DE, bskts., c.l., same basis, lb. .06¼- —
dust, bskts.,c.l., same basis, lb. .05¼- —
Sambas and white split chips, bskts, c.l., same basis..lb. .14 - —
Singapore, dust., bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .05¼- —
spirit-soluble, CBB, bskts., basis..lb. .08½- —
DBB, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .07⅞- —
MA, bskts., c.l., same basis, lb. .06½- —
MB, bskts., c.l., same basis, lb. .05¾- —
WS, bskts., c.l., same basis, lb. .07⅞- —
Philippine, Manila, amber sorts, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .06½- —
chips, pale, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .09¼- —
chips, pale, small, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .07⅞- —
extra pale sorts, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .08¾- —
nubs, bskts., c.l., same basis.....lb. .10¾- —
pale, scraped, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .11¾- —
seeds and dust, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .06¼- —
Pontianak, bold, genuine, bgs., same basis..lb. .15¼- —
mixed, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .13¾- —
split, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .12 - —
chips, bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .07¼- —
nubs, bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .10½- —
Dammar, Batavia, A, cs. c.l., same basis as copal..lb. .20 - —
A/D, cs., c.l., same basis.lb. .13¾- —
A/E, cs., c.l., same basis.lb. .11¾- —
B, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .18½- —
C, cs. c.l., same basis....lb. .14¼- —
D, cs., c.l., same basis...lb. .12¼- —
dust., cs., c.l., same basis.lb. .06¾- —
E, cs., c.l., same basis...lb. .07¾- —
F, cs., c.l., same basis...lb. .07¼- —
Singapore 1, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .13¾- —
2, cs., c.l., same basis....lb. .10¾- —
3, cs., c.l., same basis....lb. .05¾- —
chips, cs., c.l., same basis.lb. .09¼- —
dust., cs., c.l., same basis, lb. .05¾- —
seeds, cs., c.l., same basis, lb. .07¾- —
Elemi, cns., c.l., same basis as copal..lb. .06½- —
Ester, dms., dlvd. New England, N. J., eastern N. Y. and Pa., Del., and Md., 75,000 lbs., contrs. or single shipt., 10,000 lbs. lb. .06¼- .06¾
less than 10,000 lbs., same basis lb. .06½- .07
dlvd., western N.Y., and Pa., Ohio, Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., Minn., Iowa, Mo., Ky., Va., W. Va., and N. C., 75,000 lbs., contrs. or straight c.l. .....lb. .06¾- .07
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .07 - .07½
dlvd., elsewhere, 75,000 lbs., contrs. or straight, c.l..lb. .07 - .07½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .07½- .07¾
Euphorbium, cs. .....lb. .22 - .23
Galbanum, cs. .....lb. 1.00 - 1.50
Gamboge, pipe, cs.....lb. .55 - .60
powd., bbls.....lb. .60 - .65
Ghatti, soluble, bgs.....lb. .11 - .15
superior, bgs. .....lb. .09 - .11
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin).
Karaya, bbls., bxs., dms....lb. .14 - .23
Kauri, brown, XXX, cs., c.l., lb. .60 - —
BX, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .38 - —
B1, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .28 - —
B2, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .24 - —
B3, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .18½- —
50% chips, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .12½- —
pale, XXX, cs., same basis, lb. .61 - —
1, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .41 - —
2, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .24 - —
3, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .17¾- —
Kino, tins.....lb. 3.50 Nom
Locust bean powd., bbls.....lb. .16 - .30
Mastic, cs., c.l., same basis as copal..lb. .55 - .56
Myrrh, USP, cs.....lb. .39 - .40
Olibanum, siftings, bls.....lb. .07½- .15
tears, cs. .....lb. .18 - .24
Opium (see O)
Rosin (see R)
Sandarac, cks., c.l., same basis as copal..lb. .22 - .25
Scammony, cs. .....lb. 1.10 - 1
Senegal, picked, bgs.....lb. .25 - .27
sorts, bgs. .....lb. .10¼- .10¾
Talha, bgs.....lb. .07½- .08
Thus, bbls. .....280 lbs.14.50 -14.75
Tragacanth, Aleppo, 1 cs...lb. 2.25 - 2.85
2, cs. .....lb. 1.90 - 1.96
3, cs. .....lb. 1.60 - 1.65
flake, bgs. .....lb. .50 - 1.00
Yacca, bgs., c.l., same basis as copal..lb. .03½- —
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis.lb. .04½- —

Gypsum, Keene's cement, paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Acme, Tex., frt. equal.ton.21.15 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kans., frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.27.15 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald..ton.17.00- —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald..ton.21.16 - —
plaster of paris, paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Acme, Tex., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.14.00 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Acme, Tex.; Blue Rapids, Kans.; Fort Dodge, Ia.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Gypsum, O.; New Brighton, N. Y.; Plasterco, Va.; Southard, Okla.; Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald.....ton. 8.00 - —
terra alba, dom., paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. New Brighton, N. Y.; Southard, Okla., frt. equald..ton.12.00 - —
import, bgs., ex dock....ton.27.50 - —

## H

Hawthorn berries, bgs.....lb. .20 - .21
Heliotropin, cryst., cns.....lb. 1.80 - 2.20
Hellebore, white, root, powd., bbls.lb. .11½- .12
Helonias root, bls.....lb. .53 - .55
Hematine crystals, bbls.....lb. .18 - .28
Hemlock bark extract, 25%, tan, c.l., bbls., works..lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works.....lb. .03¼- —
tanks, works.....lb. .02⅝- —
Hempseed, Manchur, bgs.....lb. .05½- .06
Henbane leaves, bls.....lb. .15 - .16
Henna leaves, bls.....lb. .08 - .09
powd., bbls, bxs.....lb. .10 - .11
Heptane, mixed, 77-115°C., dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .11 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .16 - —
tanks, Group 3.....gal. .08½- —
normal, 86-100°, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .11½- —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .17 - —
tanks, Group 3.....gal. .09½- —
Hexalin, dms.....lb. .80 - —
Hexane, normal, 60-70° C., dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .12½- —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .17 - —
tanks, Group 3.....gal. .10½- —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .14 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .25 - —
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., dms., 1,500 lbs. or more shipments, f.o.b. Perth Amboy or N. Y. C..lb. .32 - —
150 to 1,350 lbs., shipments, same basis..lb. .33 - —
USP, dms., 500 lbs., or more, shipments, same basis, lb. .38 - —
fib., ctns., same basis....lb. .40 - —
Hematropine hydrobromide, bots., 25 ozs.....oz.13.00 - —
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammon., bulk, f.o.b. Chicago.unit-ton. 2.50 - —
Hops, N. F., bls.....lb. .15 - .20
Horehound, bls.....lb. .08 - .09
Hydrangea root, bls.....lb. .08 - .09
Hydrastine, bots., 4 ozs.....oz.15.25 - —
cns., 16 ozs.....oz.15.00 - —
Hydrochloride, bots., 4 ozs...oz.15.25 - —
cns., 16 ozs.....oz.15.00 - —
Sulphate, bots., 4 ozs.....oz.16.25 - —
cns., 16 oz.....oz.16.00 - —
Hydrastis (see Golden seal).
Hydrofuramide, dms., 100 lbs. or more, works..lb. .30 - —
fib. ctns., works.....lb. .40 - —
Hydrogen peroxide, USP, bbls.lb. .03¾- .04
100 vols., cbys., E.of Miss.R.lb. .20 - —
Hydroquinone, dealers, bbls., dms..lb. .90 - .94
Hydroxycitronellal, cns.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Hyoscine hydrobromide, bots..oz.14.00 -15.00
Hyoscyamine, bots.....oz.10.00 - —
Hydrobromide, bots.....oz.10.00 - —
Sulphate, bots.....oz.10.00 - —
Hypernic, crbys., bbls.....lb. .25 - —
ext., bbls.....lb. .13 - —

## I

Iceland moss, bls.....lb. .12 - .13
Ichthyol, bots.....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo, nat., Madras, cs.....lb. 1.63 - 1.67
synth., liq., bbls.....lb. .16½- .19
powd., bbls.....lb. .74½- .85
Indol, CP, bots.....lb.32.00 -34.00
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 1.30 - —
kgs., 150 lbs.....lb. 1.07 - —
less 5%, kgs., 150 lbs...lb. 1.07 - —
resubl., bots. 5 lbs.....lb. 1.85 - —
jars, 50 lbs.....lb. 1.75 - —
tincture, USP, bbls., 47 gals.gal. 1.70 - —
cbys., 5 gals.....gal. 1.75 - 1.80
mild, bbls., 47 gals.....gal. .95 - —
cbys., 5 gals.....gal. 1.00 - 1.05
Iodoform, dms., 100 lbs.....lb. 3.95 - —
jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 4.05 - —
Ionone, alpha, bots.....lb. 2.50 - 2.55
alpha, extra, bots.....lb. 4.00 - 4.05
alpha beta, bots.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
beta, bots.....lb. 4.10 - 4.15
Ipecac root, bgs.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
powd., bxs.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Irish moss, ordinary, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
powd., 80-90 mesh, bbls...lb. .20 - .30
prime, bleached, bls.....lb. .17 - .21
Iron acetate, N. F. IV, cbys. 100 lbs..lb. .15 - —
djns., 50 lbs.....lb. .16 - —
liquor, bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .04 - —
Chloride (ferric), tech., anhydr., 390-lb. dms.....100 lbs. 4.65 - 6.25
150-lb. dms.....100 lbs. 5.00 - 6.60
cryst., bbls., works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .05 - .06
kegs, works, frt. alld. or equld..lb. .07½- .08
Acetate, liquor, cbys., works, frt. alld. or equld..lb. .05 - .06
USP X, cryst., bbls.....lb. .07½- —
kegs.....lb. .08½- —
USP solut., cbys., works, frt. alld. or equld..lb. .06½- .07
djns.....lb. .07½- —
USP VIII, pearls.....lb. .72 - .75
powd., cns.....lb. .84 - .87
scales, cns.....lb. .77 - .80
Glycerophosphate, bbls., kgs., 1,000 lb. lots..lb. 2.87 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.97 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.09 - —
Hypophosphite, cns.....lb. 1.55 - 1.60
Iodide, bots.....lb. 2.90 - —
syrup, djns.....lb. .37 - .38
bots.....lb. .52 - —
Nitrate, coml., kgs.....lb. .02⅝- .03
Iron, oxalate, powd., kgs.....lb. .47 - —
cns.....lb. .52 - —
scales, cns.....lb. .83 - .85
Oxide (see Black, Red, etc.).
Phosphate, ferric, pearls, cns., 50 lbs..lb. .54 - —
25 lbs.....lb. .57 - —
scales, cns., 50 lbs.....lb. .59 - —
25 lbs.....lb. .62 - —
ferrous, bbls., 200 lbs.....lb. .35 - —
bxs., 25 lbs.....lb. .40 - —
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .37 - —
Pyrophosphate, pearls, cns...lb. .59 - .62
scales, cns.....lb. .64 - .67
Reduced, 99%, cs.....lb. .60 - .65
Sulphate, tech. (see Copperas and ferric sulphate).
Sulphate, USP, cryst., bbls., 275 lbs..lb. .04¼- —
dms., 100 lbs.....lb. .06¼- —
Iron ammonia citrate, brown, gran., cns..lb. .35 - .38
pearls, cns.....lb. .35 - .38
scales, cns.....lb. .45 - .48
green, gran., cns.....lb. .35 - .38
pearls, cns.....lb. .35 - .38
scales, cns.....lb. .45 - .48
Iron-ammonia oxalate, bxs.....lb. .30 - —
fib., dms.....lb. .23½- —
kgs.....lb. .25½- —
Iron-potash oxalate, bbls.....lb. .42 - —
kgs.....lb. .44 - —
jars.....lb. .48 - —
Iron-soda oxalate, bxs.....lb. .30 - —
fib., dms.....lb. .23½- —
kgs.....lb. .25½- —
Isobutyl carbinol (see Carbinol).
Isopentane, dms., works.....lb. .48 - —
small lots, works.....lb. .50 - —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., 5 gals., E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .096 - —
W. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .10 - —
55 gls., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .061 - —
W. of Rockies, frt. alld, lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .066 - —
W. of Rockies, frt. alld, lb. .07 - —
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld., lb. .061 - —
W. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .06½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol).
Ether, dms., 5 gal., frt. alld. gal. .55 - —
55 gal., c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld..gal. .35 - —
W. of Miss., frt. alld., gal. .39 - —
l.c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld..gal. .40 - —
W. of Miss., frt. alld., gal. .44 - —
tanks, E. of Miss., frt. alld., gal. .25 - —
W. of Miss., frt. alld., gal. .29 - —

## J

Jaborandi leaves, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
Jalap root, NF, bls.....lb. .15 - .18
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .20 - .27
Juniper berries, bgs.....lb. .07 - —

## K

Kamala, tins.....lb. .22 - .23
Kaolin (see China clay).
Kava kava root, bls.....lb. .12½- .13
Kerosene, at refinery:—
Bayonne, 41-43 w.w., tanks.gal. .04¼- .04¾
Gulf ports, p.w., bulk....gal. .03⅜- .03⅝
w.w., bulk..gal. .03⅞- —
Louisiana - Arkansas, 41 43 w.w, bulk..gal. 04 - 04⅜
Oklahoma-Texas, 41-43 w w tanks..gal. .03⅞- .04¼
42-44 w.w., tanks.....gal. .04¼- .04⅝
Pennsylvania, 45 w.w., tanks, gal. .04⅝- .04⅞
46 w.w., tanks.....gal. .04¾ .05
47 w.w., tanks.....gal. .04⅞- .05⅛
Kerosene, tankwagon:—
Atlanta.....gal. .12 - —
Boston.....gal. .08 - —
Chicago.....gal. .10 - —
Cincinnati.....gal. .13 - —
Denver.....gal. .11½- —
Louisville.....gal. 10 - —
Minneapolis.....gal. .104 - —
New Orleans.....gal. .11 - —
New York.....gal. .08¾- —
San Francisco.....gal. .11½- —
Kerosene distillate (see Oil, furnace).
Kieserite, calc., 96-98% $MgSO_4$, bgs., c.l., ex vessel Atlantic, Gulf ports, duty pd..ton. No prices
Kola nuts, bgs.....lb .07 - .08

## L

Lady slipper root, bls.....lb. .38 - .40
Lanolin (see Adeps lanae).
Lard, city, tubs.....100 lbs. 5.75 - 6.00
Middlewestern, trcs....100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.10
Neutral, trcs.....100 lbs. 7.00 - 7.25
Western, choice, trcs...100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.10
Compound, trcs.....100 lbs. 8.75 - 9.00
Larkspur seed, bgs.....lb. .33 - .34
Laurel berries, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
Leaves, Greek, bls.....lb. .04 - .04½
Lavender flowers, ordinary, bls.lb. .25 - .27
medium, bls.....lb. .30 - .31
select, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Lead acetate, white, broken, bbls..lb. .10 - —
cryst., bbls.....lb. .10 - —
gran., bbls.....lb. .10¾- —
powd., bbls.....lb. .10¾- —
Arsenate, bgs., c.l., dealers..lb. .10 - .11
l.c.l., bgs., dealers.....lb. .1015- .11½
Lead arsenate prices are works or whse basis. frt. alld. to dest. in lots of 66 lbs. or over; no frt. or truck allowance for works or whse. pick ups.
Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E...lb. .06¼- —
dlvd., Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo.....lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., dlvd., R.....lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., dlvd., Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo.....lb. .07 - —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, pure, bots., 5 lbs..lb. .62 - —
fib., dms., 25 lbs.....lb. .49 - —
Iodide, N. F., V., powd., bots., 5 lbs..lb. 2.67 - —
tins.....lb. 2.55 - —
Linoleate, pale, precip., dms., lb. .19 - —
Metal (see daily quotations in market report)
Metallic, paste, 200-lb. cont., f.o.b. works..lb. .19 - —
5-lb. cont., f.o.b. works....lb. .22 - —
Lead, nitrate, bbls.....lb. .10 - .13
Oleate, bbls.....lb. .18½- .20
Peroxide, cns., works.....lb. .46 - .47
Red, dry, 95% or less, $Pb_3O_4$, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd., Ala., Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo., and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash...lb. .0760- —
other points.....lb. .0735- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd., Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.lb. .08 - —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore and Wash.lb .08½- —
Ore. and Wash.lb .08½- —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo. lb .08½- —
other points.....lb. .07¾- —
smaller lots, etc.....lb. .08¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .09 - —
Ohio., etc.....lb. .08¾- —
other points.....lb. .08¼- —
97%, $Pb_3O_4$, bbls., c.l., (20 tons), dlvd., Ala., etc. lb. .0785- —
other points.....lb. .0760- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd., Ala., etc...lb. .08¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .08¾- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .08½- —
other points.....lb. .08 - —
smaller lots, dlvd., Ala., etc..lb. .08¾- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .09¼- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .09 - —
other points.....lb. .08½- —
98%, $Pb_3O_4$, bbls., c.l., (20 tons), dlvd., Ala., etc..lb. .0810- —
other points.....lb. .0785- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd., Ala., etc..lb .08¾- —
Ariz., etc.....lb 09 - —
Colo., etc.....lb 08¾- —
other points.....lb 08¼- —
smaller lots, dlvd., Ala., etc .lb .09 - —
Ariz., etc. .....lb 09¼- —
Colo., etc .....lb .09¼- —
other points.....lb 08¾- —
In oil, 80% min., 100-lb. kgs., lb. .12¼- —
Resinate, fused, 15%, bbls...lb. 09½- —
pale, bbls.....lb. .11¼- —
precip., bbls.....lb. .16¼- —
Stearate, bbls.....lb. .25 - —
Sulphate (see Lead, white, basic sulphate).
Titanate, bbls., c.l., (20 tons), works, frt. alld..lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, one delvy., E. frt. alld..lb. .10¼- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse....lb. .10¼- —
smaller lots, E. frt. alld. lb. .10½- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse....lb. .10¼- —
White, dry, basic carbonate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ariz., Cal., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash. and Wyo. lb. .07¼- —
other points.....lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., Ariz., etc..lb. .07¼- —
other points.....lb. .07¼- —
basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., dlvd., Ariz., etc..lb. .06¼- —
other points.....lb. .06½- —
basic sulphate, l.c.l., dlvd., Ariz., etc..lb. .06¾- —
other points.....lb. .06½- —
in oil, 100-lb. kgs., consumers..lb. .12¼- —
dealers.....lb. .10½- —
painters.....lb. .11¼- —
Lecithin, 100%, cns., f.o.b., N. Y., or Chi....lb. 2.50 - —
edible, grade 1, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb 47½- .65
grades 2 or 3, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .47½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .50 - .67½
grade 4, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .52½- .70
purified, cs., dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .67½- .85
tech., grade 1, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .37½- .55
Lecethin, tech., grades 2 or 3, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .40 - .57½
grade 4, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .42½- .60
Lecithin prices quoted above are for goods packed in 25, 50, or 100-lb. dms. When goods are packed in 500-lb. dms. prices are 1c. per lb. less.
Lemon peel, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
Licorice extract, mass, cs.....lb. .17 - .18
powd., bbls.....lb. .24 - .25
Root, bls.....lb. .04½- .05
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .07 - .08
select, bndls., cs.....lb. .15 - .17
Lime, chemical (quicklime), lump or pebble, bulk, f.o.b Bellefonte, Pa.....ton. 7.00 - —
Berkley, W. Va.....ton. 7.00 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton. 7.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa.....ton 8.50 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn.ton. 6.25 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va ton. 7.00 - —
Farnams, Mass. ....ton. 8.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton 7.00 - —
Hannibal, Mo.....ton. 6.50 - —
Keystone, Ala.....ton. 6.25 - —
Knoxville, Tenn. ....ton. 6.25 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton. 7.00 - —
Longview, Ala.....ton. 6.25 - —
Manistique, Mich....ton. 8.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio....ton. 7.50 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va..ton. 7.00 - —
Menominee, Mich....ton. 8.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind.....ton. 6.50 - —
Newala, Ala.....ton. 6.25 - —
Rincon, Cal.....ton.13.00 - —
Ripplemead, Va. ....ton. 7.00 - —
Riverton, Va. ....ton 7.00 - —
San Francisco, Cal..ton.13.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton. 6.50 - —
Springfield, Mo.....ton. 7.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio....ton. 7.00 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 7.00 - —
hydrated, paper bgs., f.o.b., Bellefonte, Pa..ton. 8.50 - —
Berkley, W. Va.....ton. 9.50 - —
Buffalo, N. Y.....ton.10.00 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton. 8.50 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa...ton. 9.00 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn.ton. 9.00 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va.ton. 9.00 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 8.50 - —
Gibsonburg, O.....ton. 9.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo.....ton. 8.50 - —
Keystone, Ala.....ton. 9.00 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.....ton. 9.00 - —
Le Roy, Minn.....ton.10.00 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton. 9.00 - —

## Gypsum—Magnesia Carbonate

Lime, hydrated, paper bgs., f.o.b., Longview, Ala.....ton. 9.00 - —
Louisville, Ky.....ton.14.50 - —
Manistique, Mich....ton. 9.50 - —
Marblehead, Ohio....ton. 9.50 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va..ton. 8.50 - —
Mitchell, Ind.....ton. 9.00 - —
Nowala, Ala.....ton. 9.00 - —
Potoskey, Mich.....ton. 9.00 - —
Port Island, Mich....ton. 9.00 - —
Rapid City, S. D....ton.12.00 - —
Ripplemead, Va. ....ton. 9.00 - —
San Francisco, Cal..ton.16.00 - —
Springfield, Mo. .....ton. 9.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton. 8.50 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 8.50 - —
spray, paper bags, f.o.b. Bellefonte,, Pa..ton. 9.00 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton.11.00 - —
Farnama, Mass.....ton. 9.50 - —
Gibsonberg, Ohio.....ton.11.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio....ton.11.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton.10.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton.11.00 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
lime salts (see Calcium)
Lime-sulphur, dry, dealers, bgs., c.l., E. of and incl. N. Dak., S. Dak., Neb., Kan., Okla., Tex lb. .07½- .08¼
dms., same basis.....lb. .10½- —
400 lbs., or more, bgs., same basis .lb .07¾- .08¼
dms., same basis.....lb. .11 - —
less than 400 lbs., same basis, lb .08¼- .09½
dms., same basis.....lb. 12 - —
solution, zone 1, dms., consumer. gal. .16 - —
Zone 2, tanks, dealers, wks., gal. .08¼- —
50-50 dms.....gal. .11 - .15
Zone 3, tanks, dealers, dlvd., gal. .11½- —
50-50 dms.....gal. .14 - .18
Zone 4, tanks, dealers wks., gal. .08 - —
dms., wks, except Cal..gal. .12 - —
Zone 5, tanks, dealers, dlvd., gal. .10½- —
dms.....gal. .12 - —
Zone 6, tanks, dealers.....gal. .06½- —
50-50 dms.....gal. .11 - .18

Prices for lime sulphur solution are f.o.b. warehouse points, freight allowed. Zone 1 includes Ga., S. C., Ala., N. C., except the counties of Ashe, Surry, Stokes, Rockingham and Alleghany; Tenn., east of Tenn. River. Zone 2: New England States. Zone 3: Ark., Ohio, Ind., Ill., Ia., Ky., Mich., Wis., Minn., Mo., and Tenn., west of Tenn. River; Penna., eastern tier, and W. Va., western tier. Zone 4: West of Rocky Mountains, except southern California, which makes up Zone 5. Zone 6: N. Y. east of Herkimer, N. J., Md., Del., Va., Pa.—all counties lying east of the western boundary of Bedford, Blair, Center, Clinton and Potter, W. Va.—counties of Mineral, Hampshire, Morgan, Berkeley, Jefferson, and Hardy, N. C.—counties of Ashe, Alleghany, Surry, Stokes, and Rockingham.

Linalool, cns.....lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Linalyl acetate, cns., 25 lbs...lb. 1.35 - 1.35
Linden flowers, with leaves, bls.lb. .26 - .27
without leaves, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
Linseed, cake, bgs., export...ton.27.00 -27.50
Meal, 34%, bgs.....ton.37.00 -37.50
Litharge, com'l, powd., bbls., 20-tons dlvd. Ala., Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo., and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .0660- —
dlvd., other points....lb. .0635- —
5 tons, dlvd., Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.....lb. .07 - —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah, and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .07½- —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo..lb. .07 - —
other points.....lb. .06¾- —
smaller lots, dlvd., Ala., etc. lb. .07½- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .08 - —
Colo., etc.....lb. .07¾- —
other points.....lb. .07¼- —
Lithium bromide, bbls., 100 lbs., works, frt. equal'd..lb. 1.90 - —
50 lbs., works.....lb. 1.93 - —
25 lbs., works.....lb. 1.95 - —
Carbonate, 250-lb., bbls.....lb. 1.25 - —
100-lb. kgs.....lb. 1.30 - —
Chloride, 25-lb. jars.....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Citrate, 250-lb. bbls.....lb. 1.40 - —
25-lb. dms.....lb. 1.45 - —
100-lb. kgs.....lb. 1.40 - —
Iodide, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 4.85 - —
25-lb. jars.....lb. 4.70 - —
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Lithopone, dom., high-strength, bgs., c.l. (20 tons)..lb. .05½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .05½- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons).....lb. .05½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .05¾- —
ordinary, bgs., c.l., (20 tons) lb. .03¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .04 - —
bbls., c.l., (20 tons).....lb. .04 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .04½- —
titanated, bgs., c.l. (20 tons) lb. .05½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .05½- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons).....lb. .05½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .05¾- —

Lithopone in car lots is delivered East or the Pacific Coast and in less than car lot quantities delivered East or ex warehouse Pacific Coast.

Liverwort leaves, bls.....lb. .20 - .21
Lobelia herb, bls.....lb. .11 - .12
Seed, bgs.....lb. .34 - .35
Logwood extract, cryst., bbls..lb. .18 - .22
liquid, 51°, bbls.....lb. .09½- .11½
solid, bxs.....lb. .15 - .19
Lovage root, dom., bls.....lb. .34 - .35
import, bls.....lb. .30 - .35
Lupulin, N. E., tins.....lb. 1.50 - 1.55
Lycopodium, cs.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20

## M

Mace, Banda, cs.....lb. .51 - .52
Batavia, cs.....lb. .32½- .33
Siauw, cs.....lb. .43 - .44
Madder, Dutch, bbls.....lb. .22 - .25
Magnesia arsenate, dms.....lb. .18 - .20
Calcined, tech., USP, bbls., works..lb. .26 - —
Carbonate, tech., Zone 1, bgs., c.l..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l.....lb. .07 - —
1, bbls., c.l.....lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l.....lb. .08 - —
kgs., c.l.....lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l.....lb. .09½- —

## Magnesia—Methylisobutyl Ket.

Magnesia, carbonate, USP, zone 1, bbls., c.l..lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09 - —
kgs., c.l. .....lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .10½- —

Magnesia:—Zone 1—Mass., Conn., R. I., N. Y., N. J., Pa., Del., and Md. C.l., shipments, full frt alld. up to, but not exceeding 25c. per 100 lbs., actually paid by customers. On l.c.l. shipments, frt. alld., including divd. storedoor. Magnesia prices are f.o.b., Plymouth Meeting House. Zone 2, balance of U. S.; prices f.o.b. Plymouth Meeting House, Ambler, Phillipsburg, Valley Forge, and New York.

Chloride, flake, dom., bbls., wks., c.l..ton.32.00 - —
l.c.l., bbls., wks. .....ton.39.00 -42.00
Hypophosphite, cns., 100 lbs..lb. 1.45 - —
25 lbs. .....lb. 1.50 - —
Oxide (see Calcined).
Palmitate, bbls. .....lb. .33 Nom.
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works..lb. 1.00 - 1.50
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls. .....lb. .09¼- .10½
Stearate, bbls., ctns., c.l. ....lb. .21 - —
1 ton. .....lb. .22 - —
1,000-2,000 lbs. .....lb. .23 - —
smaller lots. .....lb. .24 - —
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Magnesite, cal., dom., bgs. ....ton.56.00 -60.00
Import, bags. .....ton.56.00 -60.00
dead-burned, dom., bulk, c.l., f.o.b. Cnewelah, Wash. ....ton.35.00 - —
Magnesium hydroxide, medicinal, bbls., 200 lbs..lb. .25 - —
dms., 25 lbs. .....lb. .30 - —
kgs., 100 lbs. .....lb. .26 - —
Trisilicate, cs., 500-lb. lots..lb. .58 - —
100-lb. lots .....lb. .55 - —
cns. .....lb. .75 - .80
Malva flowers, black, bls. ....lb. .35 - .45
blue, bls. .....lb. .35 - .45
Leaves, bls. .....lb. .11 - .12
Manaca root, bls. .....lb. .17 - .18
Mandrake root, bls. .....lb. .09 - .10
Manganese acetate, dms. ....lb. .26½- —
Arsenate, bgs. .....lb. .12 - .12⅛
Borate, tech., bbls. .....lb. .15 - .16
Carbonate, bbls. .....lb. .19 - —
Chloride, bbls. .....lb. .08¼- .08½
Dioxide, African, battery, 84-87% bgs., 28-40 tons, works..ton.54.50 - —
5-15 tons, works. ....ton.57.50 - —
½-4 tons, works. ....ton.62.50 - —
300-600 lbs., works. .ton.72.50 - —
Caucasian, 85-90%, bbls., c.l., works..ton.51.50 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works. ..ton.54.50 - —
smaller lots, works. ..ton.59.50 - —
burlap bgs., c.l., works.ton.49.25 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works. ton.52.25 - —
smaller lots, works.ton.57.25 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works.ton.47.50 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works. ..ton.50.50 - —
Glycerophosphate, bbls., kgs., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 2.01 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 2.71 - —
cns., 25 lbs. .....lb. 2.83 - —
solut., djns., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. .61 - —
smaller lots. .....lb. .71 - —
cns., 25 lbs. .....lb. .81 - —
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd. .....lb. .82 - —
Iodide, bots., 5 lbs. .....lb. 5.45 - —
jars, 25 lbs. .....lb. 5.30 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4%, dms. ..lb. .18 - .19½
solid, precip., 8.2%, bbls..lb. .19 - —
Ore, 50-52% basis, bbls., c.l., Alt. ports..unit-ton. .29 Nom.
Resinate, fused, 3½%, bbls..lb. .08¼- .08½
precip., dms. .....lb. .12 - —
Sulphate, anhyd., bbls., works, lb. .07 - .07½
cryst., 65%, MnSo4, bgs., c.l., dlvd., South..ton.48.75 - —
l.c.l., bgs. .....ton.55.75 - —
80-85%, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. to S.F.A. territory, unit-ton. .75 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works. ..lb. .03½- —
smaller lots, works..lb. .04 - —
Mangrove bark, bgs., non-fiberous shipt..ton.25.00 - —
Manna flake, large, cs. .....lb. .45 - .46
small, cs. .....lb. .24 - .25
Mannitol, reagent, pure cryst., cs., works..lb. .95 - 1.00
commercial, cryst., bbl. ton lots, works..lb. .42 - —
smaller lots, works. ....lb. .50 - —
Marble flour, bgs. .....ton.12.00 14.00
Marjoram, French, bls. .....lb. .23½- .24
Tunisan, bls. .....lb. .21 - .21½
Chilean, bls. .....lb. .13 - .13½
Matico leaves, bls. .....lb. .21 - .22
Menthol, USP, natural, cs. ....lb. 2.90 - 3.00
synthetic, tech., cs. .....lb. 2.25 - —
USP, cs. .....lb. 3.00 - —
liquid, dms., 50 lbs. ....lb. 1.25 - —
Methyl salicylate, tins, 100-lb. lots..lb. 3.00 - —
25-lb. lots. .....lb. 3.10 - —
Mercurial ointment, 30%, pails, 50 lbs. .....lb. .85 - —
25 lbs. .....lb. .87 - —
50%, pails, 50 lbs. .....lb. 1.23 - —
25 lbs. .....lb. 1.25 - —
Mercury (see Quicksilver).
Ammoniated (see white precipitate).
Bichloride (see Corrosive sublimate).
Bisulphate, bots., 5 lbs. ....lb. 1.90 - 1.94
flb., dms., 100 lbs. .....lb. 1.77 - —
jars, 25 lbs. .....lb. 1.79 - —
Chloride (see Calomel).
Iodide, red, N.F., bots., 5 lbs.lb. 3.81 - 3.83
cns., 25 lbs. .....lb. 3.70 - 3.75
flb., dms., 100 lbs. .....lb. 3.70 - 3.75
yellow, bots., 5 lbs. .....lb. 3.91 - 3.95
cns., 25 lbs. .....lb. 3.80 - —
flb., dms., 100 lbs. .....lb. 3.80 - —
Nitrate ointment (see Citrine ointment).
Oxide, red, N.F. (see Red precipitate).
tech. (See Red, mercury oxide).
Yellow, dom., tech., bbl...lb. 1.51 - —
USP, flb. dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.03 - —
Mercury and chalk, ctns., 5 lbs., lb. 1.29 - —
flb. dms., 25 lbs. .....lb. 1.17 - 1.22
Mesityl oxide, cns., works. ....lb. .16 - .18
dms., c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .12 - —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .10¾- —
Metal leaf, pkgs., of 20 books (500 leaves), aluminum, 5½x5½ in..pkg. 1.50 - 1.75
composition, 5½x5½ in..pkg. 1.70 - 1.80
gold, XX deep, 23K, 3⅜x3⅜ in..pkg.15.25 -15.75
23K, 3⅜x3⅜ in. .....pkg.16.15 -17.50
4x4 in. .....pkg.19.50 -20.00
3⅜x5½ in. .....pkg.22.50 -23.00
3⅜x5½ in. .....pkg.24.50 -25.00
Silver, 3⅜x3⅜ in. .....pkg. 2.75 - 2.85
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls. ....lb. 1.30 - —
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs. ....lb. .65 - —
Metatoluylenediamine, kgs. ....lb. .65 - —
Methanol, natural, denat., grade, tanks..gal. .40 - —
97%, tanks. .....gal. .32 - —
95%, tanks. .....gal. .31 - —

Methanol in drums, car lots, is 5c. per gal. higher, frt. alld., east of the Rocky Mts. Prices on the Pacific Coast are 3c. higher on tanks and 4c. per gal. higher on drums, car lots.

synth., pure, dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .38 - —
2, frt. alld. .....gal. .41 - —
3, frt. alld. .....gal. .42 - —
4, frt. alld. .....gal. .44 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld. or dlvd..gal. .40½- —
2, frt. alld. or dlvd., gal. .47 - —
3, frt. alld. or dlvd..gal. .44½- —
4, frt. alld. or dlvd..gal. .60 - —
tanks, Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .33 - —
2, frt. alld. .....gal. .35½- —
3, frt. alld. .....gal. .36½- —
4, frt. alld. .....gal. .57 - —

Synthetic methanol sales zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Penn., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; Zone 2, Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D., Tex., Wyo.; Zone 3, Los Angeles, Cal., San Francisco, Cal., Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash.; Zone 4, Ariz., Cal., N. Mex., Mont., Nev., Idaho, Ore., Utah, Wash.

Methyl acetate, 97-99%, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R..lb. .10¼- —
W. of Miss. R. .....lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dms., dlvd. E. of Miss. R..lb. .11 - —
W. of Miss. R. .....lb. .12 - —
tanks, dlvd., E. of Miss. R. lb. .09½- —
W. of Miss R. .....lb. .10½- —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd., E. of Miss. R..lb. .07 - —
W. of Miss. R. .....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss., R..lb. .07½- —
W. of Miss R. .....lb. .08½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. of Miss. R., lb. .06 - —
W. of Miss. R. .....lb. .07 - —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .29½- —
Acetone, natural, tanks. ....gal. .28 - —

Methyl acetone in drums, car lots, is 5c. per gal. higher, frt. alld., east of Rocky Mts. Prices on Pacific Coast are 3c. per gal. higher on tanks and 4c. per gal. higher on drums, car lots.

synthetic, dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld. E. of Rockies, gal. .38 - —
2, frt. alld. E. of Rockies, gal. .41 - —
3, Pacific Coast. .....gal. .42 - —
4 .....gal. .44 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld. E. of Rockies..gal. .41 - —
2, frt., alld. E. of Rockies..gal. .475 - —
3, Pacific Coast. .....gal. .45 - —
4 .....gal. .605 - —
tanks, Zone 1, frt. alld. E. of Rockies..gal. .315 - —
2, frt. alld. E. of Rockies, gal. .34 - —
3, Pacific Coast. .....gal. .35 - —
4 .....gal. .355 - —

Methyl acetone, synthetic, sales zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Dela., D. C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., West Va. and Wis.; Zone 2, Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C. and S. D.; Zone 3, Pacific Coast; Zone 4, Ariz., Col., Mont., Nev., Idaho, Ore., Utah, Wash., N. Mex.

Alcohol (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, bots. .....lb. 2.10 - 2.20
Benzoate, cns., 25 lbs. .....lb. .70 - 1.20
Bromide, cyl. .....lb. .65 - .75
Chloride, refrigeration, 500 lbs., and up, machine mfrs. and jobbers, cylinders..lb. .32 - —
service men and consumers, cyl..lb. .36 - —
60 to 499 lbs., cyl., mach. mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .36 - —
service men and consumers, cyl..lb. .40 - —
tanks, multi-unit, mach. mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .31 - —
service men and consumers, lb. .35 - —

Methyl chloride quotations are spot or contract, effective July 1, for delivery to any common carrier point in United States. Prices above are in 60, 90 and 130-lb. cylinders. Prices on the 30-lb. cylinders are uniformly 10c. per pound higher than above prices.

Cinnamate, bls. .....lb. 1.85 - 2.00
Formate, dms. .....lb. .25 - .26
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .30 - —
Iodide, bots. .....lb. 3.65 - 3.68
Salicylate, dms. .....lb. .25 - .27
cns. .....lb. .37 - .40
Violet toner, bbls. .....lb. .38 - —
permanent, bbls. .....lb. .50 - —
Methylamyl ketone, dms., works, l.c.l..lb. .25 - —
smaller containers, same basis. lb. .28 - —
Methylcyclohexane, 98-100% dms., works, frt. alld., E. of Rockies..lb. .25 - —
Melhylcyclohexanol, 98-100%, dms., works, frt. alld., E. of Rockies..lb. .30 - —
Methylcyclohexanone, 98 - 100%, dms., works, frt. alld., E. of Rockies..lb. .58 - —
Methylene blue, medcl., kgs., 100 lbs..lb. 2.00 - —
cns., 5 lbs. .....lb. 2.85 - —
Chloride, dms., f.o.b. works..lb. .18 - .23
Methylethyl ketone, dms., c.l., frt., pd., E. of Rocky Mts..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., same terms. .....lb. .06½- —
tanks, same terms. .....lb. .05 - —
Methylheptenone, bots. .....lb. 2.45 - 3.00
Methylheptin carbonate, bots..lb.23.00 -44.00
Methylhexyl ketone, dms., tech., wks..lb. .60 - —
Methylisobutyl ketone, dms., 55-gal., c.l., works..gal. .76 - —
l.c.l., works. .....gal. .80 - —
smaller containers, works.gal. 1.00 - —
tanks, works. .....gal. .70 - —


OUTSELLS
ALL OTHER BRANDS COMBINED
3 TO 1
Exchange
OIL OF LEMON
U·S·P·

Sold to the American Market Exclusively by

FRITZSCHE BROTHERS, INC.
76 NINTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

DODGE & OLCOTT COMPANY
180 VARICK STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Distributors for

CALIFORNIA FRUIT GROWERS EXCHANGE
PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO, CALIFORNIA

PRODUCING PLANT: EXCHANGE LEMON PRODUCTS CO., CORONA, CALIFORNIA

Methylnaphthyl ketone, dom., cryst., bots..lb. 3.25 - 3.30
imp. bots.....lb. 3.10 - —
Methylpropyl ketone, dms., c.l..lb. .20½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .21 - —
tanks .....lb. .19½- —
Metronite pigment, 120 mesh, containers extra, c.l., f.o.b. Milwaukee..ton. 9.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.11.00 - —
180 mesh, containers extra, c.l., same basis..ton.11.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.13.00 - —
250 mesh, containers extra, c.l., same basis..ton.18.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.15.00 - —
325 mesh, containers extra, c.l., same basis..ton.18.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.20.00 - —
Mica, dry grd., amber, No. 1 quality, bgs., extra and returnable, c.l., works..ton.30.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., works, ton.40.00 - —
1,000 lbs., works....lb. .02 - —
500 lbs., works....lb. .02½- —
100 lbs., works....lb. .03 - —
roofing, bags., extra and returnable, c.l., works..ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., works, ton.39.00 - —
paint, bgs., extra and returnable, c.l., works. ton.55.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., works, ton.65.00 - —
white, No. 1, quality, bgs., extra and returnable, c.l., works..ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., works. ton.45.00 - —
1,000 lbs., works..lb. .02½- —
500 lbs., works....lb. .03 - —
roofing, bgs., extra and returnable, c.l., works.ton..29.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., works, ton.39.00 - —
paint, bgs., extra and returnable, c.l., works..ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., works, ton.70.00 - —
wet-ground, paint or lacquer, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .04¼- —
l.c.l., ex-whse., or frt. alld., E..lb. .04¾- —
paper, wall or coated, bgs., c.l., frt. all., E..lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., ex-whse., or frt. all., E..lb. .04¾- —
rubber, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .04 - —
l.c.l., ex-whse., or frt. alld., E...lb. .04½- —
wet-ground mica prices are ½c. per pound higher west of Rockies.

Milk powder, skimmed, roller, bbls., c.l..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - —
spray, bbls., c.l. .....lb. .07½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08½- —
unskimmed, roller, bbls.,c.l.lb. .15½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16½- —
spray, bbls., c.l. .....lb. .16 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .17 - —
Millet seed, yellow, bgs.....lb. .0350- .0375
early fortune, bgs.....lb. .0250- .0300
hulled, bgs. .....lb. .05½- .06
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum thinner and V M & P naphtha).
Molasses, blackstrap, tanks, f.o.b., No. Atlantic ports..gal. .04½- —
f.o.b., New Orleans....gal. .03¼- —
Molybdate orange (see Orange, molybdate).
Molybdenum metal, kgs., 99% powd..lb. 2.60 - 3.00
Monoamylamine, dms., c.l., wks., lb. .52 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .55 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., works..lb. .62 - —
lb. .65 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms.. l.c.l., lb. .06 - .08
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., works..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., dms. .....lb. .25 - —
tanks .....lb. .23 - —
Monoethylaniline, dms. .....lb. .77 Nom.
Monomethylamine, dms., c.l., divd..lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., divd. .....lb. .70 - —
Monomethylpara-aminophenol sulphate, dms..lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Monosodiumphosphate (see Soda phosphate, monobasic).
Morphine, bots., 5 ozs.....oz.11.10 - —
cns., 25 ozs. .....oz.10.90 - —
Acetate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Ethylhydrochloride, bots. 5 ozs., oz.10.75 - —
cns., 25 ozs. .....oz.10.55 - —
Hydrobromide, bots., 5 ozs..oz. 8.95 - —
cns., 25 ozs. .....oz. 8.75 - —
Morphine, sulphate, bots., 5 ozs. oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Morpholine, dms., 55 gal., l.c.l., works..lb. .75 - —
smaller containers, works....lb. 1.00 - —
Mullein flowers, cns.....lb. .75 - .80
Leaves, bls. .....lb. .07 - .08
Musk, nat., Tonquin, grained, bots..oz.21.00 -22.00
pods, caddies, 20 ozs....oz.19.00 -21.00
synth., ambrette, cns., 100 lbs., or more..lb. 3.25 - —
5 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 3.50 - —
1 lb. .....lb. 3.65 - —
ketone, cns., 100 lbs. or more, lb. 3.40 - —
5 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 3.65 - —
1 lb. .....lb. 3.80 - —
xylol, cns., 100 lbs., or more, lb. 1.00 - —
5 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 1.10 - —
1 lb. .....lb. 1.25 - —
Musk root, bls.....lb. .11 - .14
Mustard seed, Bombay, brown, bgs..lb. .04½- .04⅝
California, brown, bgs.....lb. .05¾- .06¼
Chinese, yellow, bgs.....lb. .05¾- .06¼
Danish, yellow, bgs.....lb. .08¾- .09¼
Dutch, yellow, bgs.....lb. .08¼- .08½
English, yellow, bgs.....lb. .09¾- .10
Roumanian, yellow, bgs...lb. .05¾- .06¼
Myrobalans, J1, bgs., shipt..ton.26.00 - —
J2, bgs., shipt.....ton.20.00 - —
R2, bgs., shipt.....ton.16.75 Nom.
Extract, liquid, 25%, bbls....lb. .03¾- —
solid, 50% bbls.....lb. .04¾- —
powdered, 70% bbls.....lb. .05 - —

## N

Naphtha, Painters' (see Petroleum naphtha, V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, crude, dom., 74 deg., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
bgs., bbls., l.c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.50 - 2.60
78 deg., bgs., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 2.75 - 2.85
import, bgs., Atl. ports.100 lbs. 1.60 - —
Naphthalene, refined, balls or flakes, bbls., wholesalers and jobbers, f.o.b. works.....lb. .05½- —
50-lb., cs., same basis..lb. .06 - —
pkgs. (16 ozs.), same basis, lb. .06½- —
(12 ozs.) same basis..pkg. .05¼- —
chipped, crushed, bbls., same basis..lb. .05¼- —
rice, cryst., powd., bbls., same basis..lb. .05⅝- —
Nerolin, cryst., cns.....lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Nickel carbonate, bbls.....lb. .36 - .36½
Chloride, bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
Oxide, black, bbls.....lb. .35 - .38
Salt, bbls. .....lb. .13 - .13½
Nicotine sulphate, 40%, dms., works, frt. alld..lb. .70 - —
10-lb., tins.....lb. .80½- —
Nitercake, bulk, works.....ton.16.00 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09 - —
tanks .....lb. .07 - —
Nitrocellulose, alcohol-soluble, ½, and 40, sec. vis., bbls., works..lb. .28 - —
bronzing, 20, 40, 70 sec. vis., bbls., works..lb. .29 - —
ester-soluble, ¼, ½, 5-6, 15-20 sec., bbls., c.l., dry weight, works..lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., ¼, ½, 5-6, 15-20 and higher vis., bbls., lb. .26 - —
lacquer, 20-30 and 60-80 sec., vis., bbls., works....lb. .29 - —
Nitrocellulose prices are quoted on the basis of dry weight; denatured alcohol used in manufacture is charged extra. Barrels are to be paid for extra, but are returnable.
Nitrogen solution, nitrogen basis, tanks, f.o.b. Atlantic and Gulf ports..unit-ton. 1.21 59- —
Nitrogenous fertilizer material, 8-11% ammon., dom., bulk., f.o.b. Carrollville, Wis., divd...unit-ton. 1.90 - —
f.o.b. Chemical, Ill., unit-ton. 1.90 - —
East Coast producing points, unit-ton.. 2.30 - —
import, bgs., c.i.f. Atlantic ports, shipt..unit-ton. 2.40 - —
Nitronaphthalene, bbls.....lb. .24 - .25
Nutgalls, Alleppo, bgs., cs ..lb. .23 - —
Extract (see Gall extract).
Nutmegs, 80s, bgs., cs.....lb. .19½- —
110s, bgs., cs.....lb. .17¼- .17⅝
West Indian, bgs.....lb. .09¾- .10
Nux vomica, bls.....lb. .03¾- .04
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .06 - .07

## O

Oakbark extract, 25% tan., bbls., c.l., wks..lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., bbls., wks.....lb. .03⅝- —
tanks .....lb. .02¾- —
Ocher (see Yellow).
Octanes, 100-140° C., mixed, dms., c.l., G.3..gal. .12½- —
l.c.l., G.3 .....gal. .17 - —
tanks, G.3.....gal. .10½- —
Octyl acetate, dms., c.l., works.lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .17 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .15 - —
Oil, almond, bitter, artif. (see Benzaldehyde).
natural, bots. .....lb. 1.90 - 2.00
s.p.a., bots. .....lb. 1.95 - 2.05
sweet, true, exp., cns.....lb. .56 - .57
Amber, crude, cns.....lb. .19 - .20
ref'd, cns. .....lb. .50 - .51
Amyris, cns. .....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Angelica root, bots.....lb.40.00 -45.00
seed, bots. .....lb.70.00 -80.00
Anilin (see A).
Anise, USP, cns., dms.....lb. .65 - .67
Apricot, kernels, cns.....lb. .28 - .32
Babassu, tanks.....lb. .06 Nom.
Bay, W. I., 50-55% phenols, cns..lb. 1.05 - 1.10
55-60% phenols, cns.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Bergamot, artif., cns.....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
natural, coppers .....lb. 3.65 - 3.85
Betula (see Oil, sweet birch).
Birch (see Oil, sweet birch).
Birch tar, crude, dms.....lb. .15 - .18
rectified, cns.....lb. .60 - .65
Bois de rose, Brazil, cns.....lb. 1.45 - 1.50
Cayenne, cns.....lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Cade, USP IX (see Oil, juniper tar).
Cajeput, tech., dms.....lb. .44 - .46
USP IX, cns.....lb. .50 - .52
Calamus, cns.....lb. 5.50 - 6.00
Camphor, sassafrassy, cns...lb. .30 - .31
dms. .....lb. .27 - .28
white, cns. .....lb. .35 - .36
dms. .....lb. .32 - .33
Cananga, native, cns.....lb. 1.05 - 1.25
rectified, cns.....lb. 1.50 - 1.80
Capsicum (oleoresin) N. F. VI, cns..lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Caraway, USP, cns.....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Cardamom, bots.....lb.12.50 -25.50
Cassia, USP, cns., dms.....lb. .88 - .93
Castor, blown, one-way dms., c.l..lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .11 - —
medicinal, bbls., c.l.....lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09½- —
cns. (1-gal.), l.c.l.....lb. .12½- —
dms. (returnable), c.l....lb. .08½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09¼- —
(5-gal.), l.c.l.....lb. .10½- —
tanks .....lb. .08 - —
No. 3, bbls., c.l.....lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09 - —
dms. (returnable), c.l....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08¾- —
tanks .....lb. .07½- —
Castor oil, med. and No. 3 prices are divd. all points between N. Y. and Philadelphia, Albany, and N. E. States; Chicago c.l. prices ⅝c. higher than N. Y.; l.c.l., prices ¾c. higher than N. Y.; one-way dms., ¼c. higher, all points.
sulphonated, 50% (43% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07 - —
75% (63% fat), dms., c.l. lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09¾- —
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .10¼- —
Cedarleaf, cs. .....lb. .60 - .62
dms. .....lb. .55 - .57
Cedarwood, Oregon, cns., dms. lb. .28 - .30
Southern, cns., dms..... .lb. .17 - .21¼
Celery, bots.....lb. 6.50 - 8.75
Chaulmoogra, USP, cns., 500 lbs. lb. .72½- —
25 lbs. .....lb. .75 - —
Chinawood, dms.....lb. .22 Nom.
tanks .....lb. .21 Nom.
Cinnamon, Ceylon, bots.....lb. 8.50 -25.00
Seychelle, bots.....lb. 6.50 - 7.50
Citronella, Ceylon, cns.....lb. .33 - .35
dms. .....lb. .31 - .33
Java, cns., dms.....lb. .27 - .28
Clove, makers, USP, cns....lb. .97 - —
dms. .....lb. .95 - —
Coconut, Manila, crude, tanks, lb. .03 - —
Pac. Cst. .....lb. .02⅝- .02¾
Oil, coconut, edible, 76°, tax incl., dms. (returnable), c.l.....lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09½- —
tanks .....lb. .07⅝- —
Cod, Newfoundland, shipt., untanked..gal. .32 - .33
Norwegian, shipt., bbls...gal. .28 - .31
Codliver, med., USP, bbls..bbl.20.00 -21.00
Coriander, bots.....lb.12.00 -12.50
Corn, crude, tanks, works...lb. .05⅜- .05½
refd., bbls. .....lb. .08¼- .08⅜
Cottonseed, dom., cooking, bbls..lb. .08¼- —
salad, bbls. .....lb. .08½- —
import, Brazilian, semi-refd., bulk..lb. .03¼ Nom.
Creosote (see C).
Croton, USP, cns.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Cubeb, USP, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 2.75
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).
Cumin, bots.....lb. 6.75 - 7.00
Cypress, dom., bots.....lb. 5.25 - 5.30
import, cns.....lb.12.00 -12.25
Degras (see D).
Diesel, Bayonne, bulk.....bbl. 1.65 - —
California, 24 plus, bulk..bbl. 1.55 - —
Dill seed, bots.....lb. 2.70 - 3.00
weed, bots.....lb. 3.60 - 3.75
Dip (see D).
Erigeron, cns.....lb. 2.40 - 2.55
Eucalyptus, cns. .....lb. .41 - .45
dms. .....lb. .38 - .42
Fennel, sweet, cns.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Fuel, bunker, California, tidewater..bbl. .90 - —
Gulf Coast.....bbl. .80 - .85
Louisiana, Arkansas, 10-14, bbl. .95 - 1.00
N. Y. and N. J. terminals:—
Monday .....bbl. 1.05 - —
Tuesday .....bbl. 1.05 - —
Wednesday .....bbl. 1.05 - —
Thursday .....bbl. 1.05 - —
Friday .....bbl. 1.05 - —
Saturday .....bbl. 1.05 - —
North Texas, 18-22.....bbl. .85 - .90
24-28, zero cold test.....bbl. 1.00 - 1.05
Oklahoma, 18-22.....bbl. .85 - .90
24-28, zero cold test.....bbl. 1.00 - 1.10
24-28, 15 and above.....bbl. .85 - .90
Pennsylvania, 36-40.....gal. .04 - .04½
Furnace, Bayonne, 1, bulk, refinery..gal. .04¼- —
2, bulk, same basis.....gal. .03⅞- —
4, bulk, same basis.....gal. .03⅞- —
Louisiana - Arkansas, 32-36, light straw..gal. .03½- .03½
Oklahoma, 28-30.....gal. .03 - —
32-36 .....gal. .03⅜- .03½
36-38 .....gal. .03⅝- .03¾
38-40, straw .....gal. .03⅝- .03⅞
38-40 zero, 60 e.p.....gal. .03¾- .04
Fusel (see F).
Gas, Bayonne, bulk.....gal. .04 - —
Gulf Coast, bulk.....gal. .03½- —
North Texas, bulk.....gal. .02⅞- .03¼
Oklahoma, bulk.....gal. .02⅞- .03¼
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen leaf).
Geranium, Algerian, rose, cns., lb. 2.65 - 3.50
Bourbon, cns. .....lb. 2.40 - 3.00
Turkish (see Palmarosa).
Grapefruit, cns. .....lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Grapeseed, dms. .....lb. .40 - .60
Ginger, dist., bots.....lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Guaiac wood, concrete, bots..lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Haarlem, import, bots....gross. 3.15 - 3.25
Halibut-liver, dms., 1,000 A, unit..gal. .75 - 1.00
Hemlock, cns. .....lb. .65 - .70
Juniper berry, USP, cns....lb. 1.10 - 1.30
Wood, tech., cns.....lb. .45 - —
Juniper tar, USP XI, 1,000 lbs., dms..lb. .38 - .39
cns .....lb. .40 - .41
Lard, common, 1, bbls.....lb. .08½- —
2, bbls. .....lb. .08¾- —
extra, bbls. .....lb. .09 - —
1, bbls. .....lb. .08¾- —
Winter, strained, extra, bbls., lb. .09½- —
prime, burning, bbls.....lb. .09¾- —
prime, lined., bbls.....lb. .09¾- —
Laurel, bots.....lb. 4.50 - 5.00
Lavandin, cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Lavender flower, French, 50% ester, cns..lb. 4.50 - 4.75
38-42% ester, cns.....lb. 3.25 - 4.00
35-38% ester, cns.....lb. 2.75 - 3.00
30-32% ester, cns.....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
garden, cns. .....lb. .42 - .45
spike, Spanish, tech., cns..lb. 1.05 - 1.10
dms. .....lb. .95 - 1.00
Lemon, Calif., cns.....lb. 2.50 - —
Messina, coppers, cns.....lb. 3.30 - 4.00
Lemongrass, native, cns., dms., lb. .88 - .40
Lime, dist., Mexican, cns....lb. 2.65 - 2.70
West Indian, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.10
expressed, cns.....lb. 6.50 - 6.75
Linaloe wood, cns.....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Linseed, boiled, bbls., c.l....lb. .0930- .0950
l.c.l., or more.....lb. .0970- .0990
less than 5.....lb. .1010- .1030
tanks .....lb. .0870- .0890
double boiled, bbls., less than 5 bbls..lb. .1030- .1050
raw, bbls., c.l. .....lb. .0890- .0910
l.c.l., 5 or more.....lb. .0930- .0950
less than 5.....lb. .0970- .0990
tanks .....lb. .0830- .0850
Lovage, bots. .....lb.41.25 -60.00
Lubricating, at refinery (including U.S. tax 4c. per gal):—California, green, 70, 80, 100, vis., dms.....gal. .20 - —
140 vis., dms.....gal. .25 - —
green, pale, 750, 900 vis., dms..gal. .26 - —
green, pale, red, 200, 300, 350, 400, 450, 500, 600, 700 vis. dms..gal. .26 - —
Oklahoma, bright stocks, 100-110 D, color 4, 0-10 pour, tanks..gal. .18½- —
15-25 pour, tanks.gal. .17½- —
150-160 D, color, 4½, 0-10 pour, tanks..gal. .20 - —
15-25 pour, tanks.gal. .19 - —
150-160 E, color 5½, 15-25 pour, tanks..gal. .18½- —
190-200 D, color 4½, 15-25 pour, tanks..gal. .23 - —
200-210 E. 15-25 pour, tanks..gal. .22 - —
neutrals, 0-10 pour, 150 vis., 3 color, tanks..gal. .13 - —
180 vis., 3 color, tanks, gal. .14 - —
4 color, tanks.....gal. .13½- —
200 vis., 3 color, tanks, gal. .14½- —
4 color, tanks....gal. .14 - —
250 vis., 3 color, tanks, gal. .15½- —
4 color, tanks....gal. .15 - —
280 vis., 3 color, tanks, gal. .16½- —
4 color, tanks....gal. .16 - —
300 vis., 3½ color, tanks, gal. .17 - —
350 vis., same basis.gal. .17½- —
400 vis., same basis.gal. .18 - —
500 vis., same basis.gal. .18½- —
600 vis., same basis.gal. .19 - —
15-25 pour prices are ½c. per gallon higher than zero to 10° pour.
600 cold test, 10-15 pour, tanks..gal. .15 - —
cylinder, 600 fire, tanks, gal. .08½- —

## Methylnaphthyl—Oil, Tallow

Oil, lubricating, at refinery, Oklahoma, neutrals, 600 flash, tanks .....gal. .10 - —
630 flash, tanks.....gal. .13 - —
635 fire, tanks.....gal. .09 - —
650 fire, tanks.....gal. .09½- —
Warren, E, amber, tanks, gal. .11 - —
Penna, Warren, E, neutral, 150 vis., 3 color, tanks.gal. .14¼- —
180 vis., 3 color, tanks..gal. .15¼- —
200 vis., 2 color, tanks..gal. .16¾- —
spot, Penna., bright, bbls., c.l., f.a.s.....gal. .22 - —
unfiltered, 600 s. r....bbls., f.a.s..gal. .15½- —
600 flash, s. r., bbls., c.l. gal. .17½- —
630 flash, bbls, c.l., f.a.s., gal. .20½- —
Warren, E., bbls, c.l., f.a.s., gal. .20 - —
smaller lots, f.o.b....gal. .21 - —
Mace, dist, cns., dms.....lb. 1.12 - 1.15
Mandarin, superior, coppers..lb. 5.75 - 6.00
Menhaden, crude, tanks, f.o.b. Balto..gal. .26 Nom.
refd., alkali, dms.....lb. .0640- —
tanks .....lb. .0580- —
refd., blown, dms.....lb. .0660- —
kettle-bodied, dms.....lb. .0760- —
light pressed, dms.....lb. .0580- —
tanks .....lb. .0520- —
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral).
Messina, USP, coppers.lb. 1.90 - 3.45
dist., natural, bots.....lb. 8.50 - 9.00
Neatsfoot, 20° cold test, bbls., lb. .14¾- —
extra, bbls. .....lb. .09 - —
1, bbls. .....lb. .08¾- —
pure, bbls. .....lb. .12¼- —
prime, bbls. .....lb. .09¾- —
sulphonated, common, 25% moisture, dms..lb. .10¼- —
Neroli, bots.....lb.85.00 - 140.00
Nutmeg, USP, cns., dms....lb. 1.12 - 1.15
Oiticica, dms.....lb. .15 - .16
Oleo, 1, bbls.....lb. .08 - —
2, bbls.....lb. .07½- —
Olibanum, bots.....lb. 5.00 - 5.25
Olive, denat., bbls.....gal. .82 - .83
edible, bbls.....gal. 1.75 - 2.00
foots, bbls.....lb. .06¾- .07
sulphonated, 50% (43% fat), dms., c.l...lb. .11½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .12½- —
75% (63% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .13½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14½- —
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15½- —
Orange, sweet, dist., cs.....lb. .50 - —
Expressed, African, cns., dms. lb. .80 - .85
Calif., cns.....lb. 1.00 - —
Messina, USP, coppers.lb. 1.90 - 3.00
West India, cns.....lb. 1.68 - 1.70
Origanum, cns.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Orris, Florentine, concrete, extra strong bots..oz. 4.75 - 5.50
Palm, Niger, csks.....lb. .03¾- .03¾
shipment .....lb. .0285- —
softs, 12½%, bulk, shipt....lb. .0260 Nom.
20%, bulk, shipt.....lb. .0255 Nom.
Sumatra, shipt., bulk.....lb. .0265 Nom.
Palmarosa, cns.....lb. 1.85 - 2.00
Palmkernel, bulk, shipt.....lb. .0350 Nom.
Paraffin, 320° flash, 60-70 vis., tanks, G. 3..gal. .05¼- —
350° flash, 70-80 vis., tanks, G. 3..gal. .05½- —
80-85 vis., bbls., extra, Ind. refy..gal. .12 - —
350° flash, 100-105 vis., bbls., extra, Ind. refy..gal. .14 - —
360° flash, 100-110 vis., tanks, G. 3..gal. .05¾- —
Patchouli, bots., cns.....lb. 3.35 - 6.50
Peanut, crude, dom., tanks..lb. .05⅝- .05¾
refd., edible, bbls.....lb. .08¾- .09
Pennyroyal, dom., cns.....lb. 2.10 - 2.15
import, cns. .....lb. 2.05 Nom.
Peppermint, natural, cns., dms. lb. 2.05 - 2.30
redist., USP, cns., dms....lb. 2.30 - 2.60
Perilla, dms. .....lb. .11 Nom.
tanks .....lb. .1040- .1050
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns...lb. .80 - .85
Pimento berry, cns.....lb. 3.35 - 3.65
leaf, cns.....lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Pine, dest.-dist., straw-color, dms., divd., E. ports....gal. .52 - .55
steam-dist., dms.....gal. .59 - —
tanks .....gal. .54 - —
Pineneedle, Siberian, cns....lb. .95 - 1.00
Putty, bbls., E. Segundo, Richmond, Cal..gal. .22½- —
contracts .....gal. .19½- —
Whiting, Ind.....gal. .28 - —
dms., c.l., Bost., Provid..gal. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .27 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .18 - —
Martinez, Cal.....gal. .28 - —
Rapeseed, blown, bbls.....lb. .14 - .14½
denat., bbls. .....gal. .80 - .82
Red, dist. or saponif. bbls., divd..lb. .07¾- .08¾
dms., divd.....lb. .07¾- .08¼
tanks, divd.....lb. .06½- .07½
white, dms.....lb. .10¾- .11¾
Rose, artif., bots.....oz. 2.00 - 3.00
natural, coppers.....oz. 5.25 -22.50
Rosemary, Spanish, cns.....lb. .50 - .75
dms. .....lb. .51 - .70
Rosin, 1st rectfd., dms.....gal. .45 - —
2d rectfd., dms.....gal. .47 - —
3d rectfd., dms.....gal. .51 - —
Rue, bots.....lb. 3.75 - 3.95
Sage, cns.....lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Sandalwood, E. I., USP, cns..lb. 4.50 - 4.95
Mysore, cns., case lots....lb. 19s 6d
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. Cst..gal. .25 Nom.
refd., alkali, dms.....lb. .0640- —
tanks .....lb. .0580- —
kettle bodied, dms.....lb. .0760- —
light pressed, dms.....lb. .0580- —
tanks .....lb. .0520- —
Sassafras, artif., cns.....lb. .38 - .39
dms. .....lb. .36 - .37
natural, cns., dms.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Savin, cns.....lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Savory, cns. .....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Sesame, refd., import, dms..lb. .09¼- .09¼
Shingle stain, bbls., c.l., wks., gal. .19 - —
l.c.l., works .....gal. .21 - —
tanks, works .....gal. .14 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, cns.....lb. 9.50 -10.00
Soybean, dom., crude, dms..lb. .05¾- .06
tanks .....lb. .05 - .05½
refd., dms.....lb. .07 - .07½
tanks .....lb. .06¼- —
Spearmint, USP, cns.....lb. 1.70 - 1.75
Sperm, bleach, 38°, dms....lb. .0960- .0920
45° dms.....lb. .0830- .0850
natural, dms. .....lb. .0780- .0800
Spruce, cns., dms.....lb. .70 - .90
Sweet, birch, North, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.65
South, cns. .....lb. 1.45 - 1.50
Tall, crude, dms., c.l., works, ton.45.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.50.00 -65.00
tanks, works .....ton.35.00 - —
refined, dms., c.l., works...lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .06 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .05 - —
Tallow, acidless, bbls.....lb. .08½- —
tanks .....lb. .08 - —

## Oil, Tansy—Petroleum

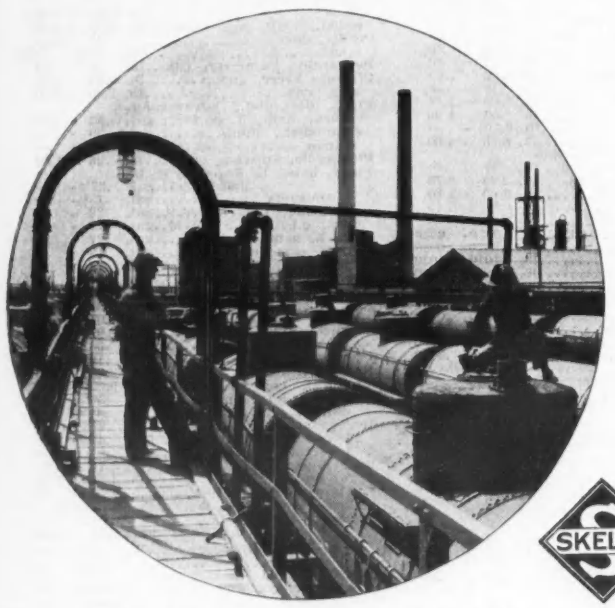
Oil, tansy, cns.....lb. 7.75 - 8.00
Tar, pine, cm'l, dms., c.l., divd., E. cities..gal. .26 - —
E. ports .....gal. .25 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .26 - —
tanks, divd. E. cities....gal. .20 - —
Tar, pine, rectfd., USP, bbls., divd., E. ports..gal. .55 - —
Tar acid (see T).
Teaseed, crude, dms.....lb. .09¼- .09½
refined, dms. .....lb. .10¾- .11
Tea Tree (see Oil, Ti tree).
Thyme, NF, red, dms.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
white, dms. .....lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Tung (see Oil, chinawood).
Ti tree, cns.....lb. 2.40 - 2.90
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulphonated).
Turpentine (see T).
Turtle, cns.....gal. 4.25 - 5.00
Valerian, bots.....lb. 8.00 - 8.25
Vetiver, bots.....lb. 3.50 -15.00
Walnut, crude, dms.....lb. .13 - .13¼
refd., dms.....lb. .14 - .14½
Whale, refd., natural, dms...lb. .0730- .0750
winter, bleach, dms.....lb. .0770- .0790
Wheat germ, phar., cns., dms. gal.22.50 -30.00
feedstuff, cns., dms.....gal.17.50 -25.00
White, mineral, dms., tech.,
50-60 vis., dms.....gal. .40 - —
65-75 vis., dms.....gal. .42 - —
80-90 vis., dms.....gal. .43 - —
USP, 80-90 vis., dms....gal. .46 - —
95-105 vis., dms.....gal. .53 - —
125-135 vis., dms.....gal. .60½- —
140-150 vis., dms.....gal. .64 - —
175-185 vis., dms.....gal. .68½- —
200-210 vis., dms.....gal. .70½- —
320-330 vis., dms.....gal. .76 - —
335-345 vis., dms.....gal. .77 - —
Russian, 80-90 vis., dms., gal. .46 - —
145-155 vis., dms.....gal. .64½- —
175-185 vis., dms.....gal. .68½- —
335-345 vis., dms.....gal. .77 - —
Oil, wintergreen, natural, North, cns..lb. 4.00 - 8.00
South, cns.....lb. 3.05 - 3.75
synth (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, chinawood).
Wormseed, cns.....lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Wormwood, cns.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Ylang-ylang, Bourb., bots., cns. lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Manila, bots.....lb.18.00 -24.00
Olivine, aggregate, c.l., mines, ton. 5.00 - 8.00
Lumps, same basis.....ton. 7.00 - —
Spalls, same basis.....ton. 5.00 - —
ground, 200 mesh, c.l., mines, ton.15.00 - —
20 mesh to dust.....ton.10.00 - —
Opium, USP, cns.....lb.11.50 -12.50
gran., cns. .....lb.12.50 -13.50
powd., cns .....lb.12.50 -13.50
Orange, Lake, Persian, bbls..lb. .30 - .45
Mineral, Amer., bbls., 5 tons, divd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex., and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash....lb. .10½- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.....lb. .12 - —
Colo., Mont., N.M., Wyo. lb. .10¾- —
Other points .....lb. .10¼- —
smaller lots, divd., Ala., etc..lb. .11 - —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .11½- —
Colo., Mont., N. M., Wyo..lb. .11¾- —
Other points .....lb. .10¾- —
French, Tours, casks, ex dock, lb. .13½- —
kgs., ex dock.....lb. .14½- —
Molybdate, bbls.....lb. .31 - —
Toner, bbls.....lb. .80 - —
Orangeflower petals, cs.....lb. .35 - .37
Orange peel, bitter, bls.....lb. .08 - .09
sweet, bls.....lb. .11 - .12
Orris root, Florentine, bgs....lb. .10 - .11
fingers, cs. .....lb. .85 - .90
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .12 - .13
Verona, bls. .....lb. .08 - .09
powd., bxs. cs.....lb. .12 - .13
Orthoanisidin, bbls. .....lb. .70 - —
Orthochloroanilin, dms.....lb. .60 - .75
Orthochlorophenol, dms. .....lb. .32 - —
Orthocresol, dms., c.l., works.lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17½- —
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .07 - —
100-lb. tins, same basis..lb. .08 - —
50-lb. tins, same basis..lb. .09 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .05½- —
Orthodichlorobenzene prices west of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher.
Orthonitroanilin, dms. .....lb. .55 - —
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms..lb. .15 - .18
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns.lb. .75 - —
Orthonitrotoluene, dms.....lb. .09 - —
Orthotoluidin, dms.....lb. .19 - —
Osage orange extract, cryst., bbls., lb. .19 - —
liquid, 42°, bbls.....lb. .08 - —
51°, bbls. .....lb. .09 - —
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100-lbs., works..lb. 3.50 - —
bots., cns., 1-50 lbs.....lb. 3.65 - 4.00
Orthotoluene hydrochloride, dms.lb. .22 - —
Sulphonate, kgs. .....lb. 2.00 - 2.05

## P

Papain, powd., cs.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Paprika, Hungarian, extra fancy, bgs..lb. .29½- .30
medium, bgs.....lb. .28 - .28½
Portuguese, extra fancy, bgs., lb. .28 - .29
fancy, bgs. .....lb. .27 - .28
Spanish, extra fancy, cs.....lb. .33 - .34
Parachlorophenol, dms.....lb. .45 - —
Paracymene, refd., dms.....gal. .75 - 1.25
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l..lb. .11 - .12
l.c.l. .....lb. .12½- .15½
Paraffin, crude, scale, white, 122-124 A.m.p., bgs., c.l., Okla., refy..lb. .0280- .0295
bbls., c.l., N.Y.....lb. .0285- —
124-126 A.m.p., bgs., c.l., Okla., refy..lb. .0285- .03
bbls., c.l., N.Y.....lb. .0290- —
yellow, 124-126 A.m.p., bbls., c.l., N. Y..lb. .0285- —
fully refd., slabs, 123-125 A.m.p., bgs., c.l..lb. .03¾- —
loose, c.l.....lb. .0355- —
125-127 A.m.p., bgs., c.l..lb. .0390- —
loose, c.l.....lb. .0370- —
128-130 A.m.p., bgs., or loose, c.l..lb. .0400- —
131-133 A.m.p., bgs., or loose, c.l...lb. .0435- —
133-135 A.m.p., bgs., or loose, c.l...lb. .0465- —
135-137 A.m.p., bgs., or loose, c.l..lb. .0490- —
138-140 A.m.p., bgs., or loose, c.l..lb. .0565- —
143-145 A.m.p., bgs., or loose, c.l..lb. .0650- —
151-153 A.m.p., bgs., or loose, c.l..lb. .0850- —
Refined paraffin prices in cases are 1½c. lb. higher than bags price; so.id in tankcars is .05c. lower.
match, A.m.p. up to and incl. 110-112 bbls., c.l..lb. .02½- .02¾
semirfd., solid., 122-124 A.m.p., bgs..lb .02¼ Nom.
Paraformaldehyde, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more shipments, f.o.b. Perth Amboy, Philadelphia, or N. Y. C..lb. .34 - —
100 to 900 lbs. shipments, same basis..lb. .35 - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 99% 55 and 100 gal. dms., c.l., works..lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .11¼- —
5 and 10 gal. dms., works..lb. .15 - —
USP, cs., obys.....lb. .37 - .45
Paranitroanilin, kgs., works...lb. .47 - —
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs...lb. .15 - —
Paranitrophenol, kgs.....lb. .35 - —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs. .....lb. .30 - —
Paraphenylenediamine, bbls....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls.lb. .70 - —
Paratoluidin, bbls. .....lb. .48 - —
Pareira brava root, bls.....lb. .15 - .18
Paris green, dealer, dms., bbls., c.l., f.o.b. works frt. alld., lb. .23 - .25
less car lot, same basis.lb. .24 - .26
Passion flower, herb, bls.....lb. .07 - .08
Patchouli leaves, bls.....lb. .18 - .20
Pellitory root, bls.....lb. .13 - .14
Pennyroyal leaves, bls.....lb. .13 - .14
Pentanes norm., 28-38°, dms., c.l., G.3..gal. .11½- —
l.c.l., G.3.....gal. .16 - —
tanks, G.3 .....gal. .08½- —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., G.3..gal. .14 - —
l.c.l., G.3 .....gal. .25 - —
Pepper, black, Alleppey, bgs..lb. .07 - .07¼
Lampong, bgs.....lb. .03½- .03¾
Tellicherry, bgs. .....lb. .07½- .07¾
Red, chillies, Japan, Hontaka.. lb. .17½- .17¾
Mombassa, bgs. .....lb. .24 - .25
White, Java, Muntok, bgs...lb. .07 - .07¾
Saigon, bgs.....lb. .06¾- .06¾
Peppermint leaves, dom., bls..lb. .15 - .20
import, bls. .....lb. .40 - .45
Perchlorethylene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., zone 1..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08½- —
Zone 2, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09 - —
Zone 3, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09½- —
Zone 4, dms., c.l., f.ob., stock points..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09½- —
All prices on perchlorethylene are frt. alld. with the exception of zone 4, in which case the prices indicated are based on f.o.b. L. A., Cal., S. F., Cal., Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. Zone 1 includes the following States:—Conn., Md., N. Y., Va., Ky., Me., N. J., Vt., W. Va., Mo., N. H., Tenn., Ind., Ia., Pa., R. I., Ill., Mich., Minn., Wis., Del., Mass., N. C., O., Omaha, Neb., Kansas City, Kansas. Zone 2 includes Ala., Kan., except Kansas City, N. D., Ga., Neb., except Omaha, S. D., Miss., Ark., S. C., La., Okla., and Fla. Zone 3 includes Colo., N. M., Wyo., Texas and Eastern Montana. Zone 4 includes Arizona, Western Montana, Idaho, Ore., Nev., Wash., Utah and Cal.
Peru, balsam, dms.....lb. .66 - .68
Petrolatum, amber, dms., c.l..lb. .02¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .03¾- —
amber, extra, dms.....lb. .02¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04 - —
veterinary, dms., c.l.....lb. .02½- —
white, cream, dms., c.l.....lb. .04¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .05¾- —
lily, dms., c.l.....lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06¾- —
snow, dms., c.l.....lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07¾- —
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells:—
California:—
Alamitos Heights.....bbl. .74 - .98
Athens .....bbl. .84 - 1.00
Beiridge .....bbl. .70 - 1.32
Buena Vista Hills.....bbl. .70 - 1.38
Canal-Greely .....bbl. .91 - 1.68
Coalinga .....bbl. .70 - .90
Coyote Hills (West)..bbl. .78 - 1.32
Dominguez .....bbl. .79 - 1.00
East Coyote .....bbl. .76 - .98
Elk Hills .....bbl. .70 - 1.38
Elwood Terrace, f.o.b. ship., bbl. 1.28 - 1.48
El Segundo.....bbl. .80 - 1.21
Huntington Beach.....bbl. .78 - 1.32
Inglewood .. .....bbl. .79 - 1.27
Kern Front.....bbl. .70 - —
Kern River.....bbl. .79 - —
Kettleman Hills.....bbl. 1.19 - 1.48
La Habra.....bbl. .76 - .96
Lakeview .....bbl. .70 - 1.38
Lost Hills.....bbl. .70 - 1.18
McKittrick .....bbl. .70 - —
Midway-Sunset (except Lakeview)..bbl. .70 - 1.38
Montebello .....bbl. .77 - 1.48
Mt. Poso.....bbl. .70 - —
Mountain View.....bbl. .70 - 1.20
Newhall .....bbl. .70 - —
Orcutt .....bbl. .70 - .98
Olinda Brea.....bbl. .76 - 1.27
Playa del Rey, f.o.b. pipe-line .....bbl. .80 - 1.16
Richfield .....bbl. .76 - 1.09
Rosecrans .....bbl. .84 - 1.06
Round Mt.....bbl. .70 - —
Santa Fe Springs.....bbl. .78 - 1.49
Santa Maria.....bbl. .68 - .70
Santa Paula.....bbl. .70 - 1.01
Seal Beach.....bbl. .79 - 1.19
Signal Hill.....bbl. .80 - 1.21
Torrence .....bbl. .80 - 1.06
Wheeler Ridge.....bbl. .70 - .88
Whittier .....bbl. .76 - .90
Wilmington .....bbl. .76 - 1.21
Canada:—
Oil Springs .....bbl. 1.97 - —
Petrolia .....bbl. 1.90 - —


# Low Evaporation Losses . . .

## *One of the Most Vital of Skellysolve's 5 Advantages*



*A scene at the loading rack near one of the plants where Skellysolve is produced. Skellysolve dependability in delivery and source of supply is unsurpassed in the field.*

• In developing Skellysolve to fit the exact requirements of the paint, varnish and lacquer industries, we've given particular attention to your five major solvent problems. One was the problem of evaporation loss, important to you because it wasted your money, created a fire hazard and produced a tendency to blush. And we found that through close cutting of fractions we reduced evaporation losses to a minimum, gave Skellysolve a big advantage as a diluent.

• Through that same close cutting we've been able to solve two other problems, to give Skellysolve other advantages you will find equally valuable. *Freedom from greasy residues,* for instance. Drying is complete and rapid, with minimum gum formation. And *close boiling ranges*—some as low as 18°F. from initial to dry flask endpoint—that are constant in storage or formulas, with minimum tendency to fractionate.

• Besides these three advantages resulting from close cutting, Skellysolve offers *constant uniformity* shipment after shipment, saves you the expense and trouble of changing formulas. And *uninterrupted supply,* that assures you of prompt deliveries, protects you against costly delays or actual shutdowns.

• As you know, Skelly pioneered in the development of dependable, uniform, special naphthas. So you'll probably find the exact solvent you need in the wide Skellysolve line. Whatever your requirements, in type and price, we're sure it will pay you to give us a call.

# SKELLYSOLVE

**SOLVENTS DIVISION, Skelly Oil Co., 4814 S. Richmond St., Chicago, Ill.**
**A. Ernest MacGee, *Manager***

**WRITE, WIRE OR PHONE TODAY FOR INFORMATION OR PRICES**

RECEIVED JUL 24 1939

ADVERTISEMENT—*This entire page is a paid advertisement.*

*Prepared Monthly by U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc.*

# USI ALCOHOL NEWS USI

July ★ A Monthly Series of Technical Articles for Chemists and Executives ★ 1939

## Phthalate "Carriers" Aid Distillation of Vitamins & Sterols

LONDON, England — High vacuum-short path distillation in which viscous, vitamin-bearing or hormone-containing materials can be distilled without clogging of the distillation apparatus and without overheating or decomposing heat sensitive constituents when dibutyl phthalate, diamyl phthalate or other suitable materials are added to the distilland, is revealed here in a recent British patent.

### Lower Surface Tension

The phthalate esters act as carriers, prevent the precipitation of solids and accelerate the flow of liquids over the distilling surface by lowering surface tension, according to the inventor. At the same time, the patent papers state, the phthalates have vapor pressures which are sufficiently high yet low enough to enable distillation without contamination.

The process is said to be particularly applicable to "molecular distillation."

## Says Purified Para Rubber Will Prevent Blood Coagulation

LONDON, England—How films capable of retarding or preventing the coagulation of blood stored in glass vessels can be made by pre-treating para rubber with petroleum ether and alcohol is disclosed in a patent issued here.

That the coagulation of blood is retarded on certain surfaces has been known for some time, the inventor points out, but he states he has found that this effect of para rubber can be enhanced by pre-treating as follows:

> Treat 50 grams of para rubber with 5 liters of petroleum ether. Separate the insoluble components and mix the clear solution with alcohol. Dry the precipitate in vacuo, dissolve in petroleum ether and mix with alcohol again. Repeat this treatment three times then dissolve the purified para rubber in 1 liter of petroleum ether and add 5 c.c. of liquid paraffin.

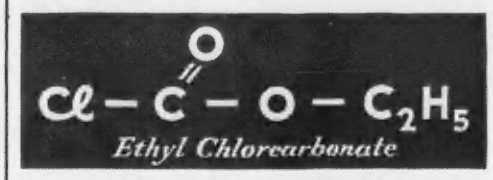
Shaking this solution in a vessel and allowing it to dry, deposits a glass-clear film which will withstand temperatures up to 130°C., according to the patent papers.

## Kerosene Clears Olive Oil-Alcohol Hair Tonic

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—How the addition of kerosene to a mixture of alcohol and olive oil produces a permanently clear solution even though alcohol and olive oil are ordinarily immiscible, is revealed in a patent granted to two inventors here. The manufacture of clear hair tonics, antiseptic skin lotions and other cosmetic products are proposed applications.

A suggested hair tonic formula is:

| | |
|---|---|
| Alcohol | 100 gal. |
| Olive oil | 35 gal. |
| Kerosene | 50 gal. |
| Castor oil | 20 gal. |
| Resorcin | 2 lb. |




## Dr. Herstein Dies; U.S.I. Chemist Twenty-one Years

Dr. Bernard Herstein, consulting chemist for U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc., died June 8 at Shannon Lodge, Bernardsville, N. J., at the age of 73 after a long illness.

He joined U. S. I. in 1918 and was one of the best loved men in the organization. Dr. Herstein also won the respect of chemists throughout the country for his knowledge of chemical economics and for his pioneering development work on dyestuff intermediates and other organic chemicals.

Dr. Bernard Herstein

Born in Bochnia, Galicia, in 1866, he received his doctor's degree from the University of Berlin and came to this country at the age of 28. Here Dr. Herstein had a broad and varied career that included service as technical adviser to many government agencies.

### Aided Peace Conference

In 1913 he became insular collector of customs and chief of the Bureau of Immigration for the Philippine Islands. Later he was Public Utilities Commissioner for the Islands. In 1918 he prepared a report for the American delegation to the Paris Peace Conference on the chemical industries of the world.

Dr. Herstein was known to be an expert chess player, having for many years held the New Jersey state championship. He was a member of The Chemists Club, the American Chemical Society and the Society of Chemical Industry of Great Britain.

## Reactivity of Ethyl Chlorcarbonate Key To Many Syntheses

### Crystal Violet Dye and Mixed Carbonates Illustrate Range

Although manufactured by U.S.I. for the past ten years, Ethyl Chlorcarbonate still has many of the aspects of a "new" chemical.

Adding weight to this assertion are potential applications for this ester (also known as Ethyl Chlorformate) in the manufacture of rubber accelerators, plasticizers, in the formation of mixed carbonates, as an alkylating agent, and for the preparation of several pharmaceutical products, which continue to appear throughout chemical literature.

### Condensation Reaction

Only recently the use of Ethyl Chlorcarbonate as an intermediate for the manufacture of crystal violet, an important dye by a "hitherto unknown" condensation reaction with the halides of certain N-di-substituted amino aryl compounds served to illustrate that further interest in Ethyl Chlorcarbonate might lie along previously unsuspected lines.

### For Flotation Agents

At present a major commercial application for Ethyl Chlorcarbonate is as an intermediate in the production of flotation agents employed in ore refining. This is a patented process. In still another commercial adaptation, it is reacted with anhydrous ethyl alcohol to yield diethyl carbonate.

According to previous investigators, Ethyl Chlorcarbonate also has another very useful function—that of "protecting" phenolic hydroxyl groups, as in the following reaction:

$$—OH—ClCO_2CH_3 \rightarrow OCO_2CH_3$$

The resulting carbonate is fairly stable to acid reagents but is readily eliminated by alcoholic ammonia.

In theory, an almost infinite variety of mixed carbonates could be prepared with Ethyl Chlorcarbonate. Ethyl butyl carbonate and ethyl phenyl carbonate are typical of those which have been obtained. Combinations of Ethyl Chlorcarbonate with ammonia yield

(*Continued on next page*)

## Surgeon Instills Papain Solution Into Abdominal Cavity at End of Operation to Prevent Adhesions

SEATTLE, Wash.—Definite symptomatic improvement following operative removal of adhesions and instillation of a papain solution into the abdominal cavity are reported here by Dr. B. P. Mullen in *Northwest Medicine*. Five surgical cases are covered in the report.

Describing his technique, Dr. Mullen states that 50 milligrams of papain are dissolved in a liter of Hartman's or Ringer's solution. After division of all adhesions and when inserting the last stitch in the serosa, from 250-1500 c.c. of the solution are allowed to run into the abdomen by means of a catheter with a funnel at the outer end.

After removal of the catheter, the last stitch is tied. Usually 1000 c.c. can be inserted without losing any through the incision, according to Dr. Mullen. He expresses the belief that large quantities of fluid are beneficial since they keep peritoneal surfaces apart and are certain to reach all denuded areas.

The use of papain in medicine may make this product of papaya juice—known to the lay public as a beverage and as a meat tenderizer—occupy an even more important role than at present. Last year imports into this country amounted to 223,000 lbs., an increase of 23% over 1937 imports. U.S.I. alcohol and acetone are used to prepare papain.

## Pacific Coast Division Of U.S.I. Changes Address

The Pacific Coast Division Office of U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc., moved from Los Angeles to San Francisco on June 15th. The new address and telephone number are as follows: U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc., 15th and Vermont Streets, San Francisco, Calif. Telephone: Market 4212.

ADVERTISEMENT—*This entire page is a paid advertisement*

July ★ ALCOHOL NEWS ★ 1939

# Tells Chemists How To Make Permanent Glass Marking Ink

How plant chemists can make an effective and permanent glass marking ink by mixing equal parts of chromic oxide with powdered lead borate, and stirring into a mixture of equal parts of water, alcohol and glycerine, was disclosed in a recent article.

After applying the ink with a pen and allowing it to dry, the glass is warmed in the yellow flame of a Bunsen burner, then heated to red heat in a blue flame. The glass is finally allowed to cool, using the yellow flame to lower the temperature gradually.

The ink is green, and cannot be used on heavy cast glass equipment such as dessicators, battery jars, reagent bottles or the like.

# Ethyl Chlorcarbonate In Many New Applications

(*Continued from previous page*)

urethane—and with aniline, phenyl urethane.

Compared with some carbonyl compounds Ethyl Chlorcarbonate is relatively inexpensive. It is because of this that two inventors cite their preference for it in the manufacture of crystal violet. They also point out that, in their method, it reacts in the ratio of one mol to three of halide compound as compared with the more common reaction of one of carbonyl compound to two of halide.

What may prove to be a useful plasticizer is nitrogen triethyl tricarbonate (dicarbethoxy urethane) which has been prepared from Ethyl Chlorcarbonate. This derivative boils at 146.7°C. at 12 mm. of pressure.

U.S.I. welcomes the opportunity to give manufacturers more detailed information regarding particular applications of Ethyl Chlorcarbonate and samples for investigation.

## New Anticoagulant

GEORGETOWN, Md.—A new anticoagulant for blood—aspartic acid—has been announced by Doctors I. J. Greenblatt and M. X. Sullivan of Georgetown University.

The chemical, one of the amino acids which is a normal constituent of plant and animal protein, appears to be harmless and is effective in very low concentrations, their report states. Sodium aspartate is also being studied.

## New Nail Varnish

PARIS, France—A nail varnish was patented here recently with the following composition:

| | |
|---|---|
| Purified glycerine | 0.5% |
| Purified sulfuric ether | 4.65% |
| Zinc oxide | 15.% |
| Pure acetone | 19.% |
| Pure amyl acetate | 18.% |
| Butyl alcohol | 22.% |
| Pure celluloid | 20.% |
| Olive oil | 0.5% |
| Ultramarine | 0.15% |
| Lavender oil | 0.2% |

# Stores Sterile Syringes In Alcohol and Glycerine

LONDON, England—For storing sterile hypodermic syringes, Dr. J. W. Tomb in the *British Medical Journal* recommends a mixture of 90% alcohol and glycerine of phenol. When the syringe is taken out of the mixture after storage, the alcohol evaporates and leaves behind a thin film of glycerine of phenol which not only keeps the interior of the barrel sterile, but also prevents the syringe piston from sticking, the doctor states.

Hundreds of injections have been given in this way, it is said, and, furthermore, tests have shown that the syringe was always sterile. "The British preparation, Glycerine of Phenol B.P. contains 16% of phenol, while the American equivalent, Glycerite of Phenol, U.S.P., contains 20% plus sodium citrate (1%) in Glycerine."

# Isolate Vitamins $K_1$ & $K_2$ As Crystalline Compounds

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The isolation of vitamin $K_1$ and $K_2$ as crystalline derivatives from an oily alfalfa extract possessing high vitamin K activity has been announced by Dr. E. A. Doisy and colleagues at the St. Louis School of Medicine.

Vitamin K, important in the therapy of hemmorrhage in jaundiced patients, had not been previously broken down even though scientists suspected for many months that separate and distinct crystalline compounds could be obtained.

Dr. Doisy reports that vitamin $K_1$ changed from a light yellow oil "to a beautiful crystalline condition" upon adequate cooling of an acetone or alcohol solution. Vitamin $K_2$ was found to be a yellow crystalline solid; m.p. 50.5-52°C., and six times as potent as vitamin $K_1$.

## TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENTS

*Further information on these items may be obtained by writing to U.S.I.*

**A new emulsifying agent** produces water-in-oil type emulsions when as little as 2% is melted into petrolatum and dispersed in water, an announcement states. Stable emulsions containing either electrolytes or non-electrolytes are easily made with this new, low-cost material, according to the announcement. **(No. 230a)**

U S I

**Control over the swelling, shrinking and checking of wood** due to absorption or loss of moisture, is claimed for a liquid applied by brush, spray or dip without the use of vacuum or pressure. There is said to be no discoloration of the wood or offensive odor and the lumber may be glued up and finished with stain, varnish, lacquer, enamel or paint after machining and final sanding. **(No. 231a)**

U S I

**Seamless, transparent latex tubing,** smooth inside and out and as strong as virgin rubber, was announced recently. The tubing resists aging and repeated sterilization and is sufficiently transparent to see the liquid through it, the announcement states. **(No. 232a)**

U S I

**Brushless shaving cream** can be made softer with a good body and a rich gloss, using less glycerine than previously, by adding 1% of a new gum-like chemical, according to a recent report. Improved rinsing properties and lubrication of the skin so that the razor slides easier, are also claimed. **(No. 233a)**

U S I

**A new lanolin concentrate** is said to enable the manufacture of absorption bases which will easily absorb any desired amount of water. Creams made with this concentrate are stable in excessive heat and cold, have little or no odor of lanolin and are easily perfumed, a special report states. **(No. 234a)**

U S I

**For opening knocked-down cartons** or any type, a new machine is said to automatically place in position for packing from 15 to 18 containers per minute. The manufacturer claims that the machine speeds packaging of bottles, cans or unit cartons, in plant previously employing one or more persons to square up folded shipping containers. **(No. 235a)**

U S I

**New machineless permanent wave pads** saturated with a special oil which reacts to produce heat, were announced recently. The pads require no water and the oil rinses out of the hair readily, the maker states. **(No. 236a)**

U.S. INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS, INC.

60 EAST 42ND ST., N.Y. (U.S.I.) BRANCHES IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES

A SUBSIDIARY OF U. S. INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL CO.

**ALCOHOLS**
Amyl Alcohol
Butyl Alcohol
Fusel Oil—Refined
Methanol

**Ethyl Alcohol**
Anhydrous
Absolute
C. P. 96%
Pure (190 proof)
Specially Denatured
Completely Denatured
U. S. I. (Denatured Alcohol Anti-freeze)
*Super Pyro Anti-freeze
*Solox Proprietary Solvent

***ANSOLS**
Ansol M
Ansol PR

**ESTERS, ACETATES**
Acetic Ether
Amyl Acetate
Butyl Acetate
Ethyl Acetate

**ESTERS, ETHYL**
*Diatol
Diethyl Carbonate
Diethyl Oxalate
Ethyl Chlorocarbonate
Ethyl Formate
Ethyl Lactate

*Registered Trade Mark

**ESTERS, PHTHALATES**
Diamyl Phthalate
Dibutyl Phthalate
Diethyl Phthalate
Dimethyl Phthalate

**OTHER ESTERS**
Amyl Propionate
Butyl Propionate
Dibutyl Oxalate

**INTERMEDIATES**
Acetoacetanilid
Acetoacet-o-chloranilid
Acetoacet-o-toluidid
Ethyl Acetoacetate
Sodium Ethyl Oxalacetate

**ETHERS**
Ethyl Ether
Ethyl Ether Absolute—A.C.S.

**OTHER PRODUCTS**
Acetone, C.P.
Butyl-mesityl-oxide-oxalate
Cellulose Acetate
Collodions
*Curbay Binders
*Curbay X (Dried Curbay)
*Derex
Ethylene
Methyl Acetone
Nitrocellulose Solutions
Potash, Agricultural
*Vacatone

Petroleum, crude, bulk, at Wells,
Central West:—
Illinois .....bbl. .53 - 1.05
Lima .....bbl. .90 - —
Western Michigan.....bbl. .88 - —
Princeton .....bbl. 1.05 - —
East Texas.....bbl. 1 10 - —
Gulf Coast:—
Barber's Hill.....bbl. .79 - 1 1
Batson .....bbl. .74 - 1.04
Dayton .....bbl. .95 - 1.41
Esperson .....bbl. .79 - 1.1
Goose Creek.....bbl. .79 - 1.38
Hull .....bbl. .74 - 1.04
Humble .....bbl. .74 - 1.04
Liberty .....bbl. .79 - 1.16
Markham .....bbl. .90 - 1.29
Orange .....bbl. .79 - 1.16
Gulf Coast, Pettus.....bbl. 1.29 - —
Pettus .....bbl. 1.29 - —
Pierce Junction.....bbl. .95 - 1.41
Refugio (incl. Greta, Taft, Saxet)..bbl. .79 - 1.38
Saratoga .....bbl. .74 - 1.04
Sour Lake.....bbl. .74 - 1.04
Spindle Top.....bbl. .74 - 1.04
Sugarland .....bbl. .79 - 1.26
West Columbia.....bbl. .79 - 1.2
Kentucky, Tennessee:—
Big Sandy river.....bbl. 1.02 - 1.12
Kentucky river.....bbl. 1.10 - 1.20
Western Kentucky (Owensboro)..bbl. 1.10 - —
Louisiana, Arkansas:—
Bull Bayou.....bbl. .78 - 1.08
Caddo .....bbl. .98 - 1.00
Cameron Meadows.....bbl. .74 - 1.13
Choctaw .....bbl. .74 - 1.20
Cotton Valley.....bbl. .73 - 1.06
Darrow .....bbl. .74 - 1.20
De Soto .....bbl. .73 - 1.08
El Dorado.....bbl. .73 - 1.08
Haynesville .....bbl. .73 - 1.08
Homer .....bbl. .73 - 1.05
Iowa .....bbl. .74 - 1.13
Lockport .....bbl. .74 - 1.13
Miller County.....bbl. .73 - 1.05
Pine Island.....bbl. .73 - 1.05
Rainbow .....bbl. .73 - 1.05
Rodessa .....bbl. .73 - 1.05
Smackover .....bbl. .73 - —
Tepetate .....bbl. 1.08 - —
Urania .....bbl. .89 - —
Mexico, f.o.b. terminals Mexican ports—based on contract:—
Panuco .....bbl. No prices
Tuxpan .....bbl. No prices
Midcontinent:—
North Texas.....bbl. .51 - 1.10
Oklahoma-Kansas ....bbl. .58 - 1.10
Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia:—
Bradford-Allegany ....bbl. 2.00 - —
Corning .....bbl. 1.62 - —
Pennsylvania grade, in Buckeye lines..bbl. 1.55 - —
Eureka lines.....bbl. 1.59 - —
N. Y. Transit lines, bbls. 2.00 - —
S. W. Penn. lines..bbl. 1.65 - —
lower district in National Transit lines..bbl. 1.89 - 1.93
Rocky Mountain:—
Big Muddy.....bbl. .98 - —
Canon City-Florence....bbl. .90 - —
Cat Creek.....bbl. 1.10 - —
Dutton Creek.....bbl. .86 - 1.10
Elk Basin.....bbl. .90 - —
Fort Collins-Wellington, bbl. .81 - 1.05
Frannis, light.....bbl. .45 - .52
Grass Creek, light.....bbl. .90 - —
Iles .....bbl. .92 - .96
Lance Creek.....bbl. .77 - —
Lander .....bbl. .51¼ - —
Midway .....bbl. .86 - 1.10
Rock Creek.....bbl. 1.00 - —
Salt Creek.....bbl. .86 - 1.10
Sunburst .....bbl. 1.20 - —
Torchlight .....bbl. 1.30 - —
South, Central and Southwestern Texas:—
Cass County .....bbl. .78 - 1.06
Cleveland-Liberty .....bbl. 1.14 - —
Conroe .....bbl. 1.27 - —
Darst Creek .....bbl. .96 - —
Hardin-Liberty .....bbl. 1.00 - 1.02
Luling .....bbl. .87 - —
Lytton Springs.....bbl. .99 - —
Mirando, (incl. Duval). bbl. .74 - 1.33
Panola County.....bbl. .73 - 1.08
Salt Flat .....bbl. .96 - —
Tomball .....bbl. .95 - 1.41
Van .....bbl. .93 - —
West Beaumont.....bbl. .79 - 1.28
Texas Panhandle:—
Carson-Hutchinson counties, bbl. .67 - 1.01
Gray County .....bbl. .72 - 1.06
West Texas:—
Artesia, N. M.....bbl. .61 - .83
Crane .....bbl. .53 - .95
Crockett .....bbl. .53 - .95
Ector .....bbl. .53 - .95
Eddy (N. M.) .....bbl. .77 - —
Howard .....bbl. .53 - .95
Jackson, N. M. .....bbl. .61 - .85
Lea, N. M. .....bbl. .53 - .95
Maljamar, N. M. .....bbl. .61 - .85
Mitchell .....bbl. .63 - .95
Pecos .....bbl. .65 - .87
Upton .....bbl. .53 - .95
Winkler .....bbl. .53 - .95
Ether, 30-60° dms., c.l., G.3, gal. .14 - —
l.c.l., G.3.....gal. .26 - —
tanks, G.3.....gal. .13 - —
35-60°, dms., l.c.l., G.3....gal. .30 - —
46-75°, dms., c.l., G.3....gal. .14 - —
l.c.l., G.3.....gal. .25 - —
tanks, G.3.....gal. .13 - —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., G.3..gal. .14 - —
c.l., G.3.....gal. .25 - —
10-gal. lots, G.3.....gal. .50 - —
Lacquer, diluent, at refinery:—
California, 100 l.b.p., 200 e.p., tanks, delvd. Los Angeles..gal. .11 - —
San Francisco..gal. .11½- —
f.o.b. Richmond....gal. .11 - —
Willbridge, Ore., Pt. Wells, Wash..gal. .12 - —
East Coast, tanks.....gal. .09 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .07⅝- .07½
Naphtha, cleaners', at refinery:—
East Coast, tanks.....gal. .10 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .06⅝- .06½
tankwagon, Boston, ex tax, gal. .13 - —
Bridgeport .....gal. .13½- —
Chicago, inc. 4c. tax..gal. .17½- —
Decatur, inc. 4c. tax..gal. .186 - —
Des Moines, inc. 4c. tax.gal. .184 - —
Evansville, inc. ex tax.gal. .14½- .15½
Milwaukee, inc. 5c. tax, gal. .198 - —
Minneapolis-St. Paul, inc. 5c. tax..gal. .20 - —
Newark, ex tax.....gal. .10 - —
New York, ex tax.....gal. .10 - —
Omaha, ex tax.....gal. .144 - .154
Oklahoma City, ex tax.gal. .16 - —
Philadelphia, ex tax...gal. .11½- —
St. Louis, inc. lc. tax.gal. .15 - —
Syracuse, 150 gals.....gal. .14 - —
smaller lots, galv. drums gal. .10 - —
milk cans..gal. .21 - —

Petroleum, naphtha, high-solvency, aromatic, No. 1, over 70% arom., tanks, f.o.b. Bayway .....gal. .15 - —
4, over 90% arom., same basis..gal. .16 - —
8, tanks, f.o.b. Paulsboro, N.J..gal. .13 - —
30, same basis.....gal. .14½- —
40, same basis.....gal. .14½- —
v.m.&p., at refinery:—
California, 46.5, 254 l.b.p., 380 e.p., tanks, f.o.b. El Segundo..gal. .11 - —
Richmond..gal. .11½- —
Willbridge,Ore., Pt. Wells, Wash..gal. .12 - —
54-57, 190 l.b.p., 310 e.p., tanks, dlvd., Los Angeles, gal. .10 - —
54-57 l.b.p., 310 e.p., tanks, dlvd., San Francisco..gal. .10½- —
Portland, Seattle.....gal. .11 - —
East Coast, tanks.....gal. .09 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .06⅝- .06½
tankwagon, Boston, ex tax, gal. .13 - .14
Chicago, inc. 4c. tax..gal. .16½- —
Des Moines, inc. 4c. tax.gal. .184 - —
Decatur, inc., 4c. tax..gal. .186 - —
Evansville, Ind., ex tax.gal. .147 - .157
Milwaukee, inc. 5c. tax.gal. .198 - —
Minneapolis-St. Paul, inc. 5c. tax..gal. .20 - —
Newark, ex tax.....gal. .11 - —
New York, ex tax.....gal. .10 - —
Omaha, ex tax.....gal. .144 - .154
Philadelphia, ex tax...gal. .12½- —
St. Louis, inc. 1c. tax.gal. .15.2- —
solvent, rubber, at refinery, East Coast, tanks..gal. .09 - —
Group 3 light, 120 l.b.p., 250 e.p., tanks..gal. .06⅝- .06½
standard, 180 l.b.p., 288 e.p., tanks..gal. .06⅝- .06½
stoddard (CS 3-38), at refinery:—
East Coast, tanks.....gal. .08½- —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .06⅝- .06
tankwagon, Boston, ex tax.. gal. .12½- .13½
Chicago, inc. 4c. tax..gal. .150 - —
Decatur, inc. 4c. tax..gal. .161 - —
Des Moines, inc. 4c. tax.gal. .179 - —
Evansville, Ind.,ex tax.gal. .135 - .145
Milwaukee, inc. 5c. tax.gal. .193 - —
Minneapolis-St. Paul, inc. 5c. tax..gal. .177 - —
Newark, ex tax.....gal. .09 - —
New Orleans, ex tax...gal. .11 - —
New York, ex tax.....gal. .09 - —
Omaha .....gal. .131 - .14
Philadelphia, ex tax...gal. .10½- .12½
St. Louis, inc. 1c. tax..gal. .129 - —
Tulsa, ex tax.....gal. .10 - .11
thinners, at refinery:—
California, 34, 325 l.b.p., 390 e.p., low aniline, 6,000 gal. tanks or transport trucks f.o.b. Los Angeles..gal. .15 - —
Portland, Ore.....gal. .16 - —
Richmond .....gal. .14½- —
Seattle, Wash....gal. .16½- —
44, 311 l.b.p., 385 e.p., tanks, f.o.b. Point Wells, Wash.; Willbridge, Ore., gal. .10½- —
Richmond .....gal. .10 - —
Southern Calif....gal. .09½- —
56, 200 l.b.p., 300 e.p., tanks, f.o.b. El Segundo, gal. .11 - —
Portland, Ore....gal. .12 - —
Richmond .....gal. .11½- —
Seattle, Wash....gal. .12 - —
East Coast, 43-47, tanks.gal. .08½- —
47-49, tanks.....gal. .09½- .10
New Jersey, tanks.....gal. .08½- —
Group 3 tanks.....gal. .06⅝- .06½
tankwagon, tax included:—
Albany .....gal. .13 - —
Baltimore (100 gals.)..gal. .12½- .13½
25-99 gals.....gal. .13½- .15⅝
Boston .....gal. .13 - —
Bound Brook, North Amboy, N. J..gal. .11½- .13½
Bridgeport, Conn.....gal. .11 - —
Buffalo .....gal. .15 - —
Camden, N. J.....gal. .10 - .12
Chicago .....gal. .162 - —
Decatur, Ill.....gal. .176 - —
Des Moines.....gal. .174 - —
Evansville, Ind.....gal. .137 - .147
Milwaukee .....gal. .188 - —
Minneapolis-St. Paul...gal. .19 - —
Newark .....gal. .09 - —
New York (200 gals.)..gal. .09 - —
Omaha .....gal. .131 - .141
Philadelphia .....gal. .10 - .12
Pittsburgh .....gal. .11½- .13½
Providence .....gal. .11½- —
Rochester .....gal. .12 - —
St. Louis.....gal. .142 - —
Syracuse .....gal. .12½- —
Trenton .....gal. .10 - —
Wilmington, Del.....gal. .10 - .12
Phenobarbital, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 3.95 - —
bots. or cns., 100 lbs., spot or contract..lb. 3.60 - —
25-lb. cns. .....lb. 3.85 - —
Phenol, USP, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .13¾- —
under 1,000 lbs.....lb. .14¾- —
tanks, works.....lb. .12 - —
Phenolphthalein, USP, bbls., dms., 2,000-lb. lots..lb. .85 - —
bbls., dms., kegs, 100-250 lbs., lb. .87 - .89
yellow, flb., dms., 2,000-lb. lots..lb. .80 - —
100-lb. flb., dms.....lb. .82 - —
25-lb. dms. .....lb. .87 - —
50-lb. kgs. .....lb. .84 - —
Phenyl chloride, dms.....lb. .17 - —
Phenylacetaldehyde, bots.....lb. 2.10 - 3.50
Dimethylacetate, cns.....lb. 14.50 -15.00
Phenyl ethyl acetate, cns.....lb. 2.45 - 2.50
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots., lb. 7.90 -15.50
Phenylhydrazine, base, CP, bots., lb. 4.00 - —
Hydrochloride, CP, bots., works..lb. 4.00 - —
commercial, kgs., works..lb. 1.50 - —
pure, bbls., works.....lb. 2.25 - —
Phloroglucinol, CP, tins, works.lb. 20.00 -22.00
tech., tins, works.....lb. 15.00 -16.50
Phosphate rock, Fla., high-grade, hard, 77% basis, 76% min., bulk, mines..long ton. 4.35 - —
land pebble, 68% min., bulk, mines..long ton. 1.90 - —
land pebble, 70% min., bulk, mines..long ton. 2.15 - —
72% min., bulk, mines..... long ton. 2.40 - —
75% basis, 74% min., bulk mines..long ton. 2.90 - —
Tenn., 72% bulk, mines, long ton. 4.50 - —
75% bulk, mines..long ton. 5.50 - —
Phosphorus, red, cs.....lb. .40 - .44
yellow, dms.....lb. .18 - .20
cases .....lb. .23 - .25
Oxychloride, cyls.....lb. .15 - .18
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works, lb. .11 - .12
l.c.l., dms., wks.....lb. .13 - .14
Sesquisulphide, cs.....lb. .38 - .42
Trichloride, cyls.....lb. .15 - .16

Phthalamide, bbls., works, tons. lb. .35 - —
single bbls., works.....lb. .40 - —
kgs., works.....lb. .45 - .50
Phthalic anhydride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .15½- —
Pichi leaves, bgs.....lb. .35 - .36
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, bots., vis..oz. 2.25 - 2.35
Nitrate, bots., vis.....oz. 1.75 - 2.00
Pimento, bgs. .....lb. .14½- .14½
Pinkroot, bls.....lb. .32 - .33
Pitch, Burgundy (see B).
Coaltar, 160° m.p., bbls., c.l., works..ton. 19.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton. 22.00 - —
hardwood, 1-time, dms., c.l., divd. Akron..ton. 23.75 -24.00
Linseed, dms.....lb. .05 - .05¼
Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican, Texas).
Pine, bbls. .....bbl. 6.00 - 6.25
Plaster of paris (see Gypsum).
Pleurisy root, Southern, bls...lb. .14 - .16
western, bls. .....lb. .10½- .11
Podophyllin, dms., dlvd., E. of Miss..lb. 4.50 - 4.70
Poke root, bls. .....lb. .07 - .07½
Pomegranate bark, bgs.....lb. .16 - .17
Root bark, bgs.....lb. .25 - .26
Poppy flowers, red, bls.....lb. .89 - 1.00
Seed, Dutch, bgs.....lb. .07 - .07½
Polish, bgs.....lb. .06¾- .07¼
Potash abietate.....lb. .08 - —
Acetate, tech., bbls., dlvd..lb. .26 - —
kgs., dlvd. .....lb. .28 - —
USP, bbls., 250 lbs.....lb. .26 - —
kgs., 100 lbs. .....lb. .30 - —
cns., 25 lbs. .....lb. .33 - —
Arsenite, USP, solut., cbys., 100 lbs..lb. .11 - —
demi., 50 lbs. .....lb. .12 - —
Bicarbonate, USP, cryst., bbls., 300 lbs. .15 - —
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .17 - —
gran., bbls., 250 lbs.....lb. .15 - —
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .17 - —
Bichromate, spot, c.l., works.lb. .06⅝- —
6 casks or 10 bbls., or over, works..lb. .09 - —
5 casks or 9 bbls., or less, works..lb. .09¼- —
Bromide, USP, gran., bbls., 500 lbs..lb. .31 - —
flb., dms., 100 lbs.....lb. .22 - —
Carbonate, calc., dms., c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .06¾- —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .06¾- —
liquid, dms., c.l., divd.....lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .03½- —
tanks, divd.....lb. .02 87½- —
USP, gran., bbls., 325 lbs..lb. .18½- —
powd., bbls., 325 lbs.....lb. .19 - —
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .21 - —
Caustic, flake, 88-92%, dom., dms., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07¼- .07½
import, dms.....lb. .07 - .07½
liquid, 45% basis, dms.....lb. .03¼- .03¼
tanks .....lb. .02¾- —
solid, 88-92%, dom., dms., c.l., works..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06½- .06¾
import, dms.....lb. .06¼- .06¾
Chlorate, cryst., kgs.....lb. .09¼- .09¾
gran., kgs.....lb. .12 - .13
powd., kgs.....lb. .08¼- .09
Chloride, tech., 98%, cryst., bgs., kgs..lb. .04 - .06
Chromate, kgs.....lb. .24 - .27
Citrate, USP, gran., bbls., 250 lbs..lb. .33½- —
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .34½- —
cns., 50 lbs.....lb. .35½- —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. .37½- —
Cyanide, cns., dms.....lb. .50 - .55
Cyanide, gold, 41% gold, bots., works..oz. 14.20 -15.45
Glycerophosphate, 75% sol., dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. .90 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. 1.00 - —
50-lb. lots, cbys. or cns. lb. 1.05 - —
25-lb. lots, cns.....lb. 1.15 - —
Guaiacolsulphonate, flb., dms., 100-lb. lots..lb. 1.60 - 1.65
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.75 - —
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, cns.. 100 lbs. .30½- .32
Hypophosphite, cns., 100 lbs., lb. .72 - —
25 to 50 lbs.....lb. .75 - —
Iodate, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 3.31 - 3.35
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.20 - —
Iodide, bbls., 250 lbs.....lb. 1.13 - —
bots. or cns.....lb. 1.22 - 1.45
dms. .....lb. 1.13 - 1.16
Kainit, 20% $K_2O$, bulk, c.i.f., ports..ton. 12.25 - —
Manure salt, dom., run of mine, approx. 30%, $K_2O$, bulk, c.i.f. ports.... ...unit-ton. .53½- —
import, 30%, $K_2O$, bulk, shipt. unit-ton. .53½- —
Metabisulphite, kgs. .....lb. .11 - .12½
Muriate, dom., all strengths, min., 50% $K_2O$, bulk, unit-ton. .53½- —
Import, all strengths, min. 80% KCl, basis 50% $K_2O$, bulk, c.i.f. ports, unit-ton. .53½- —
Potash muriate prices in bags are $2 per ton higher than bulk price.
Oxalate, pure, cryst., kgs....lb. .30 - .31
tech., bbls. .....lb. .25 - .26
Nitrate, crude, bgs., c.i.f. ports, ton. 55.00 Nom.
Perchlorate, kgs., works.....lb. .09 - .10½
Permanganate, tech., dms...lb. .18½- .19
Prussiate, red, bbls.....lb. .30½- .34
Yellow, bbls. .....lb. .14 - .15
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. .13 - —
Silicate alkaline, lump, bgs., lb .07 - —
Sulphate, NF, cryst., bbls., 400 lbs..lb. .13 - —
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .15 - —
powd., bbls., 350 lbs.....lb. .14 - —
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .16 - —
tech., 90-95%, min. 90%, bgs., shipt., c.i.f. ports..ton. 36.25 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .13½- —
Xanthate, dms., c.l. .....lb. .18 - —
Potash-magnesia sulphate, 48-53%, min. 48%, bgs., shipa. ton. 24.75 - —
Potash-titanium oxalate, kgs....lb. .35 - .40
Prickly ash bark, bls.....lb. .12 - .15
Berries, bgs., to arrive.....lb. .20 - .25
Prince's pine herb, bls.....lb. .15 - .16
Propane, tanks, G.3.....gal. .08 - —
Psyllium seed (see Fleaseed).
Pulsatilla, bls. .....lb. .17 - .18
Pumice stone, Italian, Amer.-grd., 4F, 3F, 2F, 1½F, and coarser, bbls., 3 or over, works..lb. .03 - —
less than 3, works...lb. .03½- —
F and 1, bbls., 3 or over, works..lb. .03½- —
less than 3, works....lb. .04 - —
O, O-½, O-¾, and ½ bbls., less than 3, works....lb. .04½- —
3 or over, works....lb. .04 - —
Ital.-grd., bgs., c.l., shipt. ex dock, N.Y...ton. 32.65 Nom.
l.c.l., 5-29 tons, ex whse.., ton. 37.70 - —
1,000-10,000 lbs., ex whse..ton. 38.70 - —

## Petroleum—Red, Cadmium

Pumice, Ital.-grd., 2 bgs., to 1,000 lbs., ex whse.....ton. 40.70 - —
single bgs., ex whse.ton. 45.70 - —
Pumpkin seed, bgs.....lb. .09 - .10
Purple lake (see Red).
Putty, com'l, dms.....100 lbs. 6.00 - —
linseed oil, raw, dms....100 lbs. 4.50 - —
refined, dms. .....100 lbs. 5.00 - —
standard, dms. .....100 lbs. 3.95 - —
Pyrethrum concentrate, liq. (20 to 1), basis 2.4% pyrethrin (Seil test) 55-gal. dms. (incl.) frt. alld., E. of Rockies, standard brand..gal. 7.45 - 7.50
basis (30 to 1) 3.6% pyrethrin, 55-gal. dms. (incl.) frt. alld. E. of Rockies, standard brand..gal. 11.10 -11.25
Pyrethrum, flowers, coarse, grnd. (g.d.p.) Japan, bgs., frt. alld., 15 tons or over..lb. .33 - .34
fine powd. Japan, bbls., ton lots frt. alld..lb. .35 - .37
Pyridin, denaturing, dms....gal. 1.62 - —
refd., 2°, dms.....lb. .50 - —
Pyrites Spanish, bulk, c.i.f. Atl. ports..unit-ton. .12-13 Nom.
Pyrocatechin, CP, cryst., works, flb., dms., tins..lb. 2.15 - 2.40
resublimed, flb. dms., tins..lb. 4.60 - —
Pyrophyllite, standard, 200 mesh., c.l. mines..ton. 9.00 - —
325 mesh, same basis....ton. 12.00 - —
No. 3, 200 mesh c.l. mines.ton. 7.50 - —
325 mesh, same basis....ton. 10.50 - —
Pyroxylin, scrap, amber cs., works..lb. .12 - —
black, cs., works.....lb. .10 - —
China white, ivory, cs., works, lb. .13 - —
dense white, cs., works..lb. .10 - —
gray, cs., works.....lb. .08 - —
mixed, mottles, opaque, cs., works..lb. .04 - —
shell-demi, cs., works.....lb. .12 - —
translucent pastels, cs., works..lb. .10 - —
shell-demi, transparent, cs., works..lb. .20 - —
colors, cs., works.....lb. .12 - —
shavings, amber, cs., works..lb. .16 - —
colors, mixed, cs., works..lb. .10 - —
white, cs., works.....lb. .15 - —

# Q

Quassia chips, bls.....lb. .06 - .06
Quebracho extract, liquid, 55% tan, bbls., works..lb. .03⅝- —
tanks, works.....lb. .02⅜- —
solid, 63%, bgs., c.l., ex dock, plus duty..lb. .04 - —
clarified, 64%, bgs., cl., same basis..lb. .04¼- —
Queen of the meadow leaves, bgs..lb. .07 - .08
Root, bgs.....lb. .08 - .09
Quercitron, extract, liquid, 51°, bbls..lb. .07¼- .08¼
solid, dms.....lb. .10 - .15¼
Quicksilver, dom., flasks, (76 lbs. net), dlvd., N. Y..flasks. 88.00 -90.00
European, flasks, (76 lbs. net) in bond..flasks. 78.00 - —
Quince seed, bgs.....lb. .55 - 1.10
Quinidine, cryst., small, cns ... oz .90 - —
large, cns.....oz .88 - —
powd., precip., cns.....oz .91 - —
Sulphate, cns.....oz .87 - —
Quinine, 100 ozs., cns.....oz 76 - —
Acetate, cns.....oz .99 - —
Arsenate, cns.....oz .95 - —
Arsenite, cns.....oz .91 - —
Bisulphate, cns.....oz .94 - —
Citrate, cns.....oz .72 - —
Dihydrobromide, bots.....oz. .75 - —
Dihydrochloride, bots.....oz. .75 - —
Ethylcarbonate, cns.....oz. .75 - —
Ferrocyanide, cns.....oz. 1.01 - —
Formate, cns.....oz. .94 - —
Glycerophosphate, cns.....oz. 1.14 - —
Hydrochloride, cns.....oz. .68 - —
Hydrochlorosulphate, cns.....oz. .75 - —
Hydroiodide, cns.....oz. .99 - —
Hypophosphite, cns. .....oz. .99 - —
Phosphate, cns.....oz. .82 - —
Salicylate, cns.....oz. .73 - —
Sulphate, USP, X, cns.....oz. .54 - —
USP, XI, cns.....oz. .61 - —
Sulphocarbolate, cns.....oz. .97 - —
Tannate, cns.....oz. .57 - —
Tartrate, cns.....oz. .97 - —
Valerate, cns.....oz. .93 - —
Quinine-urea hydrochloride, cns.oz .48 - —

# R

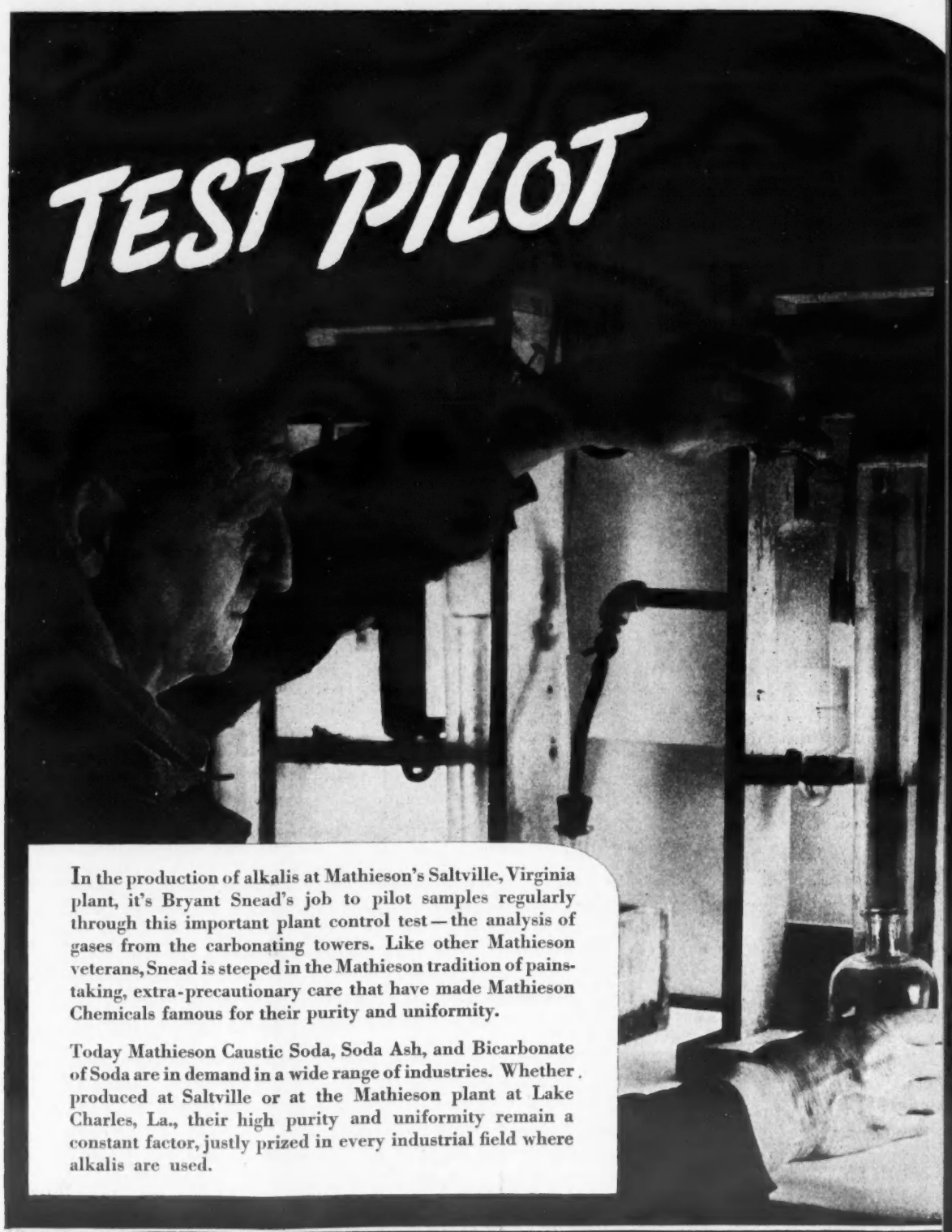
R, salt, dry, bbls.....lb. .55 - —
paste, dms. .....lb. .52 - —
Rapeseed, Belgian, bgs.....lb. .0585- .0605
Dutch, black, bgs.....lb. .06¼- .06½
red, bgs. .....lb. .07¼- .07⅝
Japanese, bgs.....lb. .05⅝- .06
Raspberries, dried, bls.....lb. .38 - .40
Red, alizarin lake, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N.C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. 1.10 - 1.90
Red, Alizarin lake prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., Ia., (Shreveport, 1¼c.) Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; ½c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita. prices are equalized with Chicago
Cadmium, lithopone, deep shade, bbls., ton lots, works frt. alld..lb. .85 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .90 - —
kgs., ton lots, same basis, lb. .90 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .95 - —
light shade, bbls., ton lots, same basis..lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .75 - —
kgs , ton lots, same basis, lb. .75 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .80 - —
light-medium shade, bbls., ton lots, same basis..lb. .75 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .80 - —
kgs., ton lots, same basis, lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .85 - —
maroon shade, bbls., ton lots, same basis..lb. .95 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. 1.00 - —
kgs., ton lots, same basis, lb. 1.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. 1.05 - —

## Red, Cadmium—Soda Acetate

Red, cadmium, lithopone, medium shade, bbls., ton lots, same basis ..... lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .85 - —
kgs., ton lots, same basis, lb. .85 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .90 - —
selenide, bbls., dark, works, lb. 2.50 - —
light, works..... lb. 2.25 - —
Orange, bbls., 100-lb. lots, works..lb. 1.50 - —
Carmine, 40 4-lb. cns., 500 lbs., lb. 4.50 - —
dms., 500-lb. lots..... lb. 4.35 - —
100-lb. lots ..... lb. 4.45 - —
Crocus martis (see Red, purple oxide).
Eosin toner, bbls..... lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Indian, pure, bbls., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y..lb. .08¾- —
80%-85%, bbls., same basis..lb. .07¼- —
Iron oxide (see Red oxide).
Lake C toner, bbls., same basis alizarin lake, contracts..lb. 1.10 - —
open order ..... lb. 1.15 - —
Lithol toner, bbls., same basis, alizarin, lake, contrs...lb. .62 - —
open order..... lb. .67 - —
Rose lake, bbls..... lb. .20 - .23
Pink, bbls..... lb. .15 - .20
Lithol-rubine toner, bbls., same basis alizarin lake..lb. 1.35 - —
Maroon lake, 25%, kgs., same basis alizarin lake contracts, lb. .40 - —
Oxide (see Red, purple oxide).
Mercury oxide, tech., dom., bbls, lb. 1.56 - —
Metallic, bbls., Pa., works...lb. .02 - —
Orange, Persian (see O).
Oxide, pure, bbls., c.l., works.lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .09½- —
shell, dom., cs., works.....lb. .12 - —
reduced, 85% copperas oxide, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, New Castle, N. Y..lb. .08¼- —
80% copperas oxide, bbls., same basis..lb. .07⅝- —
Para, toner, concent., kegs, same basis alizarin lake, contracts..lb. .75 - —
open order ..... lb. .80 - —
Persian, Gulf, oxide, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, N.Y.lb. .04½- .04⅝
ex whse., Chicago, St. Louis..lb. .05⅝- —
San Fran., Los Ang., Portland, Seattle..lb. .05 - —
Phloxin toner (see Red, Eosin toner)
Phosphotungstic rhodamine Y, kgs..lb. 3.90 - —
Purple lake, kgs..... lb. .60 - 1.00
Oxide, bbls., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis..lb. .08 - —
Toner, kgs..... lb. 1.50 - 2.00
Scarlet ink toner, kgs., same basis alizarin lake..lb. .50 - —
Lake, kgs., same basis alizarin lake..lb. .25 - .30
Spanish, oxide, bbls., f.o.b. N. Y..lb. .03⅜- .0390
Toluidine toner, kgs., same basis alizarin lake..lb. 1.20 - —
Tuscan, bbls., f.o.b. N. Y., E. St. Louis..lb. .11 - .40
Venetian, bbls., works..... lb. .0220- —
10%, bbls., works..... lb. .0245- —
15%, bbls., works..... lb. .0255- —
20%, bbls., works..... lb. .02¾- —
25%, bbls., works..... lb. .03 - —
30%, bbls., works..... lb. .03¼- —
35%, bbls., works..... lb. .0360- —
40%, bbls., works..... lb. .04 - —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls., same basis alizarin lake..... lb. .15 - —
quicksilver, bbls., 5 tons..lb. 1.62 - —
smaller lots..... lb. 1.65 - 1.69
Red dyes are listed under Dyes.
Red precipitate, N. F., powd., fib. dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 1.81 - —
Red saunders wood, ground, bbls., lb. .12 - .17
Resorcinol, tech., dms., works.lb. .75 - .80
USP, cryst., bbls., works...lb. 1.50 - 1.55
Rhatany root, bgs..... lb. .09 - .10
Rhodinol, bots..... lb. 5.55 -10.90
Rhubarb root, cs..... lb. .46 - .48
powd., bbls., kgs..... lb. .50 - .52
Rochelle salt, cryst., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipm't..lb. .18¾- —
smaller lots..... lb. .19¼- —
powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipt..lb. .17¾- —
smaller lots..... lb. .18¼- —
Rose flowers, pale, bls..... lb. .50 Nom.
red, bls..... lb. 2.00 - 2.10
Rosemary flowers, bls..... lb. .25 - .30
Leaves, bls..... lb. .05 - .05½
Rosin, gum, B, bbls., ex dock. 280 lbs. 4.60 - —
D, bbls..... 280 lbs. 5.10 - —
E, bbls..... 280 lbs. 5.30 - —
F, bbls..... 280 lbs. 5.75 - —
G, bbls..... 280 lbs. 6.15 - —
H, bbls..... 280 lbs. 6.55 - —
I, bbls..... 280 lbs. 6.55 - —
K, bbls..... 280 lbs. 6.55 - —
M, bbls..... 280 lbs. 6.55 - —
N, bbls..... 280 lbs. 6.70 - —
W. G., bbls..... 280 lbs. 7.15 - —
W. W., bbls..... 280 lbs. 7.50 - —
X, bbls..... 280 lbs. 7.50 - —
Rosin, wood, bbls..... 280 lbs. 4.10 - 5.72½
Rottenstone, dom., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. mines..ton. 25.50 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. mines..... ton. 37.50 - —
import, lump, bbls..... lb. .14 - —
powd., bbls..... lb. .08½- .10
Rue, bls..... lb. .15 - .16

## S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls....lb. .18 - .19
Saccharin, dms., 100 lbs..... lb. 1.45 - —
cns., 25 lbs..... lb. 1.48 - 1.50
Safflower, bls..... lb. .21 - .22
Saffron, Mexican, bls..... lb. .25 - .26
Spanish, tins..... lb. 28.50 -29.00
Sage, Dalmatian, stemless..... lb. .05¾- .06
garden, bls..... lb. .06½- .06¾
Safrol, cns..... lb. .51 - .53
dms. ..... lb. .48 - .50
Sago flour, bgs..... lb. .02½- .03⅛
Salicin, bots., 5 lbs..... lb. 5.00 - —
cns., 25 lbs..... lb. 4.75 - —
Salol, gran., bbls., 200 lbs..... lb. .90 - —
bxs., 25 lbs..... lb. .93 - —
kgs., 100 lbs..... lb. .90 - —
powd., fib. dms., 25 lbs..... lb. 1.03 - —
kgs., 100 lbs..... lb. 1.00 - —
Salt, rock, bgs., dlvd., N. Y..ton. 13.20 -13.80
l.c.l., bgs., dlvd., N. Y..ton. 15.00 -15.60
vacuum, common, fine, bgs., c.l. dlvd., N.Y...ton. 14.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. N.Y..... ton. 15.00 -19.70
Saltcake, grd., dom., bbls., works, ton. 19.00 -25.00
bulk, works ..... ton. 15.00 - —
import, bulk, c.i.f..... ton. 15.00 -16.00
Chrome (see Chrome cake).
Saltpeter, dbl., refined, cryst., 10-20 tons, bbls..100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.25
1-9 tons ..... 100 lbs. 7.65 - 8.40
less than ton lots..100 lbs. 7.90 - 8.65
Saltpeter, gran., bbls., 10-20 tons, 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
1-9 tons ..... 100 lbs. 6.65 - —
less than ton lots..100 lbs. 6.90 - —
powd., bbls., 10-20 tons. 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
1-9 tons ..... 100 lbs. 7.65 - —
less than ton lots..100 lbs. 7.90 - —
Santonin, cryst, cns..... kilo. 80.00 Nom.
Saponin, crude, cns..... lb. 1.45 - —
purified, bots, 5 lbs..... lb. 1.65 - —
cns., 25 lbs. ..... lb. 1.50 - —
Sarsaparilla root, Honduras, bls. lb. .35 - .36
Mexican, bls. ..... lb. .15 - .16
Sassafras, bark, ord., bls..... lb. .12 - .13
select, bls. ..... lb. .18 - .20
Savory, bbls. ..... lb. .07½- .07¾
Saw palmetto berries, bgs.... lb. .07 - .07½
Scammony root, bgs..... lb. .06 - .07
Schaeffer's salt, bgs..... lb. .46 - —
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipm't..lb. .14¾- —
smaller lots ..... lb. .15½- —
kegs, 5,000 lbs., 1 shipm't..lb. .15½- —
smaller lots ..... lb. .15⅝- —
Selenium, pwd., A, 10-lb. tins..lb. 2.00 - —
100-lb. cases ..... lb. 1.75 - —
Senega root, bls..... lb. .56 - .57
Senna leaves, Alexandria, bls..lb. .10 - .14
siftings, bls. ..... lb. .09 - .09½
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls....lb. .10 - .11
2 bls. ..... lb. .07½- .08
3 bls. ..... lb. .03 - .05½
powd., bbls., bxs..... lb. .09 - .10
Pods, bls. ..... lb. .08½- .09
Serpentaria root, bls..... lb. .67 - .68
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bbls., f.o.b., N.Y..lb. .18 - .19
dlvd. Boston ..... lb. .18½- .19½
Chicago ..... lb. .18¾- .19¾
Pacific Coast..... lb. .21 - .22
Shellac, bonedry, refd., bbls., f.o.b., N.Y..lb. .25 - —
dlvd. Boston ..... lb. .25½- —
Chicago ..... lb. .25¾- —
Pacific Coast ..... lb. .28 - —
Garnet, bgs..... lb. .12½- .13
Orange, D.C., VSO., Diamond I, cases..lb. .19 - .20
Superfine, bgs., f.o.b. Bost., N. Y..lb. .10 - .10½
dlvd., Chicago ..... lb. .10½- .11
Pacific Coast..... lb. .13 - .13½
T.N., bgs., f.o.b. Bost., N. Y. lb. .09½- .10
dlvd. Chicago..... lb. .10 - .10½
Pacific Coast..... lb. .12½- .13
varnish, orange, 5-lb. cut., bbls..gal. .90 - .95
4½-lb. cut, bbls..... gal. .85 - .90
4-lb. cut, bbls..... gal. .80 - .85
white, 5-lb. cut, bbls..... gal. 1.00 - 1.10
4½-lb. cut, bbls..... gal. .95 - 1.05
4-lb. cut, bbls..... gal. .90 - 1.00
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 95-97%, 325 mesh, bgs. c.l., works. ton. 17.00 - —
l.c.l., 2½ tons, works. ton. 19.00 - —
smaller lots, works. ton. 20.00 - —
wet-grd., 95-97%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 19.00 - —
l.c.l., 2½ tons, works. ton. 19.50 - —
smaller lots, works. ton. 21.00 - —
400 mesh, bgs., c.l., works, ton. 35.00 - —
l.c.l., 2½ tons, works. ton. 36.50 - —
smaller lots, works. ton. 38.00 - —
wet-grd., 96-98%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 20.00 - —
l.c.l., 2½ tons, works. ton. 21.50 - —
smaller lots, works. ton. 23.00 - —
90%, 325 mesh bgs., c.l., works..ton. 22.00 - —
Silica, wet-grd., 90%, 325 mesh, bgs., l.c.l., 2½ tons, works, ton. 25.50 - —
smaller lots..... ton. 27.00 - —
hard-quartz, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..... ton. 11.00 - —
l.c.l., works..... ton. 16.00 - —
Silver bullion..... oz. .34⅜- —
Govt., purchase, dom., metal. oz. .7111- —
Govt. purchase, foreign metal oz. .35 - —
cyanide, cns., 2,500 ozs..... oz. .33 - —
1,000 ozs..... oz. .33¼- —
500 ozs..... oz. .33½- —
80 to 100 ozs..... oz. .33⅝- —
Nitrate, vis..... oz. .26½- .29
Nucleinate, bots., cns., 480 oz., lots..oz. .80 - .81
Proteinate, bots., cns., 480 oz., lots..oz. .29 - .30
Simarubra bark, bls..... lb. .26 - .28
skatol, bots. ..... lb. 75.00 -80.00
Skullcap, Eastern, bls.... lb. .16 - .17
Western, bls. ..... lb. .14 - .17
Skunk cabbage root, bls..... lb. .11 - .12
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 9.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton. 10.00 -15.00
Sloe berries, bgs..... lb. .10 - .11
Smalt, black, extra velvet, cns., lb. .05 - .08
Blue, cns. ..... lb. .07 - .08
Snakeroot, Canada, bls..... lb. .24 - .26
Soapbark, bls. ..... lb. .10½- .12
crushed, bls., bbls..... lb. .11 - .12
cut, bls., bbls..... lb. .13 - .14
powd., bbls. ..... lb. .15 - .16
Soda, acetate, anhyd., dms., dlvd. lb. .08¼- .10
flake, gran., powd., 60%, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .04 - —
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .04½- .05
powd., 90%, dms., c.l., dlvd., lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .06¾- —


In the production of alkalis at Mathieson's Saltville, Virginia plant, it's Bryant Snead's job to pilot samples regularly through this important plant control test—the analysis of gases from the carbonating towers. Like other Mathieson veterans, Snead is steeped in the Mathieson tradition of painstaking, extra-precautionary care that have made Mathieson Chemicals famous for their purity and uniformity.

Today Mathieson Caustic Soda, Soda Ash, and Bicarbonate of Soda are in demand in a wide range of industries. Whether produced at Saltville or at the Mathieson plant at Lake Charles, La., their high purity and uniformity remain a constant factor, justly prized in every industrial field where alkalis are used.

**Mathieson Chemicals**

THE MATHIESON ALKALI WORKS (INC.)
60 E. 42ND STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.

SODA ASH ... CAUSTIC SODA ... BICARBONATE OF SODA ... LIQUID CHLORINE ... BLEACHING POWDER ... HTH PRODUCTS ... AMMONIA, ANHYDROUS AQUA ... FUSED ALKALI PRODUCTS ... CCH (INDUSTRIAL HYPOCHLORITE) ... DRY ICE ... LIQUID CARBON DIOXIDE ... ANALYTICAL SODIUM CHLO

Soda, alginate, dms., bbls., works, lb. .71 - .95
Antimoniate, bbls. lb. .11½- .12
Arsenate, dms., dealers, c.l., works lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .08¼- —
Arsenite, dry, gray, dms., c.l., dealers' works lb. .07½- .09¼
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .08 - .10
white, dms., c.l., dealers' works lb. .09 - .11
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .09½- .11¼
Soda arsenite, dry, gray, prices are ¾c. per pound higher in Chicago; 1c. per pound higher in Houston, Tex., and Colorado. White prices are 1c. per pound higher in Tex. and Colo.

Ash, dense, 58%, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.10 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1 100 lbs. 2.13 - —
2 100 lbs. 2.28 - —
3 100 lbs. 2.33 - —
4 100 lbs. 2.93 - —
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.35 - —
58%, l.c.l., Zone 1 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
2 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
4 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
soda, c.l., works 100 lbs. .95 - —
extra light, 58%, bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.08
l.c.l., Zone 1 100 lbs. 2.08 - —
2 100 lbs. 2.23 - —
3 100 lbs. 2.48 - —
4 100 lbs. 2.88 - —
bbls., c.l., Zone 1 100 lbs. 1.45 - —
2 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
3 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
4 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
bulk, c.l. 100 lbs. .90 - —
light, 58%, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.03 - 1.08
l.c.l., Zone 1 100 lbs. 2.08 - —
2 100 lbs. 2.23 - —
3 100 lbs. 2.48 - —
4 100 lbs. 2.88 - —
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
2 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
4 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bulk, c.l. 100 lbs. .90 - —
Soda ash l.c.l. prices are per 100 lbs. f.o.b. recognized warehouse points and include delivery in any quantity to customer's sidewalk within recognized local trucking distance of seller's warehouse. The sales zones are:—Zone 1, E. of Miss. R., but including Davenport and St. Louis, to S. bndry. of Va. and Ky., N. E. States (in Me., N. H., Vt.), special local prices apply for shipts. to various counties; Zone 2, Ala., Fla., Ga., Iowa (except Davenport), E. Kan. (incl. Wichita), Minn., Miss., Mo. (except St. Louis), N. C., Omaha, S. C., Tenn.; Zone 3, Ark., Kan. (W. of Wichita), La., Neb. (except Omaha), N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex. (except El Paso); Zone 4, Ariz., Colo., El Paso (Tex.), Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Spokane, Utah, Wyo.; Zone 5, Calif., Ore., Wash. (except Spokane).

Benzoate, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more lb. .39 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs. lb. .40 - —
900 lbs. or less lb. .43 - —
USP, bbls., 4,000 or more lb. .46 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs. lb. .47 - —
900 lbs. or less lb. .50 - —
dms., 4,000 lbs., or more, lb. .47 - .48
1,000 to 3,900 lbs. lb. .48 - .49
900 lbs. or less lb. .51 - .52
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
powd., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. N. Y. 100 lbs. 2.51 - —
kgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. N. Y. 100 lbs. 2.76 - —
tech., bbls., c.l., wks. 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 2.05 - —
bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 1.55 - 1.60
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 1.90 - 1.95
Bichromate, spot, c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., 6 cks. or 10 bbls. or over, works lb. .07 - —
5 cks. or 9 bbls. or less, works lb. .07¼- —
Bifluoride, bbls. lb. .11¼- .12
Bisulphite, powd., bbls., c.l., bbls., wks. 100 lbs. 3.30 - 3.55
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - 3.60
solution, 32 deg., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
66 deg., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
25 degs., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works 100 lb. 1.65 - —
40 deg., bbls., works 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works 100 lbs. 1.80 - —
Bromide, USP, gran., bbls., 500 lbs. lb. .31 - —
fiber dms., 100 lbs. lb. .32 - —
Cacodylate bots., 5 lbs. lb. 5.81 - —
jars 25 lbs. lb. 5.50 - —
Carbonate (see Soda ash, soda monohydrated, soda sal)
Caustic, flake, 76%, powd., ammon. process, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.95 - —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1 100 lbs. 3.55 - 4.90
2 100 lbs. 3.70 - 5.05
3 100 lbs. 3.95 - 5.30
4 100 lbs. 4.35 - 5.70
electro process, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l. same zone prices as ammonia process.
liquid, 47-49% buyers' tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.92½- —
seller's tanks, works, 100 lbs. 1.96 - —
70%, buyer's tanks, works, 100 lbs. 1.97½- —
seller's tanks, works, 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
solid, 76%, ammon. process, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
2 100 lbs. 3.30 - —
3 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
electro process, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., same zone prices as ammon process.
Caustic soda l.c.l. prices are on the same basis as those for soda ash. The sales zones are also the same.
Chlorate, dom., cryst., bgs c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .06½- —
powd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .08½
Chromate, spot, c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., 6 cks., 10 bbls. or over, works lb. .08¾- —
smaller quantities lb. .09¾- —
Citrate, U.S.P., VIII, gran. bbls., 225-lb. lots lb. .18½- —
cns., 50-lb. lots lb. .20½- —
25-lb. lots lb. .22½- .23½
kgs., 100-lb. lots lb. .19½- —
USP XI, gran., bbls., 250-lb. lots lb. .24 - —
boxes, 50-lb. lots lb. .26 - —
cns., 25-lb. lots lb. .28 - .29

Soda, citrate, USP, kgs., 100-lb. lots lb. .25 - —
powd., bbls., 250-lb. lots lb. .24½- —
boxes, 50-lb. lots lb. .26½- —
cns., 25-lb. lots lb. .29½- —
kgs., 100-lbs. lots lb. .25½- —
Cyanide, 96-98%, dom., dms. lb. .14 - .15
import, 90%, cs. lb. .12¾- .13¾
Cyanide, gold, 46% acidity, bots., works oz. 15.85 -17.10
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, bbls., dlvd. lb. .09 - —
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., f.o.b. Phila. lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., 10 or over, same basis lb. .07¾- —
5-9, same basis lb. .08½- —
1-4, same basis lb. .08¾- —
95%, bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., 10 or over, same basis lb. .08 - —
5-9, same basis lb. .08½- —
1-4, same basis lb. .08¾- —
Soda fluoride prices at Los Angeles are f.a.s. Phila.
Glycerophosphate, N.F., cryst., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.00 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.15 - —
cns., 25 lbs. lb. 1.40 - —
powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, lb. 1.05 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.20 - —
cns., 25 lbs. lb. 1.45 - —
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, cns., 100-lb. lots lb. .20½- .22
Hypophosphite, N.F., cns., 100-lb. lots lb. .67 - —
Hyposulphite, cryst., large, bgs., c.l., wks., frt. equal'd. 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
bbls., same basis 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
l.c.l., bgs., wks., frt. equal'd. 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bbls., same basis 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
100-lbs. 2.40 - 2.65
pea bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
works 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
bbls., works 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
dms., works 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
5,000 lbs. and over, bgs., wks. 100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.00
bbls., wks. 100 lbs. 2.95 - 3.20
dms., wks. 100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.60
2,500 to 5,000 lbs., bgs., wks. 100 lbs. 2.85 - 3.10
bbls., wks. 100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.30
dms., wks. 100 lbs. 3.35 - 3.60
500 to 2,500 lbs., bgs., wks. 100 lbs. 3.10 - 3.35
bbls., wks. 100 lbs. 3.30 - 3.55
dms., wks. 100 lbs. 3.60 - 3.85
less than 500 lbs., bgs., wks., 100 lbs. 3.70 - 3.95
bbls., wks. 100 lbs. 3.90 - 4.15
dms., wks. 100 lbs. 4.20 - 4.45
Iodate, jars lb. 5.02 - 5.07
Iodide, jars lb. 2.10 - —
bots. lb. 2.21 - 2.47
Mandelate, bots., 5 lbs. lb. 3.30 - —
fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 3.05 - —
smaller lots lb. 3.15 - 3.20
Metanilate, kgs. lb. .41 Nom.
Metasilicate, ground, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.40 - —
cryst., dms., c.l. 100 lbs. 2.99 - —
gran., bbls., c.l., wks. 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
Molybdate, kgs., wks. lb. .60 - —
less kgs. lb. .65 - —
Monohydrated, bbls. 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
Naphthionate, bbls. lb. .50 - —
Nitrate, crude, c.l., 100-lb. bgs., July delivery, f.o.b. cars producing point or ports, rail or boat shipment ton. 29.60 - —
200-lb. bgs., same basis ton. 28.80 - —
bulk, same basis ton. 27.00 - —
rfd., gran., bbls., 10 tons, 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
1-9 tons 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
powd., bbls., ton lots 100 lbs. 5.65 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 5.90 - —
Nitrite, 96-98%, dom., bbls., c.l., wks, frt. equalized, lb. .06¾- —
c.l., West Coast, f.o.b. ports lb. .06 - —
l.c.l. lb. .06¾- .11¾
Soda nitrite l.c.l price range represents delivery at various points.
Oxalate, neut., bbls. lb. .09 - —
kgs. lb. .10 - .11
Perborate, N.F., bbls., c.l., works lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .15¼- —
Phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.58 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.51 - —
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.78 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.71 - —
cryst., tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.05 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.20 - —
tribasic, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
kgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
USP (dibasic), bbls., works, lb. .09 - .11
dried, bbls., dms., works lb. .11½- .14
Picramate, kgs. lb. .65 - —
Prussiate, yellow, bbls., 10,000 lbs. or more lb. .09½- —
contracts lb. .09 - —
smaller lots lb. .09¾- —
contracts lb. .09¼- —
Pyrophosphate, anhy., bgs., c.l., wks., frt. equal'd. 100 lbs. 5.10 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.35 - 5.60
bbls., c.l., wks., frt. equalized 100 lbs. 5.30 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.55 - 5.80
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls. lb. .12 - —
Sal, bgs., dlvd., N. Y. 100 lbs. 1.20 - —
works 100 lbs. 1.00 - —
bbls., dlvd. N. Y. 100 lbs. 1.30 - —
works 100 lbs. 1.10 - —
Salicylate, bxs. lb. .52 - —
Sesquisilicate, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
20 dms., and up, dlvd. N.Y.C. 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
6-19 dms 100 lbs. 4.10 - —
1-4 dms. 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
Silicate, 40° turbid., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. .80 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 1.05 - —
1-4, works 100 lbs. 1.20 - —
52°, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
1-4, works 100 lbs. 1.80 - —
Silicofluoride, dom., bbls. lb. .04 - .04½
import, bbls. lb. .03½- .04
Stannate, dms. lb. .32 - .35
Stearate, lump, powd., bbls., works lb. .19 - .34

Soda, sulphate, anhyd., bgs., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.45 - 1.65
5 tons or over, works, 100 lbs. 1.70 - 1.90
less than 5 tons, works, 100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.15
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).
Sulphide, cryst., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons or over, dlvd., 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
less than 5 tons, dlvd., 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
solid, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
solid, bbls., l.c.l., 5 tons or over, dlvd. 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
less than 5 tons, dlvd., 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
Sulphite, cryst., bgs., 100 lbs., works lb. 2.10 - 2.35
bbls. 100 lbs. 2.30 - 2.55
powd., bbls., c.l. 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l-4 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
Sulphocarbolate, cs. lb. .27 - .28
Sulphocyanide, dms., cns. lb. .38 - .41
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls. lb. .12 - —
Thiosulphate (see hyposulphite).
Tungstate, CP, kgs. lb. 1.75 - 1.85
tech., kgs. lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Solvent, high-flash, dms., works, frt., equald. gal. .31 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .26 - —
naphtha, solvent, dms., works, gal. .31 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt., alld. gal. .28 - —
W. coast, f.o.b., Minnequa, Colo. gal. .28 - —
Sorbitol, com'l, solut., dms., c.l., works lb. .15½- —
l.c.l. lb. .16 - —
Sparteine sulphate, cns. oz. 1.00 - 1.05
Spearmint leaves, bls. lb. .19 - .19
Spikenard root, bls. lb. .11 - .13
Spruce extract, reg., bbls., c.l., works lb. .01¾- —
tanks, works lb. .01¼- —
powd., super, bgs. c.l., works, lb. .04 - —
super, bbls., c.l., works lb. .01¾- —
tanks, works lb. .01¾- —
Squawvine leaves, bls. lb. .11 - .12
Squill, red, bls. lb. .14 - .15
white, bls. lb. .06½- .07
powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .13 - —
St. Ignatius beans, bgs. lb. .40 - .42
St. John's bread, edible, bls., lb. .07 - .07¼
inedible, bls. lb. .05 - .06
Starch, corn, pearl, bgs., f.o.b. Chicago 100 lbs. 2.50 - 2.80
dlvd., N. Y. 100 lbs. 2.85 - 3.05
powd., bgs., f.o.b. Chicago, 100 lbs. 2.60 - 2.80
dlvd., N. Y. 100 lbs. 2.95 - 3.15
Potato, dom., bgs. lb. .04 - .05
import, bgs. lb. .05 - .06
Rice, bbls. lb. .06¾- .07¼
Wheat, thick boil, bgs. lb. .05 - —
Staveacre seed, bgs. lb. .15 - .16
Stearin, oleo, bbls. lb. .05½- .05¾
Stillingia root, bls. lb. .07 - .07½
Stonecroot, bls. lb. .07 - .07½
Storax, cs. lb. .48 - .49
Stramonium leaves, bls. lb. .12 - .13
Seed, bgs. lb. .09 - .10
Strontium bromide, fib, dms. lb. .57 - .58
kgs., 150 lbs. lb. .65 - —
Carbonate, N.F., IV, 250-lb. bbls. lb. .30 - —
25-lb. bxs. lb. .35 - —
100-lb. kgs. lb. .32 - —
tech., 99-100 pc., precip., bbls., lb. .16½- .17½
Chloride, bbls. lb. .11 - .12½
Iodide, bots., 5 lbs. lb. 2.90 - —
jars, 25 lbs. lb. 2.85 - —
Nitrate, dom., bbls., c.l., works, lb. .07¾- —
25 bbls. and over lb. .08¼- —
1-24 bbls. and over lb. .08¾- —
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bgs. lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Styralyl acetate, bots. lb. 6.75 - 7.00
Strychnine, cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .50 - —
powd., cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .40 - —
Acetate, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .68 - —
Asenate, 25-oz., cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .69 - —
Arsenite, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .68 - —
Glycerophosphate, 25 - oz. cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .67 - —
Hydrochloride, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 66 - —
Hypophosphite, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .77 - —
Nitrate, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .60 - —
Phosphate, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .67 - —
Sulphate, cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .42 - —
powd., cns., 100-oz. lots, oz. .32 - —
Sucrose octa-acetate, denat. grade, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .45 - —
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .40 - —
Sugar coloring, bbls. gal. .70 - 1.10
Milk, bbls., c.l. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., 10 or over lb. .16 - —
less than 10 lb. .17 - —
Sulfanilamide, 5 lb., bots. lb. 1.40 - —
fib., dms., 1,000 lbs., 1 delivery, lb. 1.00 - —
100 lbs. lb. 1.05 - —
Sulphonethylmethane, kgs. lb. 6.75 - 6.90
Sulphonmethane, kgs. lb. 5.25 - 5.80
Sulphur, crude, bulk, f.o.b. cars, mines, contracts long-ton. 16.00 - —
f.o.b. steamers, Gulf ports, contract long ton. 17.50 - —
ex vessels, Atlantic seaboard, contract long ton. 20.50 - —
Puget Sound, Columbia River, and British Columbia ports, bulk, contract long ton. 22.00 - —
flowers, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.75
bbls., works 100 lbs. 3.70 - 4.10
refined, broken, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
bbls., works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works 100 lbs. 2.50 - 2.90
bbls., works 100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.05
flour, comm'l, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works 100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.35
bbls., works 100 lbs. 2.30 - 2.70
extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.55 - —
bbls., works 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works 100 lbs. 3.20 - 3.60
bbls., works 100 lbs. 3.55 - 3.95
heavy, bgs., c.l., wks. 100 lbs. 2.55 - —
bbls., works 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works, 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.30
bbls., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.65
light, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
bbls., works 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works, 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.40
bbls., works 100 lbs. 3.35 - 3.75

## Soda Alginate — Titanium Diox.

Sulphur, refined, rock, virgin, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works 100 lbs. 2.50 - 2.90
roll, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bbls., works 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works 100 lbs. 2.70 - 3.10
bbls., works 100 lbs. 2.85 - 3.25
rubber maker's, com'l, 99½%, c.l., frt. alld. 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
bbls., same basis, c.l. 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
refined, 100%, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bbls., same basis 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
Chloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l. lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .04 - —
10-gal. dms., c.l. lb. .07 - —
l.c.l. lb. .08 - —
Dioxide, liq., com'l, cyls., works lb. .07 - .09
multi-unit cars, works lb. .04½- .07
tanks, works lb. .04 - .06
refrigeration, cyls., works lb. .16 - .40
multi-unit cars, works lb. .06½- .10
Iodide, bots., jars lb. 3.90 - —
Precip., USP bbls. lb. .17 - .22
Sumac, grd., Sicilian, bls. ton. 65.50 - —
leaf, bls. ton. 68.00 - —
Extract, 42°, bbls. lb. .03½- —
51°, bbls. lb. .06½- —
stainless, bbls. lb. .06½- .08½
Sunflower seed, Calif., large, bgs., lb. .06 - .06½
medium, bgs. lb. .05 - .05½
poultry, bgs. lb. .03¾- .04
Superphosphate, guaranteed, 16%, bulk, f.o.b. cars, boat, Baltimore ton. 8.00 - —
run-of-pile, basis 16%, bulk, same basis ton. 7.50 - —
triple, 40-43%, a.p.a. bulk, f.o.b. Baltimore unit-ton. .78 - —

# T

Talc, dom., Calif., 1, bgs., c.l., mills ton. 20.00 - —
2, bgs., c.l., mills ton. 17.00 - —
N. Y., fibrous, 93-94%, 325 mesh bgs., c.l., mills, ton. 14.00 - —
l.c.l., mills ton. 16.00 - —
96-98%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., mills ton. 15.00 - —
l.c.l., mills ton. 17.00 - —
98-99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., mills ton. 15.25 - —
l.c.l., mills ton. 17.25 - —
90.85-99.95%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., mills ton. 17.00 - —
coarse, off color, bgs., c.l., mills ton. 11.00 -13.00
Ohio, flake type, grd., bgs., c.l., mills ton. 21.00 - —
l.c.l., mills ton. 24.50 - —
Vermont, bgs., c.l., mills, ton. 14.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ton. 25.00 - —
Canad., bgs., c.l., mills ton. 11.50 -13.00
French, high-grade, bgs., l.c.l., ex whse. ton. 45.00 -60.00
ordinary, bgs., c.l., ex dock, arrival ton. 23.00 -25.00
l.c.l., ex whse ton. 27.50 -32.50
Italian, 1, bgs., ex dock, arrival, ton. 65.00 -67.00
ex whse ton. 85.00 - —
2, bgs., ex dock, arrival ton. 60.00 -62.00
Tallow, animal, edible lb. .05 Nom.
extra, loose lb. .04¾- —
special, loose lb. .04¾- —
vegetable, ship, cs lb. .06½ Nom.
sulphonated, 35% (24% fat), dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l. lb. .04¾- —
50% (43% fat), dms., c.l., lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l. lb. .06¾- —
50% (43% fat), dms., c.l., lb. .05½- —
l.c.l. lb. .06¾- —
Tamarind, W. I., bbls. lb. .05 - .05½
kegs keg. 5.00 - 5.25
Tankage, animal, dom., grd., 9% ammon., 10% b.p.l., bulk unit-ton. 2.75 & .10
unground feeding, 9-11% ammon., 15-20% b.p.l., bulk unit-ton. 2.90 & .10
10-11% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk, Chicago unit-ton. 2.50 & .10
high-grade feeding, bulk, Chicago unit-ton. 3.00 & .10
import, S. Amer., 10-12% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk, c.i.f., ports, July shipt. unit-ton. 3.15 & .10
Tansy leaves, bls. lb. .17 - .18
Tapioca flour, bgs. lb. .02½- .04
Tar acid oil, 15%, dms., c.l., works gal. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .23 - —
25%, dms., c.l., works gal. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .27 - —
Tar, pine, retort, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. cities gal. .26 - —
ports gal. .25 - —
l.c.l. gal. .26 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. cities gal. .20 - —
Tarragon herb, bgs. lb. .35 - .37
Tartar emetic, tech., fine gran., bbls., 5 or more lb. .27¾- —
less than 5 lb. .28 - —
powd., bbls., 5 or more lb. .27¾- —
less than 5 lb. .28 - —
USP, powd., bbls. lb. .33 - .33½
Terebene, cans lb. .70 - .75
Terpinyl acetate, cns. lb. .77 - .85
Terpin hydrate, kgs. lb. .45 - .46
Terpineol, CP, cns. lb. .25 - —
dms. lb. .28 - —
Terpineol, alpha, denat. grade, dms., c.l., wks., net wgt. lb. .17 - —
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Tetrachlorethane, dms., works lb. .08 - .08½
Tetrachloroethylene, CP, dms. lb. .21½- —
tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetralin, dms. lb. .12 - —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see soda pyrophosphate).
Thallium sulphate, 99% pure, bots., wks. lb. 5.00 - 7.00
Theobromine, cns. lb. 2.10 - 2.40
Sodiosalicylate, cns. lb. 1.75 - 1.85
5-lb. bots. lb. 2.01 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms. lb. .24 - —
Thorium nitrate, ex., works lb. 3.00 - —
Thyme, French, bls. lb. .10¼- .10½
Thymol, dms., 100 lbs. lb. 1.40 - —
cns., 25 lbs. lb. 1.45 - —
Iodide, kgs., 50 lbs. lb. 3.25 - 3.30
25 lbs. lb. 3.35 - 3.40
Timbo root, powd., 4% rotenone, bbls. lb. .18 - .20
4% rotenone, bbls. lb. .22 - .30
Tin chloride (ous), anhyd. lb. .45½- .46
Crystals, bbls., kg. lb. .38 - .38½
Metal, Straits lb. .48½- —
Oxide, bbls. lb. .52 - .54
Tetrachloride, anhyd., bbls. lb. .24¼- —
Titanium, dioxide, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), frt. pd. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, E. frt. pd. lb. .13¼- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse. lb. .13¼- —

## Titanium, Dioxide—Whiting

Titanium, dioxide, l.c.l., 1,000-9,999 lbs., E. frt. pd..lb. .13½ - —
Pac. Cst., ex whse..lb. .13½ - —
50-999 lbs., E. frt. pd. lb. .13¾ - —
Pac. Cst., ex whse..lb. .13¾ - —
under 50 lbs., E. frt. pd. lb. .16 - —
Pac. Cst., ex whse..lb. .16 - —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons), frt. pd. lb. .13¼ - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, E. frt. pd. lb. .13½ - —
Pac. Cst., ex whse....lb. .13½ - —
1,000-9,999 lbs., E. frt. pd. lb. .13¾ - —
Pac. Cst., ex whse....lb. .13¾ - —
50-999 lbs., E. frt. pd....lb. .14 - —
Pac. Cst., ex whse....lb. .14 - —
chalk-resistant, bgs., c.l., (20 tons), frt. pd..lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, frt. pd....lb. .16¼ - —
1,000-9,999 lbs., frt. pd..lb. .16½ - —
50-999 lbs., frt. pd....lb. .16¾ - —
Under 50 lbs., frt. pd..lb. .19 - —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons), frt. pd. lb. .16¼ - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, E. frt. pd..lb. .16½ - —
Pac. Cst., ex whse..lb. .16½ - —
1,000-9,999 lbs., E. frt. pd..lb. .16¾ - —
Pac. Cst., ex whse..lb. .16¾ - —
50-999 lbs., E. frt. pd., lb. .17 - —
Pac. Cst., ex whse..lb. .17 - —
barium, calcium, or magnesium base, c.l., D. frt. alld., lb. .05¼ - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .05½ - —
Pac. Cst., ex whse..lb. .05½ - —
under 50 lbs., E. dlvd.lb. .06¼ - —
bbls., c.l., D., frt. alld..lb. .05½ - —
l.c.l., E., dlvd.....lb. .05¾ - —
Pac. Cst., ex whse....lb. .05¾ - —
under 50 lbs., E. dlvd.lb. .06½ - —
**Tolidin base, distilled, ags....lb. .26 - —**
Tolu, balsam, cns.....lb. .45 - .46
**Toluidin, mixed, dms.....lb. .24 - —**
**Toluol (toluene), pure, dms., works..gal. .27 - —**
**tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. gal. .22 - —**
**W. Coast, f.o.b. Minnequa, Colo..gal. .22 - —**
**Nitration, dms., wks.....gal. .26¼ - —**
**tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. gal. .23¼ - —**
Tonga vine, NF, bls.....lb. .26 - .28
root, bls.....lb. .40 - .41
**Tonka beans, Angostura, cks..lb. 2.35 - 2.40**
**Brazilian, Surinam, cs.....lb. 1.00 - 1.10**
**Triacetin, dms.....lb. .26 - —**
**Triamyl borate, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .27 - —**
**Triamylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .77 - —**
**l.c.l., works.....lb. .80 - —**
**Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .67 - —**
**l.c.l. .....lb. .70 - —**
**Tributyl citrate, dms., l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .35 - —**
**Phosphate, dms., l.c.l., dlvd., lb. .42 - —**
**cns. works .....lb. .46 - .45**
Trichlorethylene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., Zone 1..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08½ - —
Zone 2, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .08½ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09 - —
Trichlorethylene, Zone 3, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09½ - —
Zone 4, dms., c.l., f.o.b. stock points..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09½ - —

All prices on trichlorethylene are ft. alld. with the exception of Zone 4 in which case the prices indicated are based on f.o.b. L. A., Cal., S. F., Cal., Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. Zone 1, includes the following states:—Conn., Md., N. Y., Va., Ky., Me., N. J., Vt., W. Va., Mo., Tenn., Ind., Ia., Pa., R. I., Ill., Mich., Minn., Wis., Del., Mass., N. C., O., Omaha, Neb., Kansas City, Kansas. Zone 2, includes Ala., Kan., except Kansas City, N. D., Ga., Neb., except Omaha, S. D., Miss., Ark., S. C., La., Okla. and Fla. Zone 3, includes Colo., N. M., Wyo., Texas and Eastern Montana. Zone 4, includes Arizona, Western Montana, Idaho, Ore., Nev., Wash., Utah and Cal.

**Tricresyl phosphate, CP cns., dlvd..lb. .40½ - .51½**
**dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .34½ - —**
**500 lbs., dlvd.....lb. .37½ - —**
**tech., dms., c.l.....lb. .22 - —**
**500 lbs., dms.....lb. .22½ - —**
**less than 500 lbs.....lb. .25½ - .36½**
**Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .19 - —**
**l.c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —**
**tanks, works.....lb. .18 - —**
**Triethyl phosphate, dms., dlvd., lb. .45 - —**
**Triethylenegtycol, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .26 - —**
**Trimethyl phosphate, cns.....lb. .54 - .64**
**dms., dlvd.....lb. .50 - —**
**Trimethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd., lb. 1.00 - —**
**l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. 1.05 - —**
**Triphenyl phosphate, dms.....lb. .38 - —**
**Tripoli, air-floated, bgs., c.l., works..ton.36.00 - —**
Tripoli, double grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.16.00 - —
once-grd., bgs., c.l., works ..ton.14.50
Trisodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, tribasic).
Tungsten metal, powd., 99% dms., wks..lb. 2.10 - 2.20
Oxide, CP, kgs.....lb. 2.40 - 2.60
Chem. grade, kgs.....lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bgs...lb. .06¾ - .06¾
Madras, bgs.....lb. .06¾ - .07
Turpentine, spirits, gum, bbls., c.l., ex dock..gal. .29½ - —
l.c.l., 10 ex dock.....gal. .31½ - —
5 ex dock.....gal. .33½ - —
wood dest., dist., dms., dlvd. E. cities, ports..gal. .23 - .25
tanks, dlvd. E. cities....gal. .19 - —
steam-dist., dms., c.l., dlvd.gal. .27 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....gal. .30 - —
tanks, dlvd.....gal. .22 - —

## U

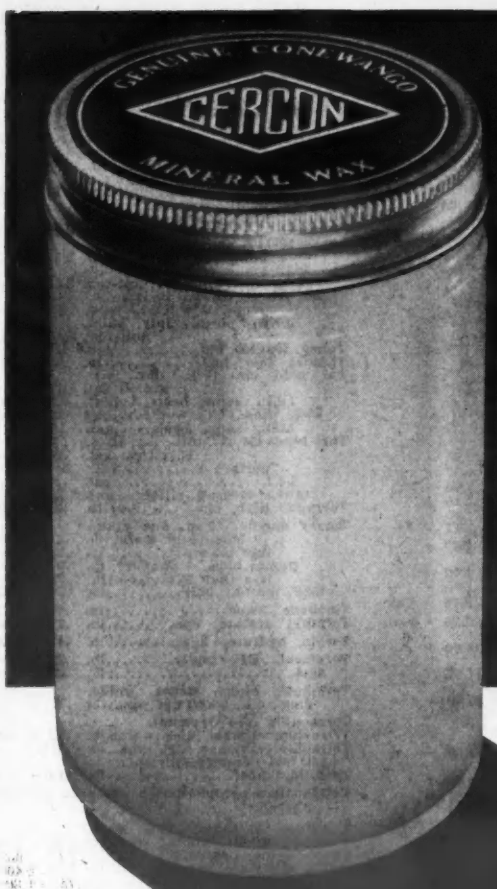
**Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root)**
**True (see Aletris root).**
Uranium oxide, black, kgs....lb. 2.65 - —
yellow, kgs.....lb. 1.75 - —
Urea dom., 46 + % N. bgs., 5 tons, f.o.b. Atl. ports or Belle, W. Va..ton.95.00 - —
smaller lots, f.o.b. Belle, W. Va..ton.95.00 - —
f.o.b. N. Y.....ton.101.00 - —
Urea, import, 46% N., bgs. ,5 tons, f.o.b. Atl., Gulf ports or Belle, W. Va., shipt.ton.95.00 - —
smaller lots, f.o.b. N. Y., from whse..ton.101.00 - —
**pure, cs. .....lb. .14½ - .15½**
Urea, ammonia liquor nitrogen basis, tanks, f.o.b. Belle, W. Va., or Atl., Gulf ports, ton.121.58 - —
Urea nitrogen, dom., 42% $N_2$, bulk, July shpt., f.o.b. Belle, W. Va. .....ton.54.40 - —
imported, 40% $N_2$, bgs., July-Aug.-Sept. shipt. .....ton.53.30 - —
30% $N_2$, bgs., July-Aug.-Sept. shipt...ton.40.35 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls.....lb. .07 - .08

## V

Valerian root, bls.....lb. .12 - .13
Valonia, beards, bgs., shipt..ton.45.00 - —
Cups, bgs., shipt.....ton.27.00 -29.00
extract, powdered, 63%.....lb. .06 - -
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins..lb. 5.50 - 6.00
Mexican, tins .....lb. 5.50 - 6.00
cuts, tins .....lb. 5.25 - 5.50
South American, tins.....lb. 5.25 Nom.
oleoresin, bots. .....lb. 9.65 -16.50
Vanillin, ex eugenol, 25-lb. tins, lb. 2.60 - —
5-lb. tins.....lb. 2.65 - —
1-lb. tins.....lb. 2.75 - —
ex guaiacol, 25-lb. tins.....lb. 2.50 - —
5-lb. tins.....lb. 2.55 - —
1-lb. tins.....lb. 2.65 - —
ex lignin, 25-lb. tins.....lb. 2.50 - —
5-lb. tins.....lb. 2.55 - —
1-lb. tins.....lb. 2.65 - —
Venice turpentine, true, cs....lb. .42 - .44
Verdigris, bbls., kgs.....lb. .22 - .23
Vinyl acetate, cns., works....lb. .25 - —
dms., c.l., 30,000 lbs., gross works..lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
5 gals., dms., works.....lb. .25 - —
Violet, methyl, toner (see M).
V.M.P. naphtha (see petroleum naphtha v.m.p.).

## W

**Wahoo bark, bls.....lb. .38 - .39**
**tree .....lb. .19 - .22**
**Wattle bark, bgs., shipt.....ton.34.50 -38.00**
**Extract, solid, bags.....lb. .04 - —**
Wax, bayberry, import, bgs...lb. .25 - .26
Bees, white, bleach, slabs, cs., 5 case lots..lb. .33 - —
1 cs., lots. .....lb. .34 - —
cakes, 5 cs., lots.....lb. .34 - —
1 cs., lots. .....lb. .35 - —
discs, 5 cs., lots.....lb. .35 - —
1 cs., lots.....lb. .36 - —
yellow, crude, Africa, bgs., lots of 10.....lb. .19½ - .20
1 bg.....lb. .20 - .20½
Brasil, ugs., 5-10 ton lots lb. 22½ - ?
1 ton.....lb. .23 - .23½
500 lbs.....lb. 23½
100 lbs.....lb. .24 - .24½
refd., slabs, cs., lbs.....lb. .25½ - .31½
Candelilla, bgs., 1 ton.....lb. .15½ - .16
jobbing lots.....lb. .16 - .16½
Wax, carnauba, No. 3, chalky, bgs., 1 ton..lb. .29 - .29½
5 bgs.....lb. .29½ - .30
1 bg.....lb. .30 - .30½
N. C. 2, bgs.....lb. .35 - .35½
N. C. 3, bgs., 1 ton.....lb. .30 - .31
5 bgs.....lb. .30½ - .31½
1 bg.....lb. .31 - .32
refined, bgs.....lb. .34 - .35
yellow, No. 1, bgs., 1 ton..lb. .41 - .42
5 bgs.....lb. .41½ - .42½
1 bg.....lb. .42 - .43
No. 2, bgs.....lb. .40 - .41
Ceresin, dom., 138°-140° m.p., bgs., 1 ton..lb. .08½ - —
jobbing lots .....lb. .09½ - —
150°-160° m.p., bgs., 1 ton.lb. .09½ - —
jobbing lots .....lb. .10½ - —
160° m.p., bgs., 1 ton....lb. .10½ - —
jobbing lots .....lb. .11½ - —
Japan, cs.....lb. .11¼ - .11½
Montan, bgs., c.l.....lb. .11 - -
5 tons .....lb. .11⅛ .11⅜
less than 1 ton.....lb. .11¼ .11⅝
Ozokerite, hard, green, congeal, p. 66°-68° C., bgs..lb. .62 Nom.
70°-72° C., bgs.....lb. .55 Nom
74°-76° C., bgs.....lb. .58 Nom
snow-white, pure 76°-78° C., bgs..lb. .45 .46
yellow, natural, 76°-78° C., bgs..lb. .35 - .36
Paraffin (see P.).
Spermaceti, blocks, cs.....lb. .18 - .21
cakes, cs.....lb. .19 - .22
White lead (see Lead, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls....lb. .06 - .06¾
White precipitate, powd., 5-lb. bots..lb. 1.89 - —
dms., 50 lbs., or more...lb. 1.76 - —
Whiting, chalk, com'l., dry-grd., blp. bgs., c.l., works..ton.12.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.14.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.15.00 -16.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.17.00 - -
pap. bgs., c.l., works..ton.11.20 -13.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.13.20 -14.50
wet-grnd., blp., bgs., c.l., works..ton.14.50 -15.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.15.00 -19.00
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.17.00 -18.00
gilder's bolted, blp., bgs., c.l., works..ton.15.00 - -
l.c.l., works.....ton.16.00 - -
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.18.00 -19.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.19.00 -20.00
pap. bgs., c.l., works..ton.14.60 -15.50
l.c.l. works.....ton.15.60 -16.50
extra bolted, blp., bgs., c.l., works..ton.15.00 - -
l.c.l., works.....ton.16.00 - -
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.18.00 -22.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.19.00 -22.00
pap. bgs., c.l., works..ton.14.60- 17.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.15.60 -18.50
Paris, white, blp., bgs., c.l., works..ton.15.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.16.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.18.00 -24.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.19.00 -25.00
pap. bgs., c.l., works..ton.14.60 -20.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.15.00 -21.50
English cliffstone (see Whiting, chalk, Paris white).
Limestone, air floated, 99.75%, 250 mesh, paper bgs., c.l..ton. 9.35 - —
99.75% 200 mesh, paper bgs., c.l., same basis..ton. 8.60 - —
90% 200 mesh, paper bgs., c.l., same basis.....ton. 6.25


PERHAPS THIS NEW SYNTHETIC WAX WILL LOWER YOUR PRODUCT COST

Into the highly complex field of commercial waxes comes CERCON, a refined mineral product which is supplied in six colors: Snowdrift, Lemon, Orange, Tangerine, Apricot and Olive.

Having an ASTM penetration of 50 with the 50 gram weight attached, CERCON has a wide scope of commercial uses. In many of these uses it offers the manufacturer or compounder a substantial saving over the material now in use, such as ceresin and ozokerite.

Without attempting to further analyze the application of CERCON to any given product or process, we offer test samples to any interested user of this type of material.

*Your inquiry will be promptly acknowledged*

**The Conewango Refining Co.**
WARREN, PENNSYLVANIA

Whiting, Limestone, gilders, bgs. (extra), c.l., works..ton.11.50 - —
l.c.l., 8-20 tons, works.ton.12.50 - —
4-8 tons, works.....ton.13.50 - —
2-4 tons, works.....ton.14.50 - —
extra bgs. (extra), c., works. ton.12.50 - —
l.c.l., 8-20 tons, works, ton.13.50 - —
4-8 tons, works....ton.14.50 - —
2-4 tons, works....ton.15.50 - —
putty grade, bgs. (extra), c.l., works..ton.11.00 - —
l.c.l., 8-20 tons, works.ton.12.00 - —
4-8 tons, works.....ton.13.00 - —
2-4 tons, works.....ton.14.00 - —
water-floated, bgs. (extra), c.l., works..ton.11.50 - —
l.c.l., 8-20 tons, works.ton.12.50 - —
4-8 tons, works.....ton.13.50 - —
2-4 tons, works.....ton.14.50 - —
Precipitated, bgs., c.l., works, ton.15.00 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works.....ton.20.00 - —
smaller lots, works....ton.25.00 - —
Wild cherry bark, thick, natural, bls..lb. .04½- .05
rossed, bls.....lb. .07½- .09
thin, natural, bls.....lb. .06 - .07
rossed, green, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
Wild Indigo root, bgs.....lb. .09 - .10
Witch-hazel extract, dist., NF bbls..gal. .40 - .45
Leaves, bls.....lb. .07 - .08
Witherite (see Barium carbonate, natural).
Woodflour, dom., fine, bgs., extra, c.l., works..ton.25.00 - —
standard, bgs., c.l., works, ton.20.00 - —
import, 70 mesh, bgs., ex dock, ton.22.00 - —
80 mesh, bgs., ex dock....ton.24.50 - —
100 mesh, bgs., ex dock...ton.27.50 - —
120 mesh, bgs., ex dock...ton.30.00 - —
Wormseed, American, bgs....lb. .07 - .08
Levant, bgs.....lb. 3.70 - 3.75
Wormwood, bls.....lb. .09 - .10

## X

Xylol (xylene), indus., dms., works..gal. .31 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld., gal. .26 - —
W. Coast, f.o.b Minnequa, Colo..gal. .26 - —
nitration, dms., works.....gal. .42 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld., gal. .33 - —
W. Coast, f.o.b. Minnequa, Colo..gal. .33 - —
5°, dms., works.....gal. .37 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt., alld., gal. .32 - —
10°, dms., works.....gal. .34 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld., gal. .29 - —
Xylidin, mixed, dms.....lb. .35 - .36

## Y

Yara yara, cryst., cns.....lb. 1.25 - 1.50
Yellow, cadmium, CP, import., bxs..lb. 1.35 - 1.70
lithopone, all shades, bbls 1 ton, works, frt. alld.lb. .45 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .50 - —
kgs., ton lots, same basis, lb. .50 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .55 - —
sulphide, orange, bbls., works, lb. .75 - —
Chrome, CP, bbls., divd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., R., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts....lb. .14½- —
open order .....lb. .15½- —
Chrome yellow CP prices are ½c. higher divd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex., (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; ½c. higher divd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago
Dutch, pink, bbls.....lb. .09 - .11
Hansa, bbls., same basis, chrome..lb. 1.87 - —
primrose shade, bbls., same basis, chrome..lb. 1.75 - —
Mercury oxide (see M).
Ocher, Amer., golden, A, bbls., works..lb. .06½- —
B, bbls., works.....lb. .04½
C, bbls., works.....lb .03½-
yellow, A, bbls., works...lb. .02¾- —
B, bbls., works.....lb. .02½-
C, bbls., works.....lb. .02 -
D, bbls., works.....lb. .0195 -
E, bbls., works.....lb. .01775- —
F, bbls., works.....lb. .01½- —
G, bbls., works.....lb. .01½- —
H, bbls., works.....lb. .01¾- —
French, all shades, cks., c.l., ex dock Balto, Boston, N. Orleans, for import..lb. .02475- —
New York (f.o.b.)..lb. .02¾- —
Philadelphia for import..lb. .02¾- —
ex dock, San Pedro, San Francisco..lb. .0290- —
l.c.l., ex dock, Balto, Boston, N. Orleans..lb. .02575- —
New York .....lb. .03½- —
ex-dock Phila., for import..lb. .02¾- —
Portland, Seattle...lb. .03½- —
San Pedro, S. Francisco..lb. .03 - —
ex whse., Balto., Boston. N. Orleans..lb. .02725- —
Chicago, E. St. Louis, Indianapolis, Kan. City, Milwaukee, St. Louis .....lb. .03¾- —
New York.....lb. .02¾- —
Pittsburgh .....lb. .03¼- —
Portland, Seattle.....lb. .03¾- —
San Pedro, S. Francisco..lb. .03¼- —
f.o.b. N. Y., from dock, lb. .02¾- —
from whse. .....lb. .02¾- —
Oxide, nat., bbls., c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, N.Y.lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .04¾- —
synth., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .04¾- —
Persian orange (see O).
Zinc, bbls., same basis chrome CP. contracts..lb. .18 - —
open order .....lb. .19 - —
Yellow dock root, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
Yellow root (xanthoriza) bls..lb. .09 - .10
Yerba santa leaves, bls.....lb. .07½- .08
Yohimbine hydrochloride, vls..oz. 2.50 - 2.55

## Z

Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., works, lb. .15 - .16
USP, bbls., 250 lbs.....lb. .27 - —
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .29 - —
Arsenite, bgs., c.l., dealers, E. of Rockies..lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., bags .....lb. .12½- —
Zinc arsenite prices are on a frt. alld. basis to dest. in lots of 95 lbs. or over.
Carbonate, tech., bbls.....lb. .14 - .16
USP, precip., powd., bbls...lb. .31 - —
dms. .....lb. .36 - —
kgs. .....lb. .33 - —
Chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.60 - —
gran., dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., dms., works.100 lbs. 5.75 - —
USP, 200-lb. dms.....lb. .25 - —
25-lb. jars.....lb. .31 - —
solution, 50%, dms., c.l. works..lb. .0290- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04 - .04½
tanks, works.....lb. .0225- —
Cyanide, kgs., works.....lb. .33 - —
Dust, bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., bbls., dlvd.....lb. .07 - —
Fluoride, bbls. .....lb. .20 - .25
Iodide, N.F., bots.....lb. 4.35 - —
jars .....lb. 4.20 - —
Metal (see daily quotations in Market report)
Oxide, pigment, dom., Amer., process, comml., lead free, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .06¼- .07⅛
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst..lb. .06½- .07⅝
Zinc, oxide, pigment, dom., Amer., process comml., lead free, l.c.l., ex whse., Pac. cst., lb. .06½- .07⅝
bbls., c.l., dlvd....lb. .06½- .07⅝
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst..lb. .06⅝- .08
ex whse., Pac. cst..lb. .06⅝- .08
5⅞ bgs., c.l., dlvd., lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst..lb. .06⅝- —
ex whse.,Pac. cst.lb. .06⅝- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd....lb. .06⅝- —
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst..lb. .06⅝- —
ex whse.,Pac. cst.lb. .06⅝- —
35⅞, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst..lb. .06½- —
ex whse., Pac. cst. lb. .06½- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd...lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst..lb. .06½- —
ex whse., Pac. cst. lb. .06½- —
50%, bgs., c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst..lb. .0606- —
Pac. cst.....lb. .0612- —
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst..lb. .0631- —
ex whse., Pac. cst...lb. .0631- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd....lb. .0631- —
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst..lb. .0656- —
ex whse., Pac. cst.lb. .0656- —
French process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., dlvd.lb. .06½- .07½
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst..lb. .06½- .07⅝
ex whse., Pac. cst..lb. .06½- .07⅝
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06½- .07⅝
Zinc oxide, pigment, French process, comml., lead free, bbls., l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst., lb. .06¾- .08
ex whse., Pac. cst.lb. .06¾- .08
green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst..lb. .08¼- —
ex whse., Pac. cst.lb. .08¼- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst..lb. .08½- —
ex whse., Pac. cst.lb. .08½- —
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst..lb. .07¾- —
ex whse., Pac. cst..lb. .07¾- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd....lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst..lb. .08 - —
ex whse., Pac. cst..lb. .08 - —
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst..lb. .08¾- —
ex whse., Pac. cst..lb. .08¾- —
bbls., c.l.....lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst..lb. .09 - —
ex whse., Pac. cst..lb. .09 - —
import, gold seal, cks., ex whse..lb. .13 - .14
green seal, bbls., ex whse.lb. .10 - —
white seal, cks., ex whse.. lb. .11 - .12½
USP, bbls., c.l.....lb. .09½- —
Palmitate, bbls.....lb. .23 - .26

—Continued on page 39


Announcing

HORSE HEAD XX-505 ZINC OXIDE

A NEW ZINC OXIDE OF LOW REACTIVITY—LOWER THAN THAT EVER OFFERED BY A REGULAR ZINC OXIDE

The only zinc oxide of its kind on the market, Horse Head XX-505, is designed to work with many of those special vehicles which, heretofore, were unfriendly to the regular types of zinc oxide. It means that you can now utilize those highly desirable properties of zinc oxide in many of your products—synthetic resin enamels, house paints, resin emulsion and casein paints.

Horse Head XX-505 Zinc Oxide is suggested for use in:

**INTERIOR GLOSS PAINTS AND ENAMELS**—(with vehicles that are too reactive for formulation with the usual type of zinc oxide) for improved resistance to yellowing, and better gloss retention. 15% to 25% is suggested.

**SYNTHETIC RESIN TYPE EXTERIOR ENAMELS AND LACQUERS**—for improved durability, tint and gloss retention with less chalking and better cleaning and polishing properties. At least 25% is suggested.

**EXTERIOR HOUSE PAINTS**—for improved durability, tint retention and cleaning properties.

**TRIM AND TRELLIS PAINTS**—for improved color maintenance. At least 25% is suggested.

**RESIN EMULSION AND CASEIN PAINTS**—for better washability, cleaner surfaces with improved durability, tint retention and resistance to mildew. 15% to 35% oxide is suggested.

Try HORSE HEAD XX-505 ZINC OXIDE
Use the coupon for a sample

THE NEW JERSEY ZINC CO.
160 Front St. New York City
Send me a sample of Horse Head XX-505 Zinc Oxide.
Name.....
Address.....
.....

THE NEW JERSEY ZINC COMPANY

# Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Founded October 18, 1871, by William O. Allison

Published every Monday by Oil, Paint and Drug Publishing Company, Inc. Harry J. Schnell, President and Treasurer; Frank V. Baldwin, Vice-President; Daniel G. Bogert, Secretary. Address 59 John Street, New York, New York. Telephone JOhn 4-2357. Cable Address Reporter New York.

Incorporating the Drug, Paint and Oil Trade, the New York Drug Bulletin, The Weekly Drug News, the New York Druggists' Price Current, The Soap Makers' Journal, the Oil and Paint Review and International Petroleum Reporter.

Subscription rates including postage in the United States, possessions and territories, one year, $5.00; two years, $9.00; Canada and Newfoundland, one year, $7.00; two years, $12.00; other foreign countries, one year, $10.00; two years, $18.00.

Member—Audit Bureau of Circulations.

Entered at the Post Office of New York as second class matter January 15, 1884, under the act of March 3, 1879.


Copyright, 1939, by Oil, Paint and Drug Publishing Company, Inc.

Vol. 136 July 24, 1939 Number 4

## Simplifying Colors

Color standardization is a big problem, intricate in solution and somewhat arbitrary in interpretation. Color simplification, in the matter of nomenclature, is an easier undertaking and a quite desirable one. It is of wide interest, then, in the paint industry that one manufacturer has renamed several groups of its colors in order that "the customer shall know what he is buying."

This simplification of color names is applied to iron blues, chrome greens, and chrome yellows. The new names are designed to identify each color as to type and general properties, special attention being paid to designations of tones and shades. The results are commendable, for informative value, as well as for simplification.

In dry colors, and in many synthetic dyes, there has been a tendency, growing with the passage of time, toward the marketing of more and more special tones or shades (usually dilutions) to meet the desires of certain purchasers, sometimes arising from inability to formulate tones, sometimes from mere aversion to the work required; sometimes, in respect of shades, arising from a fixed idea of the price that would be paid. This tendency has created much confusion. Designations have become meaningless to all except the particular manufacturer and the special buyer. Comparisons have become difficult, and competition is hampered.

In the days of the NRA, when the paint industry's code prohibited selling below the price representing the cost of materials and certain operating costs specified by the code board, it was necessary to adopt extensive, arbitrary designations of many paint materials, especially colors, in order that differences in the costs of these materials might be explained. There was no real gain in this, and there was very little common sense or reason. The diluting or the toning could have been done as well, and as cheaply, by the paint manufacturer as by the supplier of the material.

There is no sound reason why colors should have meaningless names, or why there should be a score of dilutions of chrome green or at least as many "grades" of ocher. A general adoption of the one color manufacturer's plan will benefit the paint industry technically, as well as commercially.

## Business Is Healthier

Summer weather, a bit aggravated in influence by subnormal precipitation (not enough rain), appears to agree with business this year. It is unusual to find any marked prevalence of the customary Summer complaint—slump. And business as a whole is healthy and growing healthier, physically and mentally.

Some there are among those who essay the role of commentators on business who are puzzled by the gratifying state of the general business health at this season—and in these times. One reason for this is that these commentators have been unable or unwilling to adjust their methods to modern conditions. It is true that some of the one-time stand-bys among the criterions of business conditions are not in very good shape. One reason for this is that a few of these have become somewhat outmoded; others are suffering from a sort of self-imposed sleeping sickness.

Values of criterions of business conditions have shifted, just as values of almost everything else have been rearranged in a new relativity. Those who still cling to the capital goods industries as the rock of salvation have short memories of the extent to which some of these were engulfed when the tidal wave came in. Those who look upon the railroads as, at least, desirable indicators fail to appraise properly the income and outgo relativity of these in better, because different, times. But, even the railroads are doing better, making more money; spending more money—which is the best tonic—seeing their way more clearly than it is visible to the short-hindsighted.

Those who realize that today is not yesterday by a vast difference, who, if they will, can see whereof the difference consists, have no difficulty in sensing real business improvement from day to day. And the wiser among them are doing their furthering bit in the old, successful way of investing their money and ability in business-building.

—O-P-D—

## Combating Chain Stores

Although those antagonistic to the chain-store method of retail distribution still cling with at least the appearance of hope to the idea of handicapping this form of competition by means of heavy taxes, the trend of public opinion against taxation as an economic corrective has grown so that the chain-store tax has become far less popular than it was a year ago. If recognition of this fact will lead individual retailers—so-called "independents"—to adopt new methods in their fight against the chains, their success will be of greater advantage than any they might attain by the tax method.

The chain-store tax, as usually applied, is in conflict with a number of State constitutions. There is reason to believe that a Federal tax would not be valid under the provision of the constitution with reference to per capita taxes. These are matters for the courts to decide, and recent decisions indicate that juridical opinion is not favorable to attempts to equalize competition by means of tax handicaps. It is true that the Supreme Court of the United States has declined to interfere with the application of a very heavy State tax on chain stores. But, the question before the court in that case was not one of fundamental adjudication.

Taxation for economic reform or economic adjustment is not desirable from any point of view. It is the wrong weapon for fighting chain-store competition, because it is not appropriate to the solution of problems involving antisocial practices. Aside from its localized evil of absentee ownership and the consequent draining out of the capital of a community, the chain-store system is obnoxious in the fact that it depends for existence on price-discrimination, monopolistic practices in its relation with suppliers of its wares, and the paying of low wages. There are laws or, at least, opportunities for the enactment of valid laws by means of which these obnoxious practices can be eliminated. There is where the fight should be waged.

The benefits of the chain-store method to the consuming public—those which rest on acceptable bases, such as more rapid turnover, legitimate quantity discounts, cleanliness of premises, better trained service, convenience and attractiveness of displays—are not beyond the reach of individual retailers. In the long run it will pay manufacturers and wholesalers—both of whom are eventually eliminated from the chain-store system—to assist individual retailers to buy cooperatively, in spite of the Federal Trade Commission's recent strike at this practice, and to insist that they make their places of business measure up to chain stores in appearance and in satisfactory functioning, and keep drumming into the consciousness of their fellow-townsmen the fact that the money that they pay as profits of the chain store is withdrawn from local circulation and lost to the community forever.

—O-P-D—

## Progress in Insecticides

There is a source of pride in the progress reported in the field of insecticides in an article printed elsewhere in this issue of the REPORTER. There is some reason, also, for self-analysis on the part of the insecticide industry because of the large extent to which this progress has been furthered by the work of investigators outside the industry.

The only sound economic organization is that which stands on its own feet. When a business leans on government or on some other agency which it does not itself endow, it must expect the consumer to notice this, to cogitate the situation, and to decide that the services of that business are merely those of a conveniently situated, but not greatly necessary middleman. And so it will follow that the consumer does his own leaning on government—and in these days, everywhere, government is a very willing "leanee."

The insecticide industry has made good use of the results of others' studies in economic entomology. It has greatly improved the products which it offers to agriculture and to others who need such weapons in the increasingly vital warfare against predatory insects. But, the industry still permits government to intervene too extensively as the purveyor of agricultural insecticides. This is a middleman's service to which the consumer offers no objections because it is performed for nothing (as far as he is concerned) and he is saved a substantial expense.

The rub is that government, having the minutest detail of the consumer's welfare—especially if he be a farmer—at heart, is likely to be discontent with serving business also and to move from the middle to the starting point and become the producer, as well as the purveyor and preliminary experimenter. It is well said that modern industry is builded on a foundation of research. No owner of a building can feel stably established if its foundation belongs to somebody else.

• UNIFORMITY — THE ESSENCE OF QUALITY •

PFIZER QUALITY

ESTABLISHED 1849

# BISMUTH SUBCARBONATE

# BISMUTH SUBNITRATE

# BISMUTH SUBGALLATE

CHAS. PFIZER & CO., INC.

81 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK

444 W. GRAND AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.

THE AMERICAN MANUFACTURER OF
**POROUS BARIUM OXIDE** (Monoxide)
BARIUM AND CHEMICALS, Inc., Dept. A, Willoughby, Ohio
Successors to The J. H. R. Products Co. *Send for informative booklet*

TURNER

LIQUID CAUSTIC SODA
TANK TRUCKS—DRUMS
Local delivery tank truck service throughout the Metropolitan New York area.
JOSEPH TURNER & COMPANY
RIDGEFIELD, N. J.
83 EXCHANGE PL. PROVIDENCE · 630 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK · 40TH ST. & CALUMET CHICAGO

FINEST QUALITY
BICARBONATE OF SODA
SAL SODA (Carbonate of Soda Crystals)
MONOHYDRATE OF SODA
PIONEER WASHING SODA
CHURCH & DWIGHT CO.
70 PINE STREET · Phone DIgby 4-2181 · NEW YORK CITY

A dependable Source of Supply since 1885
LIQUID CHLORINE
BORIC ACID : CARBON TETRACHLORIDE : BORAX
TITANIUM TETRACHLORIDE : SULPHUR CHLORIDE
SILICON TETRACHLORIDE : CREAM OF TARTAR
SULPHURIC ACID : CAUSTIC SODA : TARTARIC ACID
WHITING : LIQUID CHLORINE : CARBON BISULPHIDE
SULPHUR : NITRATE OF POTASH
STAUFFER CHEMICAL COMPANY
2710 Graybar Bldg. New York, N.Y.
Stauffer CHEMICALS
STAUFFER
624 California St. San Francisco, Cal. · Carbide and Carbon Bldg. Chicago, Ill. · Rives-Strong Bldg. Los Angeles, Cal. · Freeport Texas

BARIUM REDUCTION CORPORATION
*Manufacturers of*
Precipitated Barium Carbonate
Barium Chloride Crystals
Anhydrous Barium Chloride
Barium Sulphate
Barium Oxide
Barium Peroxide
Barium Hydrate
Barium Sulphide
Sodium Sulphide
Sodium Sulphydrate
Hydrogen Sulphide Gas
Ammonium Sulphide
Strontium Oxide
Strontium Peroxide
OFFICE AND WORKS: SOUTH CHARLESTON, W. VA.

COPPER SULPHATE
IRVINGTON SMELTING & REFINING WORKS
IRVINGTON NEW JERSEY
NEW YORK OFFICE · 30 CHURCH ST.

# Heavy Chemicals

## Alkali Shipments Gain with Caustic Soda Position Improved —Blue Vitriol and Calcium Chloride Active—Chlorine Firm —Cyanides Moderately Active—Tin Salts Unchanged

Business in the market for heavy chemicals fully maintained the recent improvement and buying was steady last week. Aside from the first week in the month, bookings so far in July have been gratifying. While it is too early to compare the month with June, most factors report sales comparing quite favorably with the preceding month. Buying of seasonal chemicals was a factor, but the leveling off expected from industrial consumers apparently has not materialized, and indications were that a moderate buying policy will be followed over the next few weeks. Sentiment remained good and was enhanced by the better tone in security markets, contraseasonal gain in steel operations and prospects of an early resumption of automotive production. The market was without any price changes.

### Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

**Advanced**

None

**Reduced**

None

### Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty-five typical chemicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

| Last week. | Prev. week. | Last month. | Last year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 146.8 | 146.8 | 146.6 | 149.1 |

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical acids on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

| Last week. | Prev. week. | Last month. | Last year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 99.6 | 99.6 | 99.6 | 99.6 |

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Alkali shipments so far in July have shown some gains over the preceding month, and were well ahead of May. Caustic soda market continued to show improvement, with excess supplies in the hands of manufacturers dwindling. Chlorine was in a much firmer position, with production and demand during the second quarter brought more closely in line. A good seasonal demand for water treating and sanitation purposes assisted in keeping the position of the market favorable. Movement of calcium chloride in Eastern states during the past month have reached peak levels, most of the material moved for dust control purposes, with dry weather playing a dominant part. Blue vitriol lso enjoyed an excellent demand, withdrawals for horticultural purposes still supplying the bulk of the business. Some good size shipments of cyanides were moving to automotive channels recently where active preparations are underway by all leading manufacturers.

Metals and their derivatives were quiet, and lacked any new price developments. Tin salts have not changed during the entire month, reflecting the narrow range in the Straits metal market. Copper derivatives were not expected to fluctuate until later in the quarter. Various acids moved in moderate quantities. Acetic acid shipments were good in certain directions, while improvement in steel operations was a favorable factor for sulphuric acid. A good seasonal demand for agricultural insecticides and fungicides remained in evidence. Calcium arsenate moved well in the northern and southern territories.

**Alumina Sulphate.**—Shipments for water treating purposes were quite satisfactory, while the call from the paper trade and other consumers was somewhat irregular. Quotations for the commercial and iron-free held firm. May exports aggregated 4,745,686 pounds, valued at $53,997, of which 4,072,406 pounds went to Canada.

**Ammonia, Anhydrous.**—Withdrawals against contracts provided the market with a favorable volume of business, and sales were making a comparatively good showing with the same period a year ago. Prices ruled unchanged.

**Ammonia, Aqua.**—A moderate movement to various consuming channels was reported during the past week. No change occurred in the prices, and the tone of the market was steady to firm.

**Ammoniac, Sal.**—Quotations were in line with those prevailing previously. While buying was spotty, sellers reported good sized replacement orders, particularly from the dry battery trade.

**Antimony.**—Price for the domestic spot metal held at the 12c. per pound level. Demand was dull, and the bulk of the business was restricted to small lots. There was nothing new to report in the market for the oxide and needle of antimony.

**Bleaching Powder.**—Dealings in this direction were along routine lines last week. Price schedules were in conformity with those prevailing for some time.

**Blue Vitriol.**—Shipments for horticultural purposes were maintained at peak levels during the past week. Commercial, water treating and export business was steady. Supplies of material were adequate to cope with the demand, although stocks were not considered very high. Pricewise a steady to firm tone predominated. May exports aggregated 934,913 pounds, valued at $36,959, of which 266,878 pounds went to Canada; 290,900 opunds to Mexico and 240,000 pounds to Jamaica.

**Calcium Chloride.**—Movement of material in the Eastern states for dust control work was excellent. Shipments to resellers reached peak proportions during the past two months, reflecting the generally dry conditions. Demand from miscellaneous sources was displaying stability. Prices were without change. May exports totaled 7,355,414 pounds, valued at $47,065, of which 4,727,840 pounds went to Sweden; 2,387,311 pounds to Canada.

**Carbon Bisulphide.** — Demand from various consuming channels held steady, and volume was regarded as satisfactory. No change developed in the quotations. May exports were 512,220 pounds, valued at $23,148, of which 406,820 pounds went to Canada.

**Chlorine.**—The position of the market remained firm last week. Production was not running too far ahead of the demand, and sellers were able to report a slightly better interest from some sources, particularly for water treating and sanitation purposes. Commercial business was expected to expand shortly. May exports amounted to 1,466,416 pounds, valued at $28,872, of which 1,223,630 pounds went to Canada.

**Copper.**—Demand for domestic copper was quiet as compared to the first few weeks in the month. Despite the tapering off in business, the 10¼c. per pound price was well sustained. Quotations in the outside market were around the 10.20c. per pound basis. A slightly easier tone was displayed in the foreign market where quotations ranged at 10.22½c. to 10.25c. per pound, compared with 10.27c. to 10.30c. per pound earlier in the week. Business abroad was spotty.

**Copper Salts.**—Quotations for copper acetate, carbonate, chloride, cyanide, nitrate and oxides of copper were firm, but prices failed to fluctuate. Sellers were content to mark time until later in the quarter before adjusting quotations to conform with the higher metal price. Business was along moderate lines in most directions.

**Copperas.**—The call for water treating and other purposes was steady. Supplies were sufficient to cover current needs, although the market fully maintained its firm position. Steel operations last week increased to 56.4 percent of capacity, compared with 46.5 percent the preceding period and 36.4 percent in the like week a year ago.

**Glauber's Salt.**—While demand was somewhat irregular, some consumers were making their appearance for fair size replacements last week. No change was disclosed in the quotations.

**Nickel Salts.** — Quotations for the chloride, oxide and sulphate were unchanged, and a firm tone governed the transactions. Spot and contract shipments were moderately active.

**Current prices on heavy chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7**

**Potash Carbonate.**—Dealings in this direction were about routine last week. Withdrawals against contracts provided most of the business. Prices for various grades of material were without alteration.

**Potash Caustic.**—Usual consumers entered the market for necessary replacements as a rule throughout the past week. Sellers were adhering to quotations established some time ago.

**Potash Chlorate.**—Business underwent very little change in the market last week, routine shipments against contracts by the match trade supplied most of the business. Quotations were steady to firm.

**Saltpeter.**—Interest in the market was fairly steady, but most consumers were content to place commitments for nearby requirements, and volume did not broaden to any extent. Price schedules ruled unchanged.

**Soda Ash.**—Shipments during the past week were maintaining the slight improvement noted the preceding period, and sales so far this month were running ahead of the preceding period in most instances and in turn were regarded as much better than May, when business was slackening. No change was disclosed in the quotations. May exports aggregated 8,403,296 pounds, valued at $106,324, of which 3,723,742 pounds went to Mexico; 1,456,225 pounds to China; 585,390 pounds to Canada; 224,000 pounds to Cuba; 597,261 pounds to Brazil; 284,102 pounds to Colombia; 265,177 pounds to Peru; 545,787 pounds to British India and 248,200 pounds to the Philippine Islands.

**Soda Bicarbonate.**—Withdrawals against contracts were steady, and volume was regarded as comparatively satisfactory last week. Quotations were unchanged. May exports amounted to 2,134,627 pounds, valued at $37,564, of which 1,131,170 pounds went to Canada; 436,659 pounds to Mexico and 151,748 pounds to Colombia.

**Soda Caustic.**—The position of the market continued to show improvement, with excess supplies in the hands of manufacturers dwindling, and should any exceptional demand develop it would not take long to clean out surplus quantities. Aside from the improved statistical position of the market, business has shown mild improvement so far this month. Price schedules were unaltered. May exports totaled 16,359,325 pounds, valued at $328,838, of which 1,411,037 pounds went to Canada; 3,709,000 pounds to Mexico; 1,120,842 pounds to the Netherland West Indies; 2,196,905 pounds to Brazil; 1,792,632 pounds to China and 3,317,538 pounds to the Netherland Indies.

**Soda Cyanide.**—Some good size shipments were made to the automotive trade for electroplating and case hardening purposes last week. With active preparations virtually underway by all leading automotive manufacturers, business from this source was expected to provide the market with good support. Domestic and imported quotations were steady to firm. May exports totaled 104,865 pounds, valued at $12,222, of which 36,100 pounds went to Mexico; 33,600 pounds to Peru and 13,440 pounds to Bolivia.

**Soda Phosphate.**—Business was along moderate lines during the past week. Various consumers entered the market for necessary replacements at a steady pace. Quotations held unchanged. May exports amounted to 782,044 pounds, valued at $39,360, of which 356,516 pounds went to the United Kingdom, 246,356 pounds to Canada, and 32,500 pounds to British Malaya.

**Soda Silicate.**—Withdrawals for the account of the paper box trade and other consumers were about steady, and shipments against contracts provided a good portion of the business. No change was disclosed in the price schedule. May exports totaled 1,475,988 pounds, valued at $22,098, of which 835,413 pounds went to Canada, 192,765 pounds to Newfoundland and Labrador, and 232,610 pounds to Cuba.

**Soda Stannate.**—Quiet conditions surrounded trading in this direction throughout the past week. Prices failed to fluctuate and the tone of the market was steady to firm.

**Tin Salts.**—Trading in the market for various tin derivatives was along narrow lines last week. The market was without any new price developments, and quotations for the anhydrous tetrachloride, anhydrous stannous chloride and tin crystals remained at the levels prevailing during the past several weeks. Straits metal was quoted around 48½c. per pound.

**Zinc Sulphate.**—A steady to firm price tone governed the dealings last week. Demand was irregular, although shipments to some important consuming channels remained satisfactory. Sales of zinc sulphate in the United States during 1938 was reported at 7,757 short tons, according to the Bureau of Mines. This compares with 10,521 tons in 1937, 9,721 tons in 1936 and 7,892 tons in 1935 and 7,379 tons in 1934. Of the total 1938 sales, 2,851 tons were reported as sold to the rayon industry, 1,664 tons for agricultural purposes, 947 tons for chemicals, 656 tons to paint and varnish manufacturers, 285 tons for glue manufacture, 284 tons to electrogalvanizers and 59 tons to printers and dyers of textiles; 948 tons were unclassified.

## Acids

Demand for most acids was steady and withdrawals were along moderate lines last week. Volume, while not improving to any extent, held close to June levels. The expected decline in industrial operations did not materialize, and in some industries operations were displaying a slight gain. Acetic shipments to major consumers was satisfactory. Chromic was taken steadily. There was no broadening in the demand for formic. Muriatic was irregular. Demand for nitric was fairly steady. Smaller consumers continued to supply most of the demand for oxalic. A fair amount of replacement business was discernible in the market for sulphuric.

**Acetic.**—Shipments to major consuming channels remained at moderate levels last week. No changes occurred in the price schedules. Statistics reported in the market the preceding period as compiled by the Department of Commerce on importations of acetic acid over 65 percent during May were erroneous. No imports of this material entered the United States during that month. May exports amounted to 5,701 pounds, valued at $861.

**Chromic.**—Movement to the plating trade and other consuming channels was steady, and volume was sufficient to give the market a firm price tone.

**Formic.**—Demand was usually confined to moderate quantities during the past week. No change occurred in the quotations.

**Muriatic.**—While some irregularity was discernible in the demand, shipments in some directions were holding at satisfactory levels. Prices ruled unchanged. May exports amounted to 219,994 pounds, valued at $5,295, of which Canada, Honduras, Republic of Panama, Cuba and Ecuador were the largest consumers.

**Nitric.**—Shipments were moving against contracts at a fair pace, with most consumers content to order close to production requirements. Quotations ruled unchanged.

**Oxalic.**—While volume was not particularly large, sellers received a satisfactory number of small orders last week.

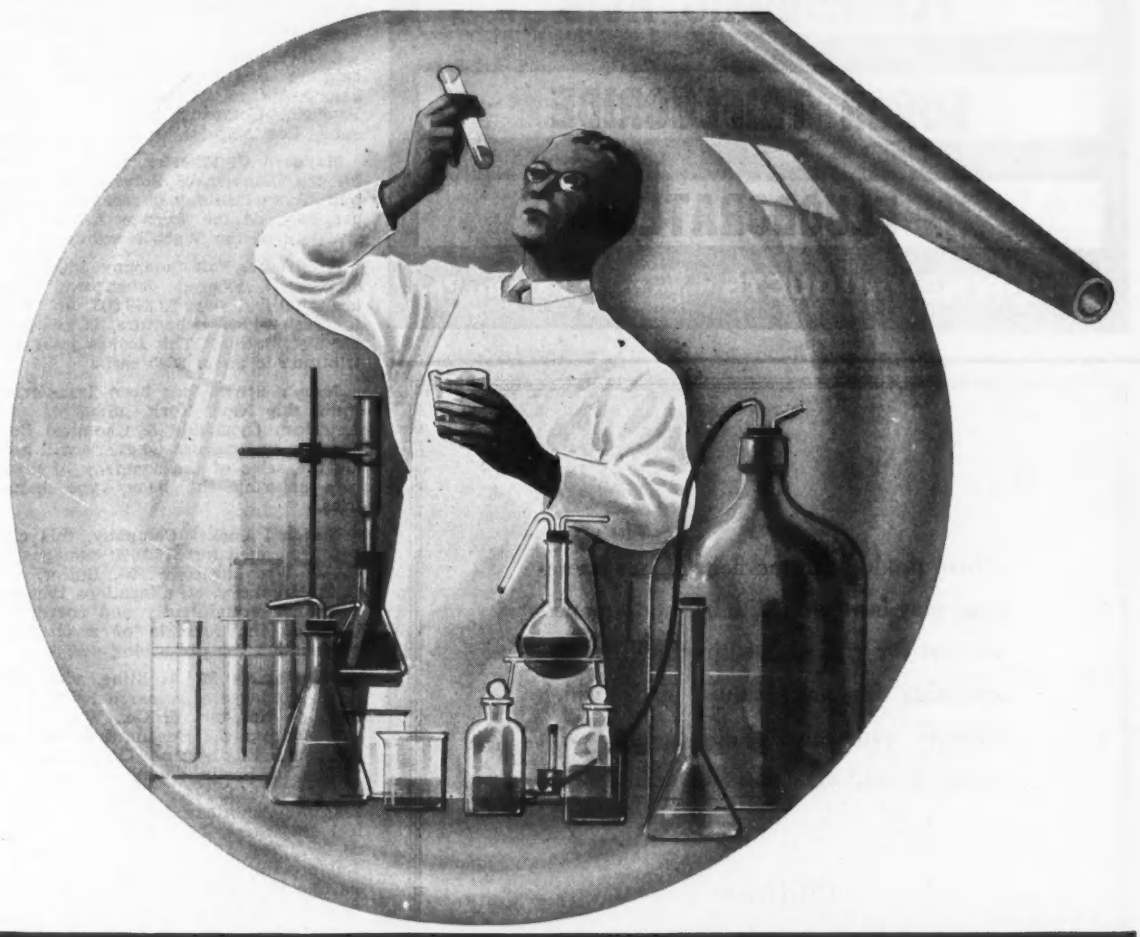
**Sulphuric.**—A contraseasonal pick up in some basic consuming industries, particularly steel, prevented the market from losing any ground last week. Shipments in most instances were withdrawals against contracts to take care of necessary replacements. Price schedules were in conformity with those prevailing previously. Steel operations last week were estimated at 56.4 percent of capacity compared with 49.7 percent in the preceding week and 36.4 percent in the like week a year ago.

**Baltimore**, July 19.—Market conditions in sulphuric acid this week are about the same as they have been, with some new buying apparent now and then, but with this buying only incidental. The producers continue to quote $12 per ton for 60 degree and $15 per ton for 66 degree acid. The market for oleum is also nominally unchanged at $17 per ton mentioned for 20 percent supplies.

## Insecticides

Shipments of agricultural insecticides and fungicides were moving in good seasonal volume last week. Weather conditions in most sections have been satisfactory, and business during July has been comparatively favorable. Calcium arsenate received support from the northern and southern states. The weather in the cotton belt during the week was cooler than normal in the extreme northeast and extreme southwest, but warmer than usual in other sections. Except in parts of the Western belt, and small areas of the eastern and central northern portions, rainfall was light. In general the week was favorable for cotton, according to the

**Current prices on heavy chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7**



DIAMOND RESEARCH

*Constantly Alert to Industry's Ever Expanding Horizons*

For more than a quarter of a century DIAMOND ALKALI technicians have paced the many and varied needs of industry by constantly analyzing the requirements of new manufacturing processes and perfecting established products. Starting with one basic product as a nucleus, over one hundred different items have been added to meet the ever-widening chemical demand.

DIAMOND RESEARCH will continue to serve modern industrial needs in the months and years to come . . . constantly developing new economic possibilities for your processes and safeguarding the high standard of performance you have a right to expect from all DIAMOND products.

DIAMOND ALKALI COMPANY *Pittsburgh and Everywhere*

ALKALI

weekly government weather report. A good replacement business was uncovered for lead arsenate. Nicotine sulphate moved in moderate quantities.

Methyl bromide is proving useful as an insect fumigant. Entomologists of the Department of Commerce are working with this fumigant to determine the time and temperature most effective for treatment to kill insects without injury to plants. It is used in control of the Japanese beetle; for fumigation of fruits and vegetables from within quarantned areas. It also has been found particularly useful for treating potted plants and nursery stocks which may be infested with the larvae of this insect.

**Calcium Arsenate.**—Withdrawals from the Northern and Southern areas was in full seasonal swing, and volume made a comparatively good showing with a year ago. Price schedules were unchanged. May exports aggregated 324,517 pounds, valued at $17,157, of which 238,300 pounds went to Mexico.

**Lead Arsenate.**—The market experienced a satisfactory amount of replacement business to augment the heavy shipments recorded in the preceding month. Prices were unaltered. May exports totaled 101,882 pounds, valued at $8,357, of which 71,280 pounds went to the Union of South Africa and 26,202 pounds went to Canada.

**Methyl Bromide.**—Demand for this product as a fumigant has shown improvement, and with experimental work by the Department of Agriculture going ahead to determine broader uses augured well for increased consumption.

**Nicotine Sulphate.**—Consumers were entering the market for moderate quantities during the past week. A steady to firm price tone prevailed. May exports amounted to 62,738 pounds, valued at $36,220, of which 51,205 pounds went to Japan.

SAPONINE
DELIVERIES FROM SPOT STOCKS
JUNGMANN & CO.
INCORPORATED
157 CHAMBERS STREET
TEL. BARCLAY 7-5126-30 NEW YORK CITY

MAGNESIUM SILICOFLUORIDE
FLUOROBORIC ACID
BORON TRIFLUORIDE
FLUOBORATES
FLUORINE PRODUCTS Division of Sterling Products Company Easton, Pa.

Some products in the field of our operations may have a definite but undeveloped interest for you. Our entire facilities are available for any mutual study which appears promising. Relationships with enquirers and all details are confidential.

Oldbury
Electro-Chemical
Company

Plant and Main Office:
Niagara Falls, New York

New York Office:
22 East 40th St., New York City

Phosphorus and phosphorus products. Sodium chlorate.
Potassium perchlorate. Oxalic acid.

## *Trade Briefs*

**Nicotine** factory having an annual production of 1,000 tons will be erected in Yugoslavia.

**Graver Tank &** Manufacturing Company's East Chicago, Ind., assembly building was destroyed by fire July 13.

**A. L. Chandler** has resigned as president of the California Fertilizer Association due to the pressure of other business.

**R. & H. Chemicals** Department of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, has issued its July quarterly price list.

**Charles H. Beard** has been named traffic manager of the operating units of the Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, this city.

**Edgar M. Queeny,** president of the Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, has been elected a director of Washington University.

**William Cavanaugh** has been transferred from the Chicago to the New York office of the American Cyanamid & Chemical Corporation.

**Charles Hardy,** president of Charles Hardy & Co., distributor and importer of metals and chemicals, this city, is vacationing for a month in Maine.

**George Meyers** has received a certificate to conduct business under the firm name of the American Chemical Products Company, 3287 Casitas avenue, Los Angeles.

**Maynard C. Wheeler,** plant manager for the Commercial Solvents Corporation, Terra Haute, was recently elected president of the Purdue Alumni Association of the Wabash valley.

**Kreuger & Toll Company,** holders of 5 percent secured debentures, have been notified that $3,348,803, or $75.43 for each $1,000 debenture, is available for distribution. This brings total distribution to about $640 each.

**Joseph Brown** has been transferred from the New York office of the American Cyanamid & Chemical Corporation to Syracuse, where he will handle the sales of the company of products entering the heavy-type industries.

**National Casket Company,** this city, has been sued for $100,000 damages by C. W. Washburne, W. M. Butler, and C. R. Bradbury, on allegations that the company "fraudulently and corruptly" obtained the formula of a chemical preparation for preserving corpses.

**Dr. Charles M. A. Stine,** vice-president in charge of research for E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, will address the Second International Chemical Engineering Congress, convening in Berlin during the week of June 23, 1940. Dr. Stine will represent the American Institute of Chemical Engineers, of which he is a director. He will speak on "Chemical Engineering and Industry," which will be one of the four papers to be delivered during the general session.

### Vickers Visiting U. S.

W. Farrar Vickers of the chemical house of Benjamin R. Vickers & Sons, Ltd., Hyde Park, Leeds, 6, England, arrived in New York, July 14 to attend the World Assembly for Moral Rearmament, which is to be held in Los Angeles, July 19 to 30. Mr. Vickers plans to return to New York sometime in August to renew old business connections and to make new ones. Letters addressed to Mr. Vickers in care of the OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER will be held for him.

### Water-Borne Diseases Discussed in *Pioneer*

In the outbreaks of intestinal disease in the United States from 1920 to 1936, data indicate that 57 percent resulted from inadequate control of the water treatment, and 15 percent from temporary pollution of untreated water, C. D. Cox, of the New York State Department of Health, writes in an article on "Water-Borne Diseases," in the July issue of the *Pioneer*, published by the Electro Bleaching Gas Company, and the Niagara Alkali Corporation, both of this city.

### Wilson & Geo. Meyer Open Seattle Branch Office

Wilson & Geo. Meyer & Co., agricultural and industrial chemical distributor, San Francisco, has opened a branch office at 1020 Fourth avenue, South, Seattle, Washington. F. H. Pape, who will serve as manager of the new branch office, which will have suitable warehousing facilities, has been with the Wilson & Geo. Meyer organization for five years. The company also maintains a branch in Los Angeles.

VICTOR Chemicals
FORMIC ACID
85% and 90% Strengths
Noted for its purity, uniformity, and stability. Will not darken when exposed to light. Will not cloud up when diluted. Free from sulphuric acid, sulphur-bearing compounds, and chlorides.
Write for Victor Chemical Catalog
VICTOR CHEMICAL WORKS
141 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois

NV
TRADE MARK REGISTERED
SULPHATE of POTASH
90 — 95% $K_2SO_4$
Min. 95% $K_2SO_4$
Min. 96% $K_2SO_4$
—NV—
DOUBLE REFINED
SULPHATE of POTASH
—NV—
MURIATE of POTASH
Min. 99% KCl
—NV—
DOUBLE REFINED
MURIATE of POTASH
POTASH PAYS ON ALL CROPS
NV POTASH EXPORT MY. OF AMSTERDAM, HOLLAND
TRADE MARK REG.
N. V. POTASH EXPORT MY. Inc.
19 West 44th St., New York
Telephone: Vanderbilt 3-4588

# Trend of Progress in Insecticides

—*Continued from page 3*

standard quality; it weathers well, and so far has withstood all attempts to replace it. With the exception of calcium arsenate, which has particular uses, the efforts to replace lead in its molecule have not shown outstanding success.

The incorporation of petroleum oil for the control of codling moth in the United States, although implementing control, has not eased the apple-washing problem which, in many parts of that country, where the pest is more serious than here, adds seriously to the cost of production. Such compounds as barium and sodium silicofluorides and the aluminum fluorides have proved powerful stomach poisons both in baits and sprays; but, since it has been shown that when taken in minute quantities fluorides produce a pathological condition of the teeth, their use has naturally not developed to the extent initially expected. Research has been largely concentrated, particularly in the United States, on the search for organic substitutes. The problem has proved peculiarly intractable, in that there have been divergencies, between the laboratory and field results, for example, rotenone was found highly toxic to the codling moth larvæ under laboratory conditions, but too unstable in strong sunlight to exercise an economic control in the field.

Of the many hundreds of synthetic compounds tested as stomach poisons, phenothiazin (thiodiphenylamine) has aroused the greatest interest. L. E. Smith[3] reports experiments which show that it is specific in its action to insects, some being highly resistant and others susceptible. The codling moth larva is one of the susceptible insects. Steer and Hassan[4] have shown it gives a control of plum-sawfly inferior to that of derris, but better than lead arsenate. There is some evidence that its toxicity in some cases is not entirely due to stomach effects. While under certain climatic conditions it gives good control of codling moth, it is easily washed off when subjected to heavy rain. Experiments are being made to remedy this defect by the incorporation of an appropriate sticker. In Australia[5] it has been found to blacken upon the tree, an oxidation effect which is not remedied by the incorporation of antioxidants. Attempts are being made to prepare similar compounds that do not show this unfortunate property. There are certain compatibility difficulties when used in mixed sprays.[16] Phenothiazin is a potent poison against mosquito larvæ. An interesting observation was made in 1938 by Knipling[6] who found that when it was fed to cattle at the rate of 0-1 gram per kilogram bodyweight, hornfly larvæ *(Hæmatobia irritans* L.) did not develop in the feces of the treated animals.

## Nicotine for Codling Moth

The most promising results in attempts to replace lead arsenate in codling moth *(Cydia pomonella)* control appear to have attended the use of nicotine bentonite. Nicotine alone or in combination with arsenate and petroleum oil has not in the past proved universally successful. Recent work has definitely raised its status. Being a strong base it is capable of combining with bentonitic clays, to give a product of considerable stability which is a powerful larvicide, and thus it has been found possible to replace at least a portion of the lead arsenate in use. Recent reports[7, 8, 9, 10] indicate that when used with mineral or vegetable oils the bentonite-fixed nicotines are of the same order of toxicity as lead arsenate, are in many cases less phytocidal, and that they reduce the costs of spray residue removal. In Australia[5] combinations of nicotine with local bentonitic clays and with brown coal are being experimented with, the latter being an attempt to find an insecticide of the nicotine-peat type, which is also being investigated in America.

Arsenic as an insecticide, however, will not be easily replaced. For the extermination of termites *(Eutermes exitiosus)* in their mounds, Australian experiments[11a] with a number of compounds have shown that colonies of 500,000 can be totally destroyed by the application of one-eighth ounce of white arsenic at a cost of one-twentieth of a penny per mound. Against the wood-consuming species of *Mastotermes* and *Cryptotermes* it has also been found effective, but for control of the latter 5 percent paradichlorobenzene in kerosene has proved useful[5] and zinc chloride[11a] has been found to be a repellent when applied to the soil. Much work has been done on naturally resistant and chemically treated timbers.[11c] Nevertheless, white arsenic holds its own at present, but research is likely to continue in Australia with the object of finding suitable substitutes.

The very intractable problem of the blow-fly on sheep is being tackled in many ways, by the study of repellents, by trapping and poisoning, by surgical operation, and by selective breeding. It appears that while arsenical dips (0-18 percent arsenic) are of little value in preventing strike, jetting fluids containing arsenic (0-9-1-0 percent) afford protection.[11b, 12] Thus sodium arsenite (0-7 percent) copper acetoarsenite (paris green) (1.0 percent) and particularly calcium arsenite protected sheep for some two to four weeks.

## Glyceroborates Promising

The use of glyceroborates as a dressing appears as one of the outstanding and suggestive discoveries in this field in recent years.[13] When smeared on by hand the diborate slowly kills the larva, which does not feed after being touched. The preparation helps the wound to heal, prevents fever and its attendant wool damage, and on hydrolysis leaves a layer of boric acid which prevents further strike for a considerable period. Unfortunately the present high price of glycerin militates against its use, and substitutes are being sought. Certain oils have been found in laboratory trials to act as efficient carriers of boric acid. It is obvious that the Australian workers have discovered a valuable new avenue of curative research.

In the search for organic substitutes for the arsenicals, no simple relations have yet been found to link up insecticidal activity with chemical constitution. Roark[14] has recently briefly summarized the results obtained in the Department of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, U.S.A. The most toxic in laboratory trials include such varied compounds as phenothiazin, 4-(para-bromo-phenylazo) derivatives of resorcinol, cresol, and phenol, phenyl and p-tolyl mercaptan which are said to be more toxic than rotenone to mosquito larvæ. Smith, Siegler, and Munger,[15a, b] give a list of very varied types of compounds toxic to codling moth larvæ. Such compounds as 3:5-dinitro-ortho-cresol and its acetate, para-iodonitrobenzene, 2-thiocoumarin, phenothioxin, 1-phenylbenzoxazole have proved highly toxic. There seems to be little question that many of the sulphur products are of great interest as stomach poisons and repellents, and the thiazins (such as phenothiazin) would appear to have great usefulness if their stability, wetting, and adhesive properties are improved. Guy[16] and other workers have shown the considerable repellent properties of the thiuram sulphides and thiocarbamates. Meanwhile, Roark[17] reports that compounds similar to that veteran of insecticides, paris green, may receive a new lease of life, since products of this type prepared from the higher fatty acids are more toxic and less phytocidal than the acetoarsenite derivatives.

## Mothproofing

B. H. Wilsdon, director of research of the Wool Industries Research Association, has kindly given us briefly his views on the present status of mothproofing. Substantially they are that for many years the most satisfactory permanent proofing method has depended on the application of certain proprietary protectants. Essentially these compounds may be regarded as colorless acid dyes possessing affinity for the fiber. They are applied most effectively under dyeing conditions, although they can be so modified as to permit of other means of application.

Various fluorine derivatives, including sodium silicofluoride have been used, and Lowe has developed a process which consists of impregnating the woolen materials with a solution containing chromium fluoride and sodium antimony fluoride, the removal of excess liquor, and drying at a temperature of not less than 153° F. The process has been applied to blankets and felts.

## Contact Insecticides

This class of insecticides operates by penetrating the integument of the insect. Those most commonly in use are of vegetable origin or dericatives of coaltar and petroleum. Nicotine, the rotenone-containing plants, pyrethrum, quassia, and petroleum have been used for insecticidal purposes for many years. The recent trend of events has been mainly to introduce more accurate knowledge of their chemistry, mode of application, and range of utility.

Contact insecticides may be divided into those with and those without ovicidal properties, of which many of the former, owing to their phytocidal action, can only be used on plants in a state of relative dormancy.

## Ovicides

The development of winter washes has been a marked feature of the last twenty years. A recognition that some insect pests present their most vulnerable front in the egg stage led to the discovery and wide use of the tar distillates, petroleum, and petroleum-tar distillate washes. Their mode of preparation, the fractions to be used for particular purposes, the causes of phytocidal damage with the elimination of deleterious substances, and the optimum times of application have been carefully explored and much information has accumulated in a considerable literature. The most recent and valuable trend is toward standardization of these products in which Dr. Hubert Martin[18], in particular, has carried out most important research work; and it is understood that representatives of the plant pathology departments of the Ministry of Agriculture and of the Association of British Insecticide Manufacturers are cooperating in an endeavor to prepare suitable specifications.

The high-boiling or anthracene-oil fractions of tar distillates are employed in the preparation of dormant washes. It was noted, however, that, while control of such serious pests as rosy apple aphis was complete, there was an increase in the incidence of red spider, and winter moth was not completely controlled. This led to the incorporation of heavy petroleum oils. Heavy petroleum oil has no great toxicity to aphis eggs, but its admixture with tar distillate oil, with later application, resulted in an improvement in the control of red spider and winter moth. Mixed petroleum-taroil washes have now considerable use in spray schedules, though many growers prefer to apply the two types of washes separately.

Petroleum is also extensively used on citrus for the control of scale insects, in apple orchards in conjunction with arsenates and nicotine products against codling moth, etc., for both of which oils relatively free from unsaturated and cyclic hydrocarbons are required if phytocidal effects are to be avoided. The trend today, however, is toward regarding petroleum as a vehicle for more potent insecticides. Phytocidal effects due to physiological upset may result from excessive application, particularly of the more viscous though highly refined oil sprays. There is some advocacy for substituting vegetable oils for petroleum, partly because they are better solvents for, and appear to accentuate the toxicity of such insecticidal principles as derris resins. Investigators are at present inquiring into this field. Light fractions of the kerosene type and highly refined heavy petroleum oils are being used as carriers of pyrethrum and other insecticides in household and warehouse atomization. At present the use of petroleum for insecticidal purposes probably exceeds in amount that of all other insecticides put together. A brief recent summary of the present position is given by Potter.[19]

## Synthetic Ovicides

The need for rigid standardization and the search for more powerful insecticides have led to the discovery of potent ovicides among synthetic organic derivatives. The high ovicidal properties of 3:5-dinitro-ortho-cresol were demonstrated in the laboratory and in the field by Gimingham, Massee, and Tattersfield[20] and by Gimingham and Tattersfield.[21] Shaw and Steer[22] have confirmed these results, and its large scale use both in England and the continent appears to be increasing. The results obtained by Richardson and Kajy[23] with a homolog of this compound 2:4-dinitro-6-cyclohexylphenol upon a variety of insects further indicate that nitro compounds of this type have considerable prospects of ovicides. Kearns and Martin[24] have demonstrated the considerable ovicidal action of lauryl thiocyanate, and Shaw and Steer[22] have shown that this compound, beta-butoxy-thiocyanodiethyl ether, nicotine, and 3:5-dinitro-ortho-cresol are worth an extended study as ovicides.

Much attention has been given to contact insecticides of vegetable origin, particularly nicotine, the rotenone-containing plants, and pyrethrum.

## Nicotine

This alkaloid is almost unique in that it acts as a stomach poison, by contact to insect eggs, larvæ, and adults, and also kills in the vapor phase. The volume of investigation dealing with it can be judged by the four comprehensive bibliographies issued by Busbey, McIndoo, and Roark.[25a, b] There is no question about its continued importance.

Other alkaloids, notably anabasine the active principle of *Anabasis aphylla*, also found in the tree tobacco, *Nicotiana glauca*, have been found which are of the same order of toxicity as nicotine. Recent work by Shaw and Steer[22] does not indicate crude anabasine to have any marked ovicidal effect.

---

[1] Roark, R. C. Ind. and Eng. Chem., 1935, 27, 530.
[2] Roark, R. C. Chemical Industries, 1938, June.
[3] Smith, L. E. U.D.S.A. Mimeographed Circ. E. 399, 1937.
[4] Steer, W., and Hassan, A. A. G. East Malling Res. Sta., Ann Rept., 1937, 223.
[5] 11th Ann. Rept. Council Sci. and Ind. Res., Australia, 1937, 18.
[6] Knipling, E. F. Jour. Econ. Ent., 1938, 31, 315.
[7] Hough, W. S. Jour. Econ. Ent., 1938, 31, 216.
[8] Harman, S. W., and Moore, J. B. Jour. Econ. Ent., 1938, 31, 223.
[9] Steiner, L. F., and Sazama, R. F. Jour. Econ. Ent., 1938, 31, 306.
[10] Hutson, R., Merritt, J. M., and Parmelee, F. Jour. Econ. Ent., 1938, 31, 374.
[11a] 8th Ann. Rept. Council Sci. and Ind. Res., Australia, 1934, 20. [11b] Ibid., 19. [11c] Ibid., 1936, 27.
[12] Belschner, H. G., and Seddon, H. R. Sci. Bull. Dep. Agric., N.S.W., 1937, No. 54.
[13] 9th, 10th, 11th Ann. Rept. Council Sci. and Ind. Res, Australia, 1935, 13; 1936, 25; 1937, 17.
[14] Roark, R. C. Canad. Entomologist, 1938, December, 248.
[15a] Smith, L. E., Siegler, E. H., and Munger, F. Jour. Econ. Ent., 1938, 31, No. 2, 322. (15b) Jour. Econ. Ent., 1939, 32, 129.
[16] Guy, H. G. Univ. Delaware Agric. Expt. Sta. Bull. No. 206, 1937.
[17] Roark, R. C. Ind. and Eng. Chem., 1938, 31, 168.
[18] Martin, H. Ann. Appl. Biol., 1935, 22, 334.
[19] Potter, C. Article in "The Science of Petroleum." Oxford Univ. Press, 1938.
[20] Gimingham, C. T., Massee, A. M., and Tattersfield, F., Ann. Appl. Biol., 1926, 13, 446.
[21] Gimingham, C. T., and Tattersfield, F. Jour. Agric. Sci., 1927, 17, 162.
[22] Shaw, H., and Steer, W. Jour. Pom. Hort. Sci., 1939, 16, 364.
[23] Richardson, C. H., and Kajy, J. E. Jour. Econ. Ent., 1936, 29, 52, 62, 218, 393, 397.
[24] Kearns, H. G. H., and Martin, H. Ann. Rept. Long Ashton Res. Sta., 1935, 49.
[25a] Busbey, R. L., and McIndoo, N. E. U.S.D.A. Mimeographed Circ., E. 384, 1936. [25b] McIndoo, N. E., Roark, R. C., and Busbey, Mrs. R. L. Ibid., Pt., II, Section 1, II, III, 1936.

(*To be continued*)

---

## Loft vs. Guth Suit Settlement Terms Approved by Court

*Wilmington, July 20, 1939*

An order, authorizing transfer of funds in accordance with an agreement recently approved by the court in the action of Loft, Inc., against Charles G. Guth, the Grace Company of Delaware and the Pepsi-Cola Company, was sanctioned today by Chancellor W. W. Harrington. The order, agreed to by the solicitors for all interested parties, provides:—

All claims which Pepsi-Cola may have against Guth and Grace, in connection with accounting proceedings pending, and all claims which Loft may have had against Mr. Guth and the Grace company are surrendered.

Payment is to be made to Mr. Guth of $133,747.40, which represents the proceeds from sale by George R. McDougall, sequestrator, of shares of Loft stock held by Mr. Guth.

Release and return to Mr. Guth of $100,000 deposited by him as security in connection with an appeal of the case from court of chancery to the state supreme court.

Release and delivery to Mr. Guth of 2,209 shares of the Pepsi-Cola stock, together with a $2 per share dividend paid in 1936, the shares to be held by Mr. Guth in accordance with a provision of the settlement. The settlement giving Loft a six months' option to buy at $140 per share.

Judgment of $280,000 with interest from December 31, 1936, is discharged. Mr. Guth and the Grace Company had been ordered on June 28 to pay the amount in twenty-six days.

On final determination of a tax suit of the Federal government in relation to the $2 dividend paid on the 2,209 Pepsi-Cola shares, there is to be paid to Mr. Guth an amount to be fixed by the chancellor, not to exceed $4,418.

# BARRETT TAR ACIDS

Barrett Tar Acids are made by America's leading manufacturer of coal-tar products. They are produced to meet highest standards of quality, uniformity and dependability . . . And Barrett's unmatched service is available to every customer. Phone, wire or write for quotations.

## PHENOL

(*Natural*) *U.S.P. 40° C. Minimum Melting Point* is a pure white crystalline product generally used in the manufacture of Phenol-Formaldehyde Resins when extremely light color is necessary. Also used in the manufacture of chemicals and dyestuffs requiring material of highest purity.

*39° C.M.M.Pt. Technical* approximates the U.S.P. material in quality and is recommended for use when it is not necessary to adhere strictly to Pharmacopoeia specifications.

*82-84 per cent and 90-92 per cent Technical*—grades which contain limited amounts of Ortho, Meta and Para Cresols.

## CRESOLS

*U.S.P.* Barrett Cresol U.S.P. not only meets U.S. Pharmacopoeia specifications but contains less than 9 per cent Phenol.

*Meta-Para Cresol.* Standard grades having boiling ranges of 2° C., 3° C. and 5° C. with Meta Cresol content—57 per cent, 55 per cent and 52 per cent respectively.

*Ortho Cresol.* Minimum Melting Point 30.4° C.

*Meta Cresol.* 70-75 per cent and 80-82 per cent, for chemical and synthetic resin manufacturers.

*Para Cresol.* 92-94 per cent and 98-100 per cent, for chemical, synthetic resin and pharmaceutical manufacturers.

Special Cresol Fractions, to meet users' specifications.

## CRESYLIC ACID

Straw color and dark grades of various distillation ranges, depending on requirements. Special grades for synthetic resin manufacturers.

## XYLENOLS

Boiling range 210-225° C. or narrower fractions, if desired. Also Meta Xylenol Crystals (symmetrical).

## TAR ACID OILS

Carefully blended oils ranging in tar acid content from 10 per cent to 75 per cent.

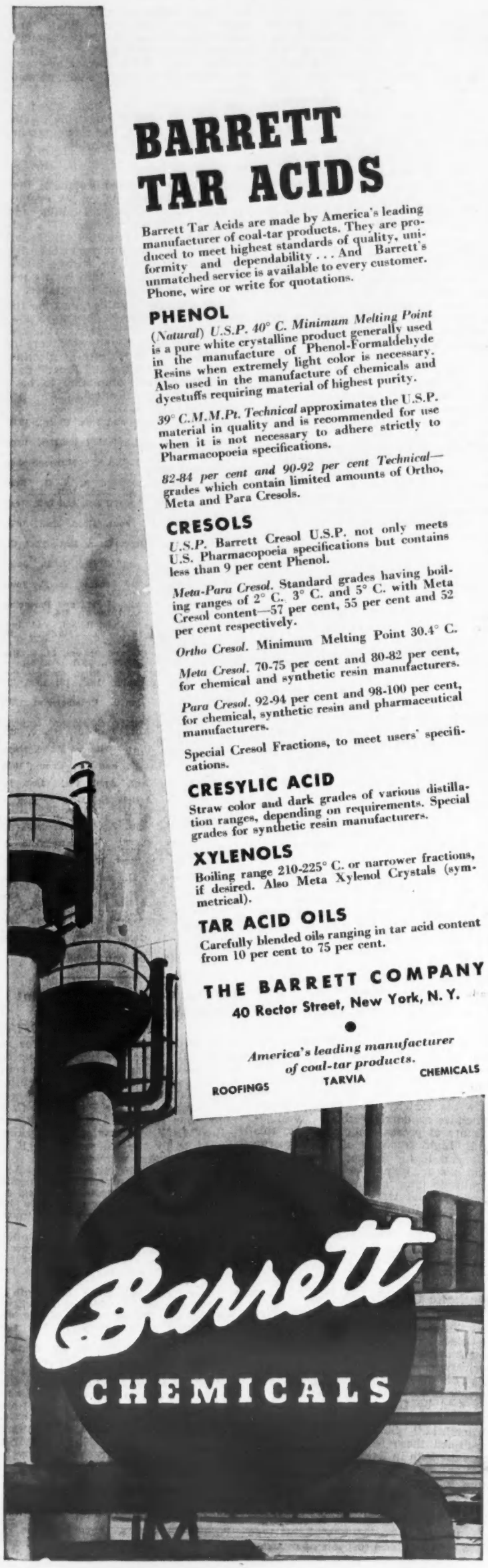
**THE BARRETT COMPANY**

**40 Rector Street, New York, N. Y.**

●

*America's leading manufacturer of coal-tar products.*

ROOFINGS TARVIA CHEMICALS





# Coaltar Chemicals

**General Demand Irregular — Coaltar Solvents Move Steadily —Imported Crude Naphthalene Higher — Maleic Acid Firm —Phthalic Anhydride Steady—Cresylic Acid Spotty**

Buying of various coaltar chemicals was irregular throughout the past week. Withdrawals of some basic products were reported as fair to good, while coaltar acids, intermediates and colors all moved in a narrow range. Benzol, toluol and xylol were taken steadily, and fully retained their firm position. A moderate buying interest was evident for creosote oil. Some grades of cresylic acid moved satisfactorily against contracts. Phenol received fairly broad buying support. Fumaric and maleic acids were not particularly active. The call for anilin, dimethylanilin, nitrobenzene and phthalic anhydride was moderate. A slight advance for imported crude naphthalene provided the only price change.

Coaltar solvents were taken steadily against contracts, and volume was sufficient to keep stocks at minimum levels. Shipment for export was held to small quantities in most instances. The recent spurt in steel operations was an encouraging factor, and gave some assurance that coking by-product operations would be maintained at the same levels. Output in the steel industry more than regained all the ground lost by holiday and inventory shutdowns. Sellers could point to a satisfactory movement of some grades of cresylic acid against contracts at the lower prices established a short time ago. There was little change in the import market, and shipments from abroad were not considered very large. Major consumers of creosote oil were making seasonal withdrawals against contracts to give the market favorable support. Business in refined naphthalene was tapering off, while crude moved in a routine manner. A slightly firmer tone was evident for the imported material. Phenol received a fairly broad buying support, although large consumers were making only necessary replacements. Pryidin remained firm. Shipments of tar acid oils for disinfectant purposes was steady. Carbazole was dull. Coaltar remained routine.

Coaltar and derivatives are produced in New Zealand by two gas companies, each of which also makes and sells coke. According to recent estimates the approximate annual production of these companies included tars, 380,000 imperial gallons; refined benzol, 30,000 gallons; creosote oil, 20,000 gallons; naphtha, toluol and Xylol, 8,000 gallons; cresylic acid, 3,000 gallons; refined flake naphthalene, 60 long tons. Imports of coaltar products in 1937 included 34,311 imperial gallons of coaltar naphtha, benzol, toluol and xylol, of which United States supplied 19,289 imperial gallons. Imports of tar totaled 408,916 imperial gallons, over 95 percent of which was supplied by Australia, according to the American consulate general in Wellington.

### Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

**Advanced**

Naphthalene, crude, imported, 5c. per 100 lbs.

**Reduced**

None.

### Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical coaltar products on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

| Last week. | Prev. week. | Last month. | Last year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **125.2** | **125.2** | **125.9** | **125.9** |

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

## Basic Products

**Benzol.**—A steady buying interest was still in progress, and withdrawals were in sufficient volume to fully retain the firm position of the market. Sellers were having little difficulty disposing of available quantities direct from production, and stocks of material were not accumulating to any extent. Inquiry for export was still good, and movement for this purpose was not very heavy. An increase in steel operations last week was encouraging and augured well for maintenance of by-product coking operations at the same level. Steel output was estimated at 56.4 percent of capacity, compared with 49.7 percent in the preceding week and 36.4 percent in the corresponding week a year ago, according to the American Iron & Steel Institute. Operations in the steel industry gained 17.9 points since the July 4th holiday, when the 1938 low was reached, reflecting vacation shutdowns among other factors. The United Kingdom retained 4,019,000 imperial gallons of benzol for home consumption during the year ended March 31, 1939, according to the American Consulate General at London.

**Carbazole.**—Dyestuff manufacturers were not exerting very much interest in the market ,and shipments were usually small last week. Price schedules for various grades were well maintained.

**Coaltar.**—Movement of crude and refined material against contracts was routine, and the market lacked any new developments. Quotations were without alteration.

**Creosote Oil.**—A moderate demand was reported from railroads, utilities and for construction projects throughout the past week. Sellers were adhering to quotations in force previously, and the tone of the market remained steady.

**Cresol.**—The call for the USP and synthetic resin grades was about fair, with most consumers content to order for nearby needs. There was nothing new to report in the prices, and quotations were well sustained.

**Cresylic Acid.**—Shipments against contracts of some grades of acid were quite satisfactory at the lower quotations established a short time ago. Domestic prices were in line with those prevailing previously. Developments in the imported material were negligible, shipments from abroad recently have not been too large, and quotations were about in line with those in force for the past several weeks. Demand for various foreign grades was not very active.

**Naphthalene.**—Business in this direction was routine. Withdrawals of the refined for household use was experiencing the usual tapering off at this time, while the crude grade was only in modest demand. Price schedules were fully sustained. A slightly firmer price tone was evident for the imported material, and sellers were quoting $1.60 per 100 pounds. Interest in the market was not particularly broad.

**Phenol.**—While major consumers were content to make only necessary replacements, the call from various consuming channels was sufficient to give the market a satisfactory buying support. There was little feature to the export market, and shipments were not large. Price schedules were in conformity with those esablished previously.

**Pitch, Coaltar.**—The market was not very active throughout the past week, and transactions were usually confined to modest quantities. No change was disclosed in the quotations.

**Pyridin.**—A firm price tone remained in evidence for the refined and denaturing grades, and sellers had no trouble in disposing of available supplies. No change was reported in the prices.

**Tar Acid Oils.**—Shipments for disinfectant purposes were fairly steady last week. Consumers, however, were not inclined to order various grades in large quantities at this time. Price schedules remained the same.

**Toluol.**—Demand from the surface coating trade and other consumers was steady, and material was moving direct from production channels. While the position of the market was tight, sellers were able to supply domestic needs. Very little material was available for export purposes.

**Xylol.**—A firm tone continued to characterize trading in this direction last week. A steady buying interest against contracts, kept the stocks from accumulating to any degree.

**Current prices on coaltar products are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7**

### Chicago Coaltar Bases

Coaltar bases are reported holding their own in the market structure quite well. Buying is considered to be relatively satisfactory, but most purchases are in limited lots, with buyers preferring to order frequently rather than to run the chance of over-stocking for a period by placing large individual orders. Benzol seems to be in good tone. Xylol business was fairly substantial. Ruling prices, exclusive of tax, are:—Benzol, 90 percent, 16c. to 17c. per gallon; motor benzol, 10½c. to 11c.; 10-degree xylol, 29c.; toluol, 22c.; solvent naphtha, 26c.; creosote oil, grade 1, 13c to 14c.

## Coaltar Acids

**Anthranilic.** — Demand failed to broaden for the refined and technical grades throughout the past week. Quotations were without change.

**Cleve's.**—Business was strictly routine in this direction, and sellers were adhering to quotations in force previously.

**Fumaric.**—Spot and contract withdrawals were held to moderate proportions as a rule last week. Prices ruled unchanged, and the tone of the market held firm.

**Gamma.**—Shipments were limited to small quantities in the market during the period just ended. A steady to firm price tone governed the transactions.

**Laurent's.**—No new developments of consequence entered the market to change the routine nature of the trading. Quotations were in conformity with those prevailing for some time.

**Maleic.**—Sellers could point to no expansion in business from important consumers, with the tendency to limit commitments to nearby needs still evident. No change was disclosed in the prices.

**Succinic.**—Interest in the market was usually restricted to current needs, and volume was not particularly large. No change developed in the prices.

**Sulphanilic.**—The call for the technical grade was only fair, and most consumers were ordering when needs became urgent. A steady to firm price tone predominated.

## Other Intermediates

**Alphanaphthol.**—The market underwent no change as far as prices were concerned. Usual consumers provided the call for modest quantities.

**Anilin.**—With principal consumers content to mark time before making any substantial commitments, the market lacked any renewed buying interest last week. No change occurred in the prices.

**Benzidine Base.**—The tone of the market held firm, although business was on a hand-to-mouth basis for the most part during the past week.

**Dimethylaniline.**—Spot and contract withdrawals were held to moderate quantities during the past week. There was nothing new to report in the price schedule.

**Dinitrobenzene.**—Consumers were entering the market for replacements steadily, but there was little disposition to anticipate future requirements. Prices ruled firm.

**Dinitrophenol.**—The character of business displayed relatively little change from recent weeks, with most consumers pursuing a conservative purchasing policy. No change was disclosed in the prices.

**Dinitrotoluene.**—The position of the market remained firm. Shipments were moving to various consumers in fair volume for nearby production requirements.

**G. Salt.**—The market lacked any new developments and trading was on a routine basis last week. Prices were in conformity with those established some time ago.

**Metanitroparatoluidin.** — Quotations were well sustained in this direction, and the tone of the market was firm. Demand was restricted to modest quantities as a rule.

**Nitrobenzene.** — Withdrawals against contracts provided the bulk of the business in the market, and consumers made thier appearance from time to time to cover current production requirements. Prices ruled firm.

**Orthotoluidin.**—While business failed to expand to any degree, sellers reported a steady interest for moderate quantities during the past week. Quotations were unchanged.

**Paranitrotoluene.**—There was little feature to the market last week. Shipments were not particularly large, and prices were in line with those established previously.

**Phthalic Anhydride.**—Major consumers were not exerting much interest aside from necessary replacements at this time. Prices were without change,

*—Continued on page 32*

### Dyestuffs Booklet Distributed

The advances made through research by the American dyestuffs industry is described in a booklet being distributed by E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co. Primarily the work was written in an effort to overcome certain misconceptions and to present accurate, practical information concerning the dependability of American dyestuffs, the necessity of fugitive dyestuffs and the proper identification of colorfast fabrics and merchandise.

An interesting portion of the booklet is its description of the growth of the American dyestuffs industry. In the years preceding the World War, it points out, 90 percent of the coloring materials used in this country were imported. Domestic production in those years was between six and seven million pounds. However, through the necessity of war, tremendous progress was made by the dye manufacturing industry, until today America is second to none in this respect. Production by the industry in recent years was in the neighborhood of 122,000,000 pounds.

Defending the manufacture of fugitive colors, the booklet states that in many commercial applications fast colors are not necessary and that it would be wasteful to employ more expensive dyes on articles to which serviceability of color would add little or no value. The use of the Color Tested seal of the Better Fabrics Testing Institute is also discussed in the volume.

### Benzol Freights Lower

*Albany, July 19, 1939*

The New York Public Service Commission has approved new commodity freight rates on the following:—

Of the New York Central (East) and West Shore on benzol, carload, minimum weight, in packages, 30,000 pounds; in tankcars, subject to Rule 35 of Official Classifications, from Buffalo stations, East Buffalo and Harriet to Niagara Falls and Suspension Bridge 10½c. per hundred weight. Reductions are effective August 8.

**Mobile Paint Manufacturing** Company, Mobile, Ala., plans the construction of a building, to be used as a packing and shipping department. In addition to the building, there will be considerable investment in new machinery, including automatic canning and labeling equipment.

## Japan's Dyestuff Exports Show Increase in 1939

*OPD Washington Bureau*
*July 19, 1939*

Japanese exports of synthetic dyestuffs have been maintained at record levels during the current year, according to a report to the Department of Commerce from the assistant commercial Attache in Tokyo. During the January-April period, shipments abroad amounted to 5,974,300 pounds, valued at 3,249,275 yen ($887,000) compared with 1,859,000 pounds, valued at 999,052 yen ($290,725) in the corresponding period of 1938 and 5,312,900 pounds, valued at 2,650,097 yen ($755,277) in the first four months of 1937.

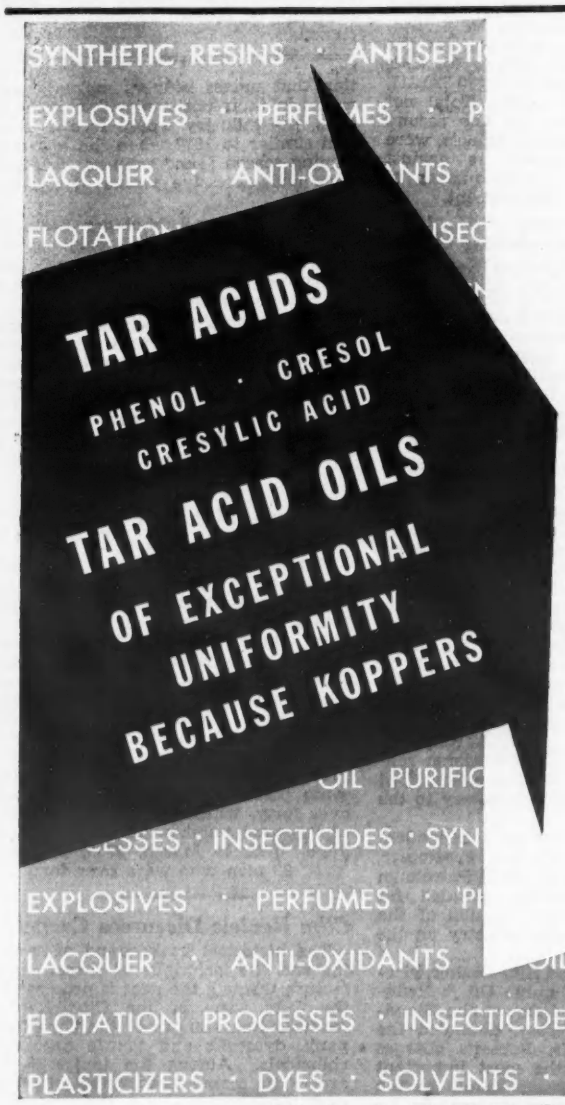
The sharp advance in Japan's dyestuffs export trade in recent months reflect the resumption of activity of Japanese and Chinese textile mills in the areas in China now under Japanese control, China being by far the most important market for such products. Increased shipments of dyestuffs have also been made to Manchuria (Manchukuo) and Kwantung Province during the current year.

Imports of synthetic dyestuffs into Japan in the first four months of 1939 while sharply in excess of the 1938 totals were still far below those recorded in the corresponding period of 1937. The values for the three four-month periods were, respectively, 1,715,447 yen ($467,317), 175,083 yen ($51,775) and 6,981,485 yen ($1,990,000).

The increased Japanese imports of synthetic dyestuffs during 1939, the report points out, is attributed to the demand from Japanese textile manufacturer for materials to be used in the production of goods for export. During the period when imports of foreign dyes were practically suspended many complaints were received from abroad in regard to the inferior quality of cloths made exclusively with Japanese dyestuffs.

### Butane Course Offered

The extension division of the University of California is offering Summer course on "commercial Butane Mechanics," with Albert G. Bodine as instructor, and a course in teaching methods of cosmetology.


1. Controls coal mines . . :
2. Operates coke ovens with coal from these mines . : :
3. Produces tar from these coke ovens . . .
4. Separates acids from this tar . . .
5. Refines these acids in large volumes in a thoroughly modern plant put into operation late in 1937.

**PHENOL** All standard grades such as 82% and 90% and 39° Melting Point Pure.

**CRESOL** U. S. P. with very close cut distillation range and light color, for pharmaceutical purposes—Meta-Para Cresol with high meta cresol content—Resin cresols close cut to wide boiling with guaranteed meta cresol contents and clean odor, free from sulfur compounds.

**CRESYLIC ACID** Many distillation ranges appropriate for all established uses—pale color—clean odor—total impurities besides water not exceeding one half of one percent.

**TAR ACID OILS** Frozen crystal free at 0°C.—good emulsion-forming properties—low benzophenol content—appropriate for low to high coefficiencies with tar acid contents as required.

●

Koppers position, due to raw materials and modern plant equipment, is exceptional for special cuts or fractions. Inquiries solicited and welcomed.

KOPPERS CHEMICALS AND SOLVENTS

Benzol (all grades) . . . Toluol (Industrial and Nitration) . . . Xylol (10° and Industrial) . . . Solvent Naphtha (including High Flash) . . . Phenol (82% and 90% Purity) . . . Cresol (U. S. P., Resin and Plasticizer Grades) . . . 3° Meta Para Cresol . . . Cresylic Acid (Disinfectant Grades—99%, pale, low-boiling. Insecticide Grades—99%, pale, high-boiling) . . . Naphthalene . . . Shingle Stain Oil . . . Refined Tars . . . Tar Acid Oils . . . Pitch Coke . . . Industrial Coal Tar Pitches . . . Flotation Oils . . . Creosote.

OTHER KOPPERS PRODUCTS

Tanks and Tank Work . . . Benzol Recovery Plants . . . Naphthalene Removal Apparatus . . . Phenol Removal Apparatus . . . By-Product Gas Plants . . . By-Product Recovery Apparatus . . . Sulfur Recovery Apparatus . . . Coal Tar Roofing Materials . . . Waterproofing and Dampproofing Materials . . . Tarmac Road Tar Materials . . . Bituminous Base Paints . . . Coal . . . Coke . . . Fast's Self-aligning Couplings . . . Fire Hydrants . . . Piston Rings . . . Gas, Air and Water Valves . . . Pressure-treated Lumber

**KOPPERS COMPANY · PITTSBURGH, PA.**

# Coaltar Chemicals

## Other Intermediates

—*Continued from page 31*

and the tone of the market was steady to firm.

**Thiocarbanilide.** — Developments of importance were absent in the market throughout the past week. Trading was along routine lines, and prices were unchanged.

**Xylidin, Mixed.**—A steady to firm price tone prevailed in this direction. Usual consumers provided sufficient interest in the market to maintain the firm position.

## Coaltar Colors

Business in the market for various coaltar colors remained quiet last week. Consumers were displaying a great deal of caution in making commitments, and most orders were held to small quantities. Sellers were not anticipating a great deal of activity until a little later in the year, when Fall and Winter colors were expected to move in better volume. Pricewise a steady to firm tone governed the market. The exhibition now being held in Paris to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the French Revolution is expected to prove a rich source of inspiration to fashion creators, especially milliners, according to cable advice received by the Textile Color Card Association from its managing director. Red of the tricolor was outstanding in costumes and headgear, followed by blue and white, according to the report. Blue was a favored color range of the period, particularly in tone inclining slightly to the greenish cast, as typified by Saxe Blue, Watteau Blue, Marie Antoinette Blue, Crusader Blue and Plumage Blue in the association's cards. Cited in the copen family are Damask, Blue, Copenhagen and Gobelin. Some violet blue of the Biella Blue type is also represented. Also important at that time were dusty pink and rose tone of mauvish cast, as well as the old rose variety, as interpreted in Dragee Rose, Degas Rose, Lustre Pink and Old Rose. Supplementing these are bois de rose types, as Victorian Rose and rich rosy reds, as Etruscan Red.

## *McElroy to Supervise D.of C. Market Data*

—*Continued from page 5*

years of age, is married and is the father of one daughter. He received his A.B. degree, cum laude, and M.B.A. and the degree of doctor of commercial science, specializing in economics, marketing, advertising and related subjects, at Harvard University. He has been employed by the Union Central Life Insurance Company in the actuarial department as head of the statistical division by the Standard Oil Company of Indiana as manager of the sales research department, and at the time of his appointment was in charge of the statistical and accounting work of the Millers' National Federation, with headquarters in Chicago.

For one year, Mr. McElroy was assistant professor of marketing at the University of Michigan, and while at Harvard he was instructor in business policy and assistant in advertising. He is a member of the American Marketing Association.

The informational services issued by the market data section are available to manufacturers, distributors, and other interested individuals and organizations upon application to the Marketing Research Division, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, Washington.

### McCormick Management System Adopted in Britain

The McCormick multiple management plan for industrial and commercial organization has been successfully adopted by several prominent British companies under the name of the "McCormick Management System." The plan was developed by Charles P. McCormick, president of McCormick & Co., manufacturer of spices and chemical specialties, Baltimore, Md., and has already gained widespread recognition in this country. The plan was first instituted by the McCormick company about six years ago and subsequently put in book form, which is in its fourth printing.

The basis of the plan is a coordination of four governing boards: a senior board, a junior executive board, a factory executive board, and a sales board, each representing a division of the organization. The latter three groups deal with the problems in their sphere and offer recommendations to the senior or controlling board. Thus relieving the top board of those matters of lesser importance and also alloting to the factory and younger executives a responsible hand and training in the efficient management of the business.


J & L

CXP

TRADE MARK

BENZOL

**has these exclusive features which increase your production, cut processing costs and assure you a better product**

Here is a Benzol free from injurious corrosive compounds — that will keep your stills running on a continuous maximum production basis — with fewer shut-downs for cleaning.

J & L CXP Benzol is made by an exclusive process giving it a high degree of purity that marks it as one of the outstanding chemical achievements of the day.

You are assured better distilling operations, lower operating costs and increased production by using J & L CXP Benzol — always uniform and always consistent.

J & L CXP Benzol has the following critical properties guaranteed — Freezing Point 5.30° C — Boiling Range, less than 1° C — Bromine Index 3.

Write us on your letterhead and we shall be glad to send you a free sample of J & L CXP Benzol.

JONES & LAUGHLIN STEEL CORPORATION

AMERICAN IRON AND STEEL WORKS

PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

MAKERS OF HIGH QUALITY IRON AND STEEL PRODUCTS SINCE 1850

J&L STEEL


## McK.&R. Audit Cost Fixed at $300,000

Maximum compensation in the sum of $300,000 has been fixed for the services of S. D. Leidesdorf & Co., which company recently made a complete audit of McKesson & Robbins, according to William J. Wardall, trustee, this to pay for services specified when the audit company was employed, and also for supplementary work requested as of the date of the court's supplemental order. Mr. Wardall reports that he has paid the accounants $137,086 on account of fees, and $49,210 for disbursements, to the present time.

In seven months, the auditors examined the books in seventy-five different locations in the United States and foreign countries. Also 70,000 requests for confirmation of creditors' invoices were mailed from sixty-five branch offices of McK & R and its subsidiaries, and replies received were compared with approximately 600,000 open items payable. Out of approximately 105,000 customers, the auditors communicated with approximately 75 percent to establish their authenticity. Communications were sent to approximately 160 depositaries to verify the cash position on December 31, 1938. The investigation resulted in approximately 8,000 adjusting entries to reflect the financial position at that time. The audit is said to have set an all-time record for the magnitude of the task, the time in which is was completed, and the cost of the operation.

Net sales of the drugs and sundries division of McKesson & Robbins for the second quarter of this year increased 2.21 percent over the second quarter of 1938, according to preliminary sales figures announced by the trustee. Preliminary figures for this division showed sales of $25,520,217, against $24,967,868 in 1938. Total net sales of the company for the second quarter, including liquor products, were announced as $35,936,251 as against $35,404,299 for the second quarter of 1938, an increase of 1.50 percent.

### Oil Compact Commission Considers Conservation Measures

*Santa Fe, July 20, 1939*

A prediction that Illinois will be a member of the Interstate Oil Compact Commission for at least another two years was made today by Dr. Albert H. Bell, of the Illinois Geological Survey, speaking at the final session of the commission's quarterly two-day meeting here.

Although defeated in earlier attempts to regulate Illinois output, Dr. Bell said the legislature of his State had finally passed a proration measure which he believed would be signed by the governor. Unrestricted output in Illinois has long been considered a menace to the country's oil industry.

Approximately 150 members of the commission were present at the meeting to discuss uniform schedules, of the production allowables and other conservation measures in the oil industry. Notables were Governor Leon C. Phillips, former Governor W. J. Halloway and Charles Owr, oil commissioner representative, all of Oklahoma, and Ted Knoop, acting assistant secretary to the commission.

Earlier in the session independent producers, led by Charles F. Roeser, president of the Independent Petroleum Association of America, pleaded for help in combating the assaults of the refining branch of the industry on the producing branch.

John R. Suman and Hines Baker, vice-presidents of the Humble Oil & Refining Company, subsidiary of the Standard Oil of New Jersey, defended the refiners against Mr. Roeser's charges and told listeners the most important work of the commission should be the problem of elimination of waste in the production of oil and gas.

Another speaker, A. M. White, of the Bureau of Mines, warned the convention that unless refiners make adjustments in their position within 30 or 45 days, the industry would face a situation similar to 1937 when the low consuming season found refiners with high runs and excessive stocks of gasoline on hand.

P. J. Hoffmaster, Michigan State director of conservation, explained the fight in which his State was successful for conservation and said the people of the State supported the fight.

Andrew F. Schoeppel, newly named chairman of the Kansas Corporation Commission, oil regulatory body, gave highlights of the new Kansas conservation statute and said the State was experimenting with a new plan of arbitrary top potentials for oil wells as the basis of fixing the well allowable.

## *Trade Briefs*

**American Zinc Company** subsidiary in East St. Louis plans the rebuilding of part of its sulphuric acid plant.

**Lane Drug Stores, Inc.**, Atlanta, has acquired a chain of twelve drug stores of Wood Drugs, Inc., Birmingham, Ala.

**Celanese Corporation,** this city, has developed a new process for the discharge printing of acetate rayon fabrics made of its yarns.

**General Electric Company,** Schenectady, N. Y., has developed three new germicidal tubes, designed for a wide variety of sterilizing needs.

**L. C. Green,** of Guignon and Green, naval stores selling agent, this city, is vacationing with his family at a resort on the South shore of Long Island.

**New Process Rayon** Company, Gloucester, N. J., stockholders have ratified a change in the name of the company to the Imperial Rayon Corporation.

**Delfa Danish Licorice** Company, 4615 Alger street, Los Angeles, Calif., has been formed by Axel Zache and Andrew Williams, to manufacture licorice.

**Germany's** exploitation of phosphate deposits situated in the Lahn river basin has been discontinued after several years of unsuccessful trial operations.

**J. C. Fulton,** treasurer of the Southern Phosphate Company, has been elected to the directorate of the Standard Wholesale Phosphate & Acid Works, Baltimore.

**D. McK. Smith,** of White & Co., vegetable oils broker, Cleveland and Akron, Ohio, sailed from New York July 17, accompanied by Mrs. Smith, on a cruise to Bermuda.

**L. A. Lantz,** of the Edgewater plant of the Archer-Daniels-Midland Company, linseed crusher, Minneapolis, will leave July 26 for two weeks' vacation in the Adirondack Mountains.

**McCormick & Co.,** chemical specialties Baltimore, junior executives joined the junior executives of the Equitable Trust Company in a dinner at the offices of McCormick organization, after which problems of mutual interest were discussed.

### Monsanto Magazine Discusses Employment of 'Men Over 40'

"Who Said Forty Was a Deadline?" is the title of the leading article in the current issue of the house organ of the Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis. The article uses statistics from the United States Survey of Unemployment which shows that the males over forty who can be employed are 57.5 percent of the total. Facts show that only 39.6 percent of this class are unemployed. The article also points out that during the downward trend of business Monsanto plants laid off seventy-two men over forty, which was only 8.6 percent of the total number laid off. But from June, 1938, to March, 1939, Monsanto hired 93 men who were over forty.

### *Ciba Review* Discusses Carpets

The historical background of carpeting and the technique of carpet manufacture through the ages is presented in the July issue of the *Ciba Review*, monthly house-organ of the Ciba Company, dyestuffs and textile processing chemicals. Among the topics treated are:—The carpet as a symbol of power, early European carpets, the beginnings of the modern carpet industry, and the technique of modern carpet manufacture in Europe.

# Dyestuffs, Textile and Leather Chemicals

**Demand Shows Some Improvement — Plantation Gambier Lower —Logwood Moving Satisfactorily—Quebracho Moderately Active—Corn Derivatives Unchanged—Bichromates Steady**

Demand for dyestuffs, textile and leather chemicals displayed some recovery last week. With many consumers resuming operations on a broader scale after the holiday and inventory shutdowns, better buying was evident in certain divisions of the market. Leather, cotton goods, woolen and rayon operations spurted in various sections. Preparations for the Fall and Winter season were expected to gain momentum from now on. With the exception of a fractional reduction in plantation gambier, the market lacked any particular price feature.

Logwood, fustic, archil and hypernic were receiving satisfactory support from the leather and woolen industries, and July business was expected to surpass the preceding month. Annatto and turmeric were dull. Buying of tanning extracts such as chestnut, hemlock and quebracho were moving at a moderate pace. June shoe production was estimated at 29,000,000 pairs against 26,877,000 pairs in June, 1938, according to the Tanners Council of America. Indications were that July production would be around 32,000,000 pairs.

Blood albumen fully retained its firm position, and in the absence of any sizable importations, domestic sellers were having a difficult time supplying the demand. Egg products lacked any new feature. Corn derivatives failed to change, and prices established recently were about steady. The basic commodity continued its decline, reaching the lowest levels in more than five years. Potash and soda bichromate were moderately active, with replacement orders against contracts providing the bulk of the business. Alumina acetate, ammonia bichromate and chrome acetate moved in small quantities as a rule. No new developments occurred in potash and soda prussiate, with demand about routine and prices unchanged.

### Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

**Advanced**

None

**Reduced**

Gambier, plantation, ¼c. per lb.

### Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from nineteen typical dyestuffs on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

| Last week. | Prev. week. | Last month. | Last year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 135.9 | 135.9 | 136.1 | 152.0 |

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

## Chemicals

**Alumina Acetate.**—Quotations were unchanged, and a steady to firm tone prevailed in the market last week. Consumers were making necessary replacements for nearby needs as a rule.

**Ammonia Bichromate.**—Small quantities usually made up the call in this direction during the past week. Sellers were adhering to prices in force previously.

**Chrome Acetate.**—A firm price tone governed the dealings in the market throughout the past week. Shipments of the powdered and solution were held to modest quantities.

**Potash Bichromate.** — Interest in the market was routine, with usual consumers making moderate withdrawals against contracts in the majority of instances. Prices ruled unchanged.

**Potash Prussiate.**—The market lacked any new developments last week. Demand was spotty, and prices in line with those previously established.

**Soda Bichromate.** — Shipments to the textile, leather and other consuming channels was along moderate lines for the most part and prices were maintained at the same levels.

**Soda Prussiate.**—Spot and contract quotations were steady to firm. Shipments to the dyestuff, tanning and dry color trade were about fair last week.

## Dyestuffs

**Annatto.**—Quietness prevailed in the market last week. Quotations were in conformity with those established some time ago.

**Archil.** — Consumers entered the market for moderate replacements during the week just closed. A steady to firm price tone predominated.

**Cochineal.** — Usual consumers were making their appearance when needs became urgent as a rule. Sellers were adhering to quotations previously in force.

**Fustic.** — The leather and woolen trade were displaying a fairly steady interest in the market at times. No change occurred in the price schedule.

**Hypernic.**—Sellers reported moderate interest in the market for nearby production requirements. Quotations ruled unchanged.

**Logwood.**—Demand was fairly steady from some leading consuming channels. No change was disclosed in the prices, and the tone of the market remained firm.

**Turmeric.** — The market remained dull last week. No change was uncovered in the quotations.

## Sizing Materials

**Albumen Blood.** — Quotations for domestic grades were without change, while imported material was still nominal. Sellers reported sufficient interest to keep available supplies at bottom levels, and in the absence of any imported material of consequence found it difficult to fill orders promptly.

**Albumen Egg.**—A steady price tone characterized trading in the market last week. Domestic crystal and powdered material was in fair demand, and prices held at previous levels. Supplies of imported grades were not large, and quotations held firm.

**Dextrin.** — The lower prices created some additional buying interest, but sellers were not ordering too heavy in view of the recent sharp declines in the basic commodity market. Prices held about steady. A corn grind of 5,412,732 bushels during June for products for domestic use was reported through the Corn Industries Research Foundation in behalf of 11 refiners of starches, sugars, syrups and other products of corn. This compares with a grind of 5,723,426 bushels in May and 5,200,262 bushels in June, 1938. For the first six months corn grind aggregated 31,698,325 bushels, against 31,942,431 bushels in the same period a year ago.

**Starch.**—Despite the further decline in the corn market, quotations were maintained at the levels established a short time ago. The basic commodity prices declined to the lowest level in more than five years as prospects of a huge new corn crop to augment a high record carryover, caused buyers to stay out of the market. Buying of various grades of corn starch was held to nearby needs in view of the easy tone.

## Tanning Materials

**Chestnut Extract.**—Contract shipments were moving in moderate volume in most directions last week. A steady to firm price tone remained in evidence.

**Gambier.**—Quotations for the plantation were slightly easier at 8c. to 9c. per pound, according to quantity. Supplies of the common were still scarce and quotations remained nominal. Prices for the Singapore cubes remained the same. Demand was about fair.

**Hemlock Extract.**—Tanners were making commitments against contracts to take care of current requirements last week. No change was disclosed in the quotations.

**Myrobalans.**—A steady price tone characterized dealings again last week, and the market failed to fluctuate in either direction. Buying was held close to production requirements.

**Quebracho.**—Various grades were moving steadily throughout the past week. Quotations were in conformity with these prevailing previously.

**Sumac.**—Quotations were unaltered in this direction, and a steady tone prevailed. Buying was usually confined to moderate quantities.

**Current prices on dyestuffs and tanstuffs are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 6**

### Millmaster Co. to Manufacture Line of Flourescent Powders

The Millmaster Manufacturing Company has been formed for the production of a line of organic and inorganic chemical specialties, the first of which will be a wide range of flourescent powders. Sales for the manufacturing company will be handled through the Millmaster Chemical Company, in addition to its other activities as a manufacturers' agent, importer and exporter of chemicals. The offices for both companies, of which Robert J. Milano is salesmanager, are located in 7 West Forty-fifth street, this city.

**PROTECTO-SEALS**
**THE HALL-MARK FOR QUALITY GOODS**
*The ideal combination of an excellent seal and an attractive and colorful tag for drums, cans, bags, bottles, etc.*
**PROTECTO-SEAL CO., Inc.**
ORCHARD PARK, N. Y.

Natural Products Refining Co.
910 Garfield Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.
Natural BICHROMATES

DRY COLORS — DYESTUFFS
*IMPORT* *EXPORT*
FEZANDIE & SPERRLE, 205 Fulton Street, NEW YORK
Telephones: COrtlandt 7-1460-1461 Cable Address: "Fezan," N. Y.

ACETAMIDE
TECHNICAL AND C. P. ODORLESS GRADES
USES
**DYE SOLVENT — difficultly soluble dyes are dissolved in molten acetamide and the solution rendered liquid at room temperature by adding water or a suitable alcohol. The solution is used as a master batch and avoids spotting from undissolved dyestuff.**
**SOLVENT — for almost all organic materials and many inorganic salts. Preparation acetonitrile, pharmaceutical products.**
**Samples and further information on request.**
NIACET CHEMICALS CORPORATION P.O. BOX 460 NIAGARA FALLS, NEW YORK

Tens of thousands of
**Sales Leads**
**in the new book—**
**Uses and Applications of Chemicals and Related Materials**
—comprising articles on **5167 Materials,** collated from 17 years of **"Where You Can Sell"** information in the OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER. A big book — 672 pages — covering uses in all converting, compounding, and processing industries.
**Price $10** Postage paid in U. S. Plus 39c postage elsewhere
**Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, 59 John Street, New York, N. Y.**

MUTUAL BICHROMATES
MUTUAL CHEMICAL CO. OF AMERICA — NEW YORK, N.Y.
BICHROMATE OF SODA
BICHROMATE OF POTASH
OXALIC ACID
CHROMIC ACID
MUTUAL CHEMICAL CO. OF AMERICA
270 MADISON AVE. NEW YORK
PLANTS AT BALTIMORE AND JERSEY CITY MINES IN NEW CALEDONIA

# AMERICAN PAINT BUYERS BECOME "TURPENTINE CONSCIOUS"

PAINT NOW-and SAVE
GOOD PAINT
WHY REAL PAINT
PAINT NOW-and SAVE
IT PENETRATES THE SURFACE-AND ANCHORS THE PAINT
PURE GUM SPIRITS OF Turpentine
1501 EXPERT PAINTERS TELL WHY A GUM TURPENTINE PAINT JOB IS BEST
THE ARCHITECT Specifies
THE PAINTING CONTRACTOR Specifies
THE PAINT MANUFACTURER Recommends
DIRECTIONS
WHEN YOU HAVE YOUR HOME PAINTED FOLLOW THEIR ADVICE
Specify Pure Gum Spirits of TURPENTINE
AMERICAN TURPENTINE FARMERS ASSOCIATION

Typical Gum Turpentine national advertisements, appearing in such magazines as: *Saturday Evening Post, Time, Life, Good Housekeeping, American Magazine, American Home, Better Homes and Gardens, The American Weekly.*

## *What Smart Paint Manufacturer*
## WILL CAPITALIZE ON THIS FACT?

Powerful full-page advertisements in leading national magazines are telling millions of American homeowners to PAINT NOW-AND SAVE!... Use quality paint materials... Specify Pure *Gum* Spirits of Turpentine.

Some smart Paint Manufacturer is going to capitalize on the fact that his paints contain nothing but high quality pigments, pure oils and Pure *Gum* Spirits of Turpentine—*no substitutes or adulterants.* And he will benefit from the gigantic *Gum* Turpentine advertising campaign, which is creating millions of prospective buyers for paints made with Pure *Gum* Spirits of Turpentine.

**AMERICAN TURPENTINE FARMERS ASSOCIATION COOPERATIVE**
***General Offices, Valdosta, Georgia***

# Paint, Varnish, Lacquer Materials

**Casein in Heavy Demand With Prices Strong—Copal Gums and Lake Red C Color Reduced—Rosin and Turpentine Firm—Building Permits Up Sharply in June**

While the market for most paint material continued in a sluggish groove, the demand for casein became heavier last week, with the result that prices for all grades of both the domestic and imported product showed greater strength. There were reports of advances in prices, but the major suppliers continued to quote the same figures. Titanium pigments remained in good demand, although there was a slackening from the previous week. Zinc oxides were shipped in a steady manner, but the rest of the pigments were undergoing seasonal quiet.

Sharp reductions in the quotations for lake red C toner held the spot-light in the dry color market during the period under review. Carbon black remained in good demand with prospects for the rest of the Summer slightly better. Varnish gums were attracting but little attention from consumers, with the result that several types of copals were reduced.

Rosin and turpentine were less active in Southern and local markets last week, but the tone continued steady or firm. Price movements were within moderate limits. Offerings in Southern markets were light throughout the week. Estimates for the production for the current year in some cases showed a further decrease as the receipts in primary markets continued to fall below expectations.

The estimated cost of building permits issued in 215 cities of the United States during June amounted to $120,912,252, an increase of 8.5 percent over the May figure of $111,488,630, and of 38 percent over the June, 1938, figure of $87,636,427, according to Dunn & Bradstreet, Inc. The figure recorded last month was the highest for any June since 1930.

Germany's output of casein has recorded marked expansion in recent years. Three years ago the country was dependent upon imports for virtually all its substantial casein requirements, but domestic output now supplies over 55 percent of the national consumption. Compared with only 220 metric tons in 1932, 800 tons in 1934, and 4,600 tons in 1937, domestic output rose steeply in 1938 to a level of 10,000 metric tons. In keeping with the expansion, imports decreased steadily from 20,037 metric tons in 1934, 11,372 tons in 1937, to 8,569 tons last year.

## Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

**Advanced**

Rosin, gum, medium grades, 5c. per 280 lbs.

**Reduced**

Alcohol, isobutyl, refd., ½c. per lb.
Cellulose acetate, 5,000 lbs., or more, 1c. per lb.
triacetate, 5c. per lb.
Gum, copal, Manila, DBB, ⅜c. per lb.
WS, ⅜c. per lb.
MA, ¼c. per lb.
MB, ¼c. per lb.
Philippine Manila, amber sorts, ¼c. per lb.
small chips, ⅞c. per lb.
Pontianak chips, ½c. per lb.
Red, lake C, dry toner, 15c. per lb.
pulp, 15c. per lb.
amine, 25c. per lb.
Turpentine, gum, ½c. per gal.

## Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from eleven typical paint and varnish materials on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

| Last week. | Prev. week. | Last month. | Last year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 131.2 | 131.2 | 131.7 | 131.1 |

**Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.**

## Metallic Lead and Zinc

Sales of pig lead were fairly heavy last week with some suppliers selling out their totals for the period. The domestic price was firm and showed no indication to either advance or decline. Prices moved within narrow limits on the London Metal Exchange, with the spot bids holding fairly even in day-by-day transactions. The market for slab zinc was featureless, and even somewhat slow, following the good volume of sales the week before. Similar to lead, the London price was virtually unchanged throughout the week.

**Lead.**—Prevailing spot prices at New York, East St. Louis and London for the period from July 15 to July 22, inclusive, were as follows:—

| | Pigs | | Spot London. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Per pound | | Per ton |
| | New York. | E. St. Louis. | £ s. d. |
| Saturday | $0.0485@.0490 | $0.0470 | 14 14 0 |
| Monday | .0485@.0490 | .0470 | 14 16 3 |
| Tuesday | .0485@.0490 | .0470 | 14 17 6 |
| Wednesday | .0485@.0490 | .0470 | 14 6 3 |
| Thursday | .0485@.0490 | .0470 | 14 13 9 |
| Friday | .0485@.0490 | .0470 | 14 13 9 |

**Zinc.**—Prevailing spot prices at New York, East St. Louis and London for the period from July 15 to July 22, inclusive, were as follows:—

| | Slabs | | Spot London. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Per pound | | Per ton |
| | New York. | E. St. Louis. | £ s. d. |
| Saturday | $0.0490 | $0.0450 | 14 3 0 |
| Monday | .0490 | .0450 | 14 3 9 |
| Tuesday | .0490 | .0450 | 14 5 0 |
| Wednesday | .0490 | .0450 | 14 2 6 |
| Thursday | .0490 | .0450 | 14 1 3 |
| Friday | .0490 | .0450 | 14 2 6 |

## Pigments

Sales of titaniums were a bit lighter this week but continued to be far ahead of the volume expected this time of year. The demand for zinc oxides continued good and the market for leaded pigments was holding an even level. No prices were changed during the period under review.

**Litharge.**—The demand held to the level of last week with interest seasonally light. All shipments were for small-sized lots of material, and prices were steady.

**Lithopone.** — Interest slackened off last week following two previous weeks of briskness activated by reductions of all grades. A seasonal lull offset the offerings at the lower price, however, and shipments began to slacken.

**Red Lead.**—Demand held to the light level of the previous week during the period under review. Pricewise, there was no change.

**Titanium Dioxide.**—Interest in the market began to show signs of falling off last week, although the demand was still heavy for this time of year. Sales volume remained one of the best in the pigment division and was much better than the corresponding period of last year.

**White Lead.**—Shipments were more or less steady but were small in volume. The market was undergoing a seasonal slackness with prospective buyers showing little interest in offerings. The price held to the level of several previous weeks.

**Zinc Oxides.**—A good market tone was in evidence with no changes from the previous week reported. Similar to titaniums, the demand for these pigments has been much better than expected for this time of year, and sales volume to date has been very satisfactory to suppliers.

## Fillers and Extenders

No noteworthy features were reported in the market for inert pigments and extender products last week. Shipments were routine and unchanged from the previous week.

**Barytes.**—Demand continued at the same level of the preceding week and prices for both the domestic and imported materials were firm at the quoted levels.

**Blanc Fixe.**—A routine market was in evidence with the quoted price continuing without revision at $60 per ton for the dry, by-product material in car

**Current prices on paint, varnish and lacquer materials are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7**

● A background rich in technical knowledge and training, plus the skill of long experience assure the unfailing uniformity of Calco oil colors. In range of colors, this famous line is so complete you can count on this one source for all your shade requirements—an obvious *extra* convenience of Calco service. In addition, expert color matching service is available to you without cost or obligation.

THE CALCO CHEMICAL COMPANY, INC.
BOUND BROOK, NEW JERSEY
A Division of American Cyanamid Co.
Calco
Boston · Philadelphia · Providence · New York · Charlotte · Chicago · Paterson

SPECIALIZED NAPHTHA SOLVENTS THAT ARE
DEPENDABLE AND UNIFORM

SOCONY-VACUUM
SOVASOLS

SOVASOL No. 1 — Excellent General Rubber Solvent. Quick-Drying —Has Balanced Volatility.

SOVASOL No. 2—Fast Drying Lacquer Diluent. Chemically Stable — Has High Boiling Point.

SOVASOL No. 3—Thinner for Lacquer, Lacquer-Enamel and Fast-Drying Varnish. Stable — Non-Corrosive.

SOVASOL No. 4—Varnish-Makers' and Painters' Naphtha for Quick-Drying Paints and Varnishes.

SOVASOL No. 5 — Dry Cleaning Solvent that is Highly Refined — Colorless—Odorless.

SOVASOL No. 6 — The Right Base for Insecticides. Safe — Clear — Free from Objectionable Odors.

SOCONY-VACUUM OIL CO.
INCORPORATED
26 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY
SOCONY-VACUUM

lots, and $75 per ton for the high-grade, precipitated in car lots. Less than car lots were $5 per ton higher.

**Diatomaceous Earth.**—Prices were unchanged at the quoted level with a light demand for material. Buyers were keeping shipments down to a minimum and were evidently ordering only enough material to cover immediate needs.

**Mica.**—Demand was routine and price steady and unchanged. Shipments were small and irregular.

**Talc.**—For the first time in five successive weeks there was no drop in demand last week. Sales held to the level of the previous week and prices were steady.

## Varnish Gums

Lack of interest on the art of consumers was still in evidence last week and, as a result, several types of copal gums were reduced. These reductions followed similar reductions two weeks ago. The market was also sluggish abroad, according to reports of leading importers, which gave further incentive to lower prices.

**Copals.**—Manila WS and DBB were both lowered 3/8c. per pound to 7 7/8c. Manila MA and MB were lowered 1/4c. per pound to 6 1/8c. and 5 3/4c. per pound, respectively. Pontianak chips were offered at 6 5/8c. per pound which was 1/2c. less than the previously quoted figure. Philippine Manila small chips were reduced 7/8c. per pound to 7 3/8c., while the amber sorts were lowered to 6 1/2c. per pound, a 1/4c. drop. All the above prices are for car-lot quantities. Despite the reductions consumers continued to be inactive and prices of other copal gums were a bit shaky.

**Dammars.**—For the fourth week in succession there was sluggishness in the market but suppliers continued to hold prices at the previously quoted levels. Shipments were for small lots of material only and interest in future deliveries was lacking.

## Synthetic Resins

The usual summer dullness was in evidence in the market for ester gum last week and shipments fell off noticeably. The price in the New York area continued unchanged although it was slightly easier.

## Dry Colors

A reduction in the price of lake red C material provided the sole noteworthy item of the dry color market during the period under review. Carbon black continued to hold interest and shipments were steady at the high level reported during the past month. All other materials were more or less routine in nature.

**Carbon Black.**—The demand remained at the high level noted for the past several weeks with tire manufacturers creating a brisk market. Inventories at rubber tire factories were reported fairly low which meant that the demand for black will probably hold throughout next month at least. The smaller tire manufacturers were responsible for the strength of the black market for the past month or so, but last week the major producers made their appearance and gave added firmness to the background of the market for this ingredient. The price was firm and unchanged.

**Carmine.**—No. 40 material was routine last week with prices at $4.50 per pound for 500 pounds or more in one-pound containers, and $4.35 per pound in drums. One hundred-pound lots in drums were offered at $4.45 per pound.

**Chrome Yellow.**—Shipments on contract created the only interest in the market for this material. The open-order demand was light and consumers were calling for only enough color to cover immediate needs. Pricewise, there was no change.

**Lake Red C.**—This material was being offered at a 15c. reduction last week. Buyers were obtaining the color for $1.10 per pound for the dry toner on contract, and $1.15 per pound on open order. The lake red C pulp was similarly reduced 15c. per pound to 80c. The amine was offered at $1 per pound, which was 25c. less than the previously quoted figure.

**Mercuric Oxide.**—The suppliers of the technical material continued to quote $1.56 per pound, with buyers showing little interest in offerings.

**Ocher.**—Seasonal slackness was in evidence last week as far as the French material was concerned. Despite the sluggish market, however, prices were firm and unchanged.

**Vermilion.**—The English vermilion continued to be offered at the quoted price with small interest reported.

**Ultramarine.**—No new features appeared and shipments were confined to small amounts of material only. Prices were firm and unchanged.

## Driers

The demand for stearates and palmitates and other materials in this division of the market continued light last week. Prices remained without revision despite the lack of interest on the part of consumers.

## Naval Stores

The primary naval stores situation continued to be featured last week by a generally steady or firm tone. At times the tendency of turpentine and some grades of rosin at Savannah was upward, but changes in quotations were within moderate limits. Sales of rosin and turpentine as officially reported were rather light, but there were reports to the effect that a fair volume of business had been closed on private terms, and that the movement into consuming channels on contracts was holding up well for this period of the year. Export business was quieter and few were disposed to look for any material expansion in the inquiry from Europe until the political situation abroad improves.

The change for the better in prevailing sentiment noted in the previous week continued in evidence, despite the absence of any broadening of new business. Estimates of the consumption of turpentine in painting operations in some cases still appeared to be on the increase owing to the great activity in residential construction in many parts of the country. On the other hand estimates of the production of gum during the current season continued to be scaled down, predictions of a curtailment of 25 percent or more as compared with last year being more frequently heard. Daily offerings in southern markets were light, and in the case of free rosin an increasing shortage of some grades was noted.

In Greece, the production of gum for the 1939-1940 season is estimated at 26,000 to 27,000 metric tons, or about 50 percent below normal, according to a consular report from Athens. Weather conditions in April and May were unfavorable for production. Exports of rosin from that country in the season ended with April were 17,330 metric tons, against 19,061 metric tons in the previous season, while exports of turpentine were 3,725 metric tons, against 5,171 metric tons.

**Turpentine.**—Business in the local market continued along conservative lines, consumers being inclined to limit their takings to small or moderate quantities, with the movement of such lots reported as fair. Offerings in southern markets continued light.

SAVANNAH, July 21.—Turpentine was fairly active. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

| | Cents per gal. | Barrels Sales. | Re-ceipts. | Ship-ments. | Stocks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Saturday... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ..... |
| Monday..... | 24 | 168 | 253 | 89 | 30,806 |
| Tuesday.... | 24 | 181 | 540 | 1,186 | 30,340 |
| Wednesday. | 24½ | 25 | 430 | 5 | 30,765 |
| Thursday .. | 24½ | 57 | 107 | 154 | 30,778 |
| Friday .... | 24 | 128 | 171 | ... | 30,949 |

* No trading.

LAMP CARBON BONE **BLACKS** LAKE VINE OXIDE
C. J. OSBORN CO., 132 Nassau Street, NEW YORK
Established 1889

**CHROME OXIDE**
VITRO MANUFACTURING CO. Pittsburgh, Pa.

Headquarters for **ROSIN OIL**
WRITE FOR OUR "PINE TREE PRODUCTS" BOOKLET
NATIONAL ROSIN OIL AND SIZE COMPANY
R. K. O. Building, Rockefeller Center, New York, N. Y.
Offices: 3001 West 47th Street, Chicago, Ill. Factory: Savannah, Ga.

**Lacquer and Varnish Gums**
Thurston & Braidich, Importers, 286 Spring Street, New York

STANLEY DOGGETT, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1878
MANUFACTURERS and IMPORTERS
DRY COLORS OF MERIT—QUALITY PIGMENTS
75 VARICK STREET, NEW YORK

PLYMOUTH STEARATES
ALUMINUM - ZINC - CALCIUM
Established Qualities Manufactured for twenty years by
M. W. PARSONS, Imports & PLYMOUTH ORGANIC LABORATORIES, Inc.
59 BEEKMAN STREET, NEW YORK CITY

Shawnee
DRY COLORS
Color Content Guaranteed
Chrome Greens
Chrome Yellows
Toluidine Reds
Para Reds Iron Blues
Lake Colors
Ultramarine Blue
KENTUCKY COLOR & CHEMICAL CO.
Incorporated
General Office and Works
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY
Offices and Agents in Principal Cities
*Distillers of Coal Tar Products*

SLC
Ultramarine Blue
Alkali Blue Toner
Dyestuffs
Methyl Violet Toners
Blanc Fixe
Iron Blues
Para Toners
Toluidine Toners
Lithol Toners
Red Lake C Toners
Permanent Orange Toners
Pyrotone Red Toners
Barium Products
STANDARD ULTRAMARINE CO.
HUNTINGTON WEST VIRGINIA

Tens of thousands of
**Sales Leads**
in the new book—
Uses and Applications of Chemicals and Related Materials
—comprising articles on **5167 Materials,** collated from 17 years of **"Where You Can Sell"** information in the OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER. A big book — 672 pages — covering uses in all converting, compounding, and processing industries.
Price$ 10 Postage paid in U. S. Plus 39c postage elsewhere
Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, 59 John Street, New York, N. Y.

THE BRADLEY STENCIL MACHINE

MACHINES TO CUT
½ in., ¾ in., 1¼ in., 1½ in. LETTERS
CUTS PAPER SHIPPING STENCILS
A. J. Bradley Mfg. Co.
101 Beekman Street New York

THIS TRADE MARK GUARANTEES QUALITY
REGISTERED
GROUND CLAY
TAINTOR TRADING CO., Inc.
NEW YORK, N. Y

JACKSONVILLE, July 21.—Turpentine remained quiet. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

| | Cents per gal. | Barrels Sales. | Receipts. | Shipments. | Stocks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Saturday | .. | ... | ... | ... | ..... |
| Monday | 24 | ... | 313 | ... | 50,985 |
| Tuesday | 24 | ... | 187 | ... | 51,172 |
| Wednesday | 24 | ... | 191 | 1,202 | 50,161 |
| Thursday | 23¾ | ... | 135 | ... | 50,296 |
| Friday | 23¾ | ... | 184 | ... | 50,480 |

* No trading.

PENSACOLA, July 15.—The turpentine market was quiet. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

| | Barrels Receipts. | Shipments. | Stocks. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Monday | 67 | 4 | 23,852 |
| Tuesday | 162 | 94 | 23,920 |
| Wednesday | 120 | 161 | 23,879 |
| Thursday | 52 | ... | 23,931 |
| Friday | 50 | ... | 23,981 |
| Saturday | 20 | 162 | 23,839 |

CHICAGO, July 21.—Turpentine business is reported fair. Ruling prices are:—Five-drum lots, 32c. per gallon; five wood barrels, 37c.; single drums, 35c.; single barrels, 40c.

LONDON, July 21.—Quotations on turpentine were as follows:—

| | Per cwt. in bols. s. | d. |
|---|---|---|
| Saturday | 33 | 0 |
| Monday | 33 | 3 |
| Tuesday | 33 | 3 |
| Wednesday | 33 | 3 |
| Thursday | 33 | 3 |
| Friday | 33 | 3 |

Stocks of American turpentine in London were:—

| | July 21. | Previous week. | Last year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Barrels | 15,296 | 16,543 | 28,975 |

**Rosin.**—The local market had a steady tone, price changes being narrow in company with developments in primary centers. There was a fair inquiry here, but the movement was reported as smaller than in the previous week. Receipts in primary centers were moderate and offerings continued light.

SAVANNAH, July 21.—Rosin was fairly active with the tone of the market steady. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

| | Price per unit—Low of range quoted—*Sat. | Mon. | Tues. | Wed. | Thurs. | Fri. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| D | ... | $3.35 | $3.35 | $3.35 | $3.35 | $3.35 |
| D | ... | 3.85 | 3.85 | 3.85 | 3.85 | 3.85 |
| E | ... | 4.05 | 4.05 | 4.05 | 4.05 | 4.05 |
| F | ... | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 |
| G | ... | 4.95 | 4.97½ | 5.00 | 4.95 | 4.90 |
| H | ... | 5.25 | 5.27½ | 5.30 | 5.25 | 5.30 |
| I | ... | 5.25 | 5.27½ | 5.30 | 5.25 | 5.30 |
| K | ... | 5.25 | 5.27½ | 5.30 | 5.25 | 5.30 |
| M | ... | 5.35 | 5.35 | 5.35 | 5.30 | 5.30 |
| N | ... | 5.45 | 5.45 | 5.50 | 5.45 | 5.45 |
| WG | ... | 5.90 | 5.90 | 5.90 | 5.90 | 5.90 |
| WW | ... | 6.25 | 6.25 | 6.25 | 6.25 | 6.25 |
| X | ... | 6.25 | 6.25 | 6.25 | 6.25 | 6.25 |
| Sales | ... | 287 | 341 | 700 | 367 | 61 |
| Receipts | ... | 1,026 | 2,553 | 722 | 1,127 | 420 |
| Shipments | ... | 1,787 | 2,147 | 168 | 258 | ... |
| Stocks:— | ... | 288,446 | 288,582 | 289,136 | 290,005 | 290,428 |

* No trading.

JACKSONVILLE, July 21.—The rosin market was quiet. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

| | Price per unit—Low of range quoted—*Sat. | Mon. | Tues. | Wed. | Thurs. | Fri. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| B | ... | $3.35 | $3.35 | $1.25 | $3.35 | $3.35 |
| D | ... | 3.50 | 3.50 | 3.50 | 3.85 | 3.85 |
| E | ... | 4.10 | 4.10 | 4.10 | 4.10 | 4.10 |
| F | ... | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 |
| G | ... | 4.85 | 4.85 | 4.85 | 4.95 | 4.95 |
| H | ... | 5.20 | 5.20 | 5.20 | 5.25 | 5.25 |
| I | ... | 5.20 | 5.20 | 5.20 | 5.25 | 5.30 |
| K | ... | 5.20 | 5.20 | 5.20 | 5.27½ | 5.30 |
| M | ... | 5.30 | 5.30 | 5.30 | 5.30 | 5.30 |
| N | ... | 5.42½ | 5.42½ | 5.42½ | 5.45 | 5.45 |
| WG | ... | 5.85 | 5.85 | 5.85 | 5.90 | 5.90 |
| WW | ... | 6.25 | 6.25 | 6.25 | 6.25 | 6.25 |
| X | ... | 6.25 | 6.25 | 6.25 | 6.25 | 6.25 |
| Sales | ... | ... | ... | ... | 50 | 44 |
| Receipts | ... | 812 | 776 | 1,282 | 1,025 | 1,016 |
| Shipments | ... | ... | 50 | 4,050 | 1,957 | 1 |
| Stocks:— | ... | 303,148 | 303,874 | 301,106 | 300,174 | 301,189 |

* No trading.

PENSACOLA, July 15.—Rosin was quiet and steady. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

| | Barrels Mon. | Tues. | Wed. | Thurs. | Fri. | Sat. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Receipts | 410 | 572 | 452 | 234 | 268 | 63 |
| Shipments | 600 | 80 | ... | 130 | ... | ... |
| Stocks | 62,301 | 62,800 | 63,252 | 63,356 | 63,642 | 63,705 |

CHICAGO, July 21.—Inquiry for rosin from buyers and potential buyers is holding up. Ruling prices at the close of business last night were:—B grade, $6.35 per lot of 280 pounds; G grade, $7.75; M grade, $8.10; W.W. grade, $9.25.

LONDON, July 21.—Quotations on American rosin were as follows:—

| | Per cwt. in barrels—Common. s. | d. | W.W. s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Saturday | 15 | 0 | 18 | 9 |
| Monday | 15 | 0 | 18 | 9 |
| Tuesday | 15 | 6 | 18 | 9 |
| Wednesday | 15 | 6 | 18 | 9 |
| Thursday | 15 | 6 | 18 | 9 |
| Friday | 15 | 6 | 18 | 9 |

**Pine Oil.**—There were reports of a somewhat better inquiry, though consumers were still disinclined as a rule to purchase to any material extent in advance of current needs.

**Pitch.**—The local situation continued to be featured by a fair demand and a steady tone, quotations generally being maintained at the levels prevailing in the previous week.

**Rosin Oil.**—A somewhat better inquiry was noted for small or moderate quantities to fill the current needs of consumers. The market retained a steady tone.


Important IMPROVEMENTS

are being made constantly in the pigment color field. Your Imperial representative is in close contact with these developments. Consult him frequently for the latest pigment color information—he is available for instant service.

*If you do not have a copy of our booklet "Characteristics of Imperial Colors," write us for YOUR copy.*

**IMPERIAL PAPER AND COLOR CORPORATION**

*Pigment Color Division* **GLENS FALLS, N. Y.**

**The largest manufacturers of chemical pigment colors in America**

*Branch Offices and Warehouses:*

Boston - New York - Philadelphia - Cleveland - Detroit - Cincinnati
Pittsburgh - Toronto - Chicago - St. Louis - San Francisco
Baltimore - Dallas - Los Angeles - Louisville - Seattle

How to make 80 cents do a dollar's job!

Sounds almost impossible . . . but it's true! There is a way to reduce your proportion of expensive solvent. Get "plus solvency value" in every drop of mineral spirits . . . and that's just what SUNOCO Spirits gives you. It has effected savings of as much as 20% . . . maintained uniform high quality . . . and reduced mixing time due to its high solvency as proven by these comparative tests:

| | Synthetic Resin Solvency |
|---|---|
| SUNOCO SPIRITS | 100 |
| Competitive Brand A | 90 |
| Competitive Brand B | 73 |
| Competitive Brand C | 67 |

Drop us a line for the booklet that will tell you how to cut solvent costs . . . "Let's Talk Facts". It's yours for the asking.

**SUN OIL COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa.**

SUNOCO SPIRITS

SUN OILS

PETROLEUM PRODUCTS FOR ALL INDUSTRIES

# Scientific and Professional Services


### Alexander, Jerome

**Consulting Chemist and Chemical Engineer**

Especial experience in colloid chemistry and its applications. Representation for Patents, Processes, Products and Apparatus. Research Advice, Investigations, Expert Testimony.

**50 East 41st Street** **New York City**

Member:—Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers

---

Colorimetric and Spectrophotometric Analyses, Ultra-Violet Transmission and Absorption. Extinction Coefficient of Vitamin A Oils.

ETL Know-by Test

Accelerated Aging Tests of Paints, Electrical, Chemical and Physical Tests of Oils, Papers and Engineering Materials.

Certification and Witness Tests

**ELECTRICAL TESTING LABORATORIES**

**East End Avenue at 79th Street, New York, N. Y.**

---

### CHAMBLISS, HARDEE, M.S., PH.D.

**1715 Varnum Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.**

**CHEMIST: SPECIALIZING IN DRUGS AND COSMETICS**

**Assistance, Advice and Expert Testimony Concerning Composition, Labeling and Advertising**

After seventeen years residence in Washington as college professor and dean; also as part-time consulting, analytical and research chemist now gives entire time to problems arising from the new Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act.

(Daily contact with the Food and Drug Administration, also with the Federal Trade Commission.)

---

### Chemical Engineers—

**Represen.ation on this page would result in inquiries and business. We have a special rate for professional cards. May we quote it to you?**

**Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter** **59 John Street, New York, N. Y.**

---

Philip B. Hawk, Ph.D., Pres. Bernard L. Oser, Ph.D., Dir.

### FOOD RESEARCH LABORATORIES, INC.

**114 E. 32nd Street, New York**

Research — Consultation — Testimony
FOODS — DRUGS — COSMETICS

**SPECIALISTS IN VITAMINS**

Members Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers
Write for "Science at Your Service"

---

Charles H. LaWall—1871-1937 Joseph W. E. Harrisson

### LaWALL and HARRISSON

Pharmaceutical and Chemical Research. Biological Assays, Pharmacological Studies in association with Clinical Tests. Routine Drug and Food Control.

**214 So. 12th Street** **Philadelphia, Pa.**

---

*Medical Division of*

### LAKE-SPIRO-COHN, Inc.

**Memphis, Tennessee**

**A NATIONAL ADVERTISING AGENCY FOR OVER A QUARTER CENTURY**

Specialized supervisory service on media advertising, labeling, collateral advertising, formula counsel, etc., for drugs and cosmetics within scope of Federal statutes. Under direction of M. A. Hodgson, M.D. (until recently Medical Officer, Food, Drug and Cosmetic Administration, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington).

---

### Pease Laboratories, Inc.

CHEMISTS SANITARIANS BACTERIOLOGISTS
ANALYSTS SCIENTIFIC LIBRARY SERVICE
MEDICAL ADVERTISING AND TECHNICAL CONSULTANTS

**39 West 38th Street . . . . . New York**

---

PROTECT YOUR IDEAS BY **PATENTS**
*Call or Send me a Sketch or Simple Model*
WHAT IS YOUR INVENTION?

Z. H. Polachek — 1234 BROADWAY NEW YORK — PATENT ATTORNEY ENGINEER — CONFIDENTIAL ADVICE

REGISTER YOUR **TRADE MARKS**
U. S. Pat. Off. records searched
ANY invention or Trade Mark
FREE CONSULTATION LITERATURE
Phone: LOngacre 5-3088

---

### Sadtler, Samuel P., & Son, Inc.

**Research and Analytical Chemists**

**CHEMICAL ENGINEERS**

Patent and Legal Testimony

**210 South 13th Street.....Philadelphia, Pa.**

**"Nothing Pays Like Research"**

---

### BACTERIOLOGY

**Research** **Routine**
**Industrial** **Medical**

**LELAND BROWN LABORATORIES**

**6316 Market St.** **Upper Darby, Pa.**

---

### Bureau of Chemistry

New York Produce Exchange
**H. V. Trevithick, Ph.B., B.S.**
**2 Broadway** **New York**

Cottonseed Oil, Oils, Greases, Soaps, Turpentine, Glycerine, Cattle Feeds, Spices, Chemicals, etc.

Consultation—Research

---

### Calvert, Robert

**CHEMICAL PATENTS**

Seven years with large company. Will accept a few additional clients—corporations only.

**50 East 41st Street** **New York**
**LExington 2-7649**

---

### M. J. Carpinello Co.

**OFFICIAL and LICENSED SAMPLERS, WEIGHERS, and INSPECTORS**

Members N. Y. Produce Exchange, Oil Trades Association of N. Y. Official Weighers, Inspectors and Samplers for the N. Y. Produce Exchange, the National Cottonseed Products Assn., the N. Y. Cocoa Exchange, Inc....

**2 Broadway, New York** **Tel. BO. 9-0416**

---

### COLLAPSIBLE TUBE FILLING

**Pastes, Creams, Lubricants, Ointments, etc.**

**YOUR MATERIAL OR OURS. FULL MANUFACTURING FACILITIES**
**WRITE FOR QUOTATIONS**
**DAY CHEMICAL CO.**
**480 WASHINGTON ST., NEWARK, N. J.**

---

### Ellis-Foster Company

Established 1907

**Research and Consulting Chemists**

Specializing in Synthetic Resins and their Plastics and Related Subjects

**4 Cherry Street** **Montclair, N. J.**

Telephone—Montclair 2-3510

---

**ANTI-KNOCK VALUE DETERMINATIONS**

### The Gray Industrial Laboratories

**Chemists and Engineers**

Specialties on Petroleum Products
**961-976 Frelinghuysen Ave., Newark, N. J.**
Telephone: Bigelow 3-4020

---

### Hochstadter Laboratories, Inc.

**Chemical Analyses, Consultants, Technical Experts, Investigations, Litigation.**

Coals, Oils, Water, Foodstuffs, Gelatine, Beverages, Dairy Products, Confectionery, Drugs, Minerals, Textile Materials, etc.

Phone LOngacre 5-5260—5261

**254 West 31st St.** **New York**

---

DRAWBACK SPECIALISTS

Refunds of duty on materials used in exported products.
**C. J. Holt & Co., Inc.**
**8-10 Bridge Street** **New York, N. Y.**
Phone BOwling Green 9-6841

---

### If Your Professional Card

were here others would be reading it now.

Send for rates.

### Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

59 John Street, New York

---

### INDUSTRIAL CONSULTING LABS., Inc.

**Consulting Chemists**

Paints, Varnishes, Lacquers

**123 Water Street** **HAnover 2-1999**

---

### Knight, B. H.

**Analytical and Consulting Chemist**
**50 East 41st Street** **New York**

**OFFICIAL ANALYST**

U. S. Shellac Importers Assoc. Am. Bleached Shellac Mfrs. Assoc.

---

### Laning Company, E. M.

Specializing in Perfumes, Toilet preparations, Pharmaceuticals and Flavors. Formulas perfected, Problems solved. Labels and Circular Matter revised to comply with the new Food, Drug & Cosmetic Act.

**433 Stuyvesant Ave., Irvington, N. J.**
**Phone ES. 2-8433**
E. M. Laning, B. Sc., Manager

---

### Miel, George A.

**Analytical & Consulting Chemists**

Specializing in the:
Physical and Chemical Analysis of Paints, Varnishes, Shellacs, and materials of the Paint Industry.

**128 Water Street** **HAnover 2-5896**

---

### Molnar Laboratories

**CHEMISTS and BACTERIOLOGISTS**

Water, Oils, Foods, Drugs and Cosmetics; Special attention to Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act; Toxicological Studies.

**Nicholas M. Molnar, M.S., F.A.I.C.**
Member Assn. Consulting Chemists
**211 East 19th St.** **New York, N. Y.**
**GRamercy 5-1030**

---

### Munch, James C., Ph.D.

**Consultant and Laboratory Service**

Bioassays: Official and New Methods
New and Old drugs studied:
Literature,
Toxicology,
Pharmacology,
Clinical effects.

**6816 Market Street, Upper Darby, Pa.**

---

### Orthmann Laboratories, Inc.

**AUG. C. ORTHMANN, Director**

Specialists in Leather and Allied Industries.

Consulting, Analytical and Research

**647 W. Virginia Street,**
**Milwaukee, Wis.**

---

### Pellerano, S.

**Consulting Chemist**

Specializing in hot- and cold-molding compositions and other plastics.

**1918-71st St., Brooklyn, N. Y.**

---

### W. S. Purdy Company, Inc.

ANALYTICAL AND CONSULTING CHEMISTS

Petroleum Products, Fuels, Waxes, Fats, Greases, Soaps, Detergents, Road Construction Materials, Paints, Varnishes, Lacquers, etc.

**128 Water St., N. Y. C.** **HA. 2-3772**

---

### John E. Raisch & Co.

**OFFICIAL and LICENSED WEIGHERS, SAMPLERS and INSPECTORS CARGO SUPERVISORS and CONTROLLERS**

Licensed by N. Y. Cotton, N. Y. Cocoa, N. Y. Coffee and Sugar, Commodity and N. Y. Produce Exchanges

**15 Moore Street** **New York, N. Y.**
**Tel. BO. 9-4566-4569**

---

### Schwarz Laboratories, Inc.

**Analysts — Biologists — Consultants**

BEVERAGES, EDIBLE OILS
ESSENTIAL OILS, FOODS, WATER

**202 East 44th Street** **New York, N. Y.**
**MUrray Hill 2-0007**

---

### Seil, Putt & Rusby, Inc.

**H. A. Seil, Ph. D., Earl B. Putt, Ph. G., B. Sc.**

SPR

**Analytical and Consulting Chemists**
Drugs, Spices, Essential Oils, Flavoring Extracts, Foods, Beverages.

**Phone AShland 4-4343.**
**18 East 34th St.** **New York City**

---

### ADHESIVE SPECIALIST

**IRA I. SLOMON**

**For New and Original Ideas**

**L. I. City, N. Y.**

---

### Snell, Inc., Foster D.

**CHEMISTS—ENGINEERS**

Every form of chemical service.

**305 Washington St.** **Brooklyn, N. Y.**

---

### Stillwell & Gladding

Established 1868

**Analytical and Consulting Chemists**
Oils, Soaps, Fats, Paints, Varnishes, Drugs, Gums, Foods, Glycerine, Turpentine, Waxes, Spices, etc.

Member Association Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers

**130 Cedar Street** **New York**

---

**COSMETICS CONSULTANT CHEMIST**

**Compounding - Development - Analysis**
Serving the Cosmetic Industry in all problems concerning purity and quality of raw materials and finished products, efficiency of production and plant supervision.

### Perry G. Vlacos

**128 Water Street HAnover 2-9696**

---

### Vorce, L. D.

**Chemical Engineer**

**Electrolytic Cells**

**Chlorine, Caustic, Hydrogen**

**20 Norman Road** **Montclair, N. J.**
**Telephone 2-4516**

---

### Weiss and Downs, Inc.

**Chemical Engineers**

ECONOMICS—LITIGATION
—DEVELOPMENT

**50 East 41st Street**
**New York, N. Y.**

---

### Wiley & Co., Inc.

**Analytical and Consulting Chemists**

Specializing in analysis of beverages, fertilizers, phosphates, wood pulp, coal and coke, feeding materials, etc.

**Calvert and Read Streets,**
**Baltimore, Md.**


**Tar.**—Quotations were maintained at former levels, the tone of the market being steady. There was a fair movement to local and other consumers.

## Shellac

Price developments in the local shellac market were nil last week. Calcutta and London moved in opposite directions, the former showing a net rise of ⅛c. per pound, and the latter being off by 3d. per hundredweight. Business was exceptionally quiet at all points. In this market, demand was usually for prompt requirements only and the volume of such business was moderate. New business of the contract sort was highly conservative at the best. A fair acceptance of tenders made against existing contracts aided in the maintenance of comparatively steady conditions in the spot market.

**Calcutta,** July 21.—Shellac quotations on the landed New York basis, ex dock, net cash, were as follows:—

| | Per pound—July 21. | July 14. |
|---|---|---|
| July | 9⅛c. | 9c. |

Day-to-day quotations were as follows:—

| | Per pound. |
|---|---|
| July 14 | 9c. |
| *July 15 | ... |
| July 17 | 9c. |
| July 18 | 9c. |
| July 19 | 9⅛c. |
| July 20 | 9⅛c. |
| July 21 | 9⅛c. |

* No cables.

**London,** July 21.—Prices quoted on London standard T. N. shellac, basis of sterling exchange at $4.88, were as follows:—

| | July 21— Shillings. Cwt. | Cents. lb. | July 14— Shillings. Cwt. | Cents. lb. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| August... | 33¾ | 7.36 | 34 | 7.31 |
| October... | 34¾ | 7.58 | 35 | 7.63 |

Day-to-day closing prices were as follows:—

| | Per hundredweight— August. | October. |
|---|---|---|
| July 14 | 34s .. | 35s .. |
| *July 15 | ... .. | ... .. |
| July 17 | 34s .. | 35s .. |
| July 18 | 34s | 35s .. |
| July 19 | 33s 9d | 34s 9d |
| July 20 | 33s 9d | 34s 9d |
| July 21 | 33s 9d | 34s 9d |

* No cables.

## Lacquer Materials

The release of a new price schedule for cellulose acetate flake and granular and cellulose triacetate flake featured the market for lacquer materials and solvents last week. Effective immediately quotations will range according to quantities, with a two-cent differential between the large and smaller shipments, replacing the one price prevailing heretofore for all quantities. The new prices called for reduction of 1c. per pound for 5,000 pounds or more for cellulose acetate, while in the case of the triacetate, the base price will be 5c. below the former schedule. Range of quotations for both materials will be identical. A fractional decline in refined isobutyl alcohol provided the market with the only other revision. Buying continued steady for practically all chemicals, and business so far this month was running ahead of the preceding month.

**Current prices on paint, varnish and lacquer materials are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7**

**Acetone.**—A steady to firm price tone continued to prevail in the market. Shipments of tanks and drums were moderately active during the past week.

**Alcohol, Isobutyl.**—Quotations were reduced ½c. per pound last week. Quotations follow:—Car lots, drums, works, freight allowed, East of Rocky Mountains, .0680c. per pound; less car lots, same terms, .0730c. per pound and tanks same terms, .0580c. per pound.

**Cellulose Acetate.**—A new schedule was issued for the flake and granular material with price for 5,000 pounds or more 1c. below the previous schedule, which formerly included all quantities. Schedule follows:—5,000 pounds or more, freight allowed, 35c. per pound; 100 to 4,950 pounds, freight allowed, 36c. per pound, and less than 100 pounds, f.o.b. works, 37c. per pound. Volume of business continued to remain satisfactory, and well ahead of the previous year.

**Cellulose Triacetate.**—Effective immediately a new schedule of prices was issued for the flake material, including

differentials for various quantities, compared to the previous schedule of one price. Quotations ranged from 5c. to 7c. per pound lower than the previous prices, according to quantity. Prices follow:—5,000 pounds or more, freight allowed, 35c. per pound; 100 to 4,950 pounds, freight allowed, 36c. per pound, and less than 100 pounds, f.o.b. works, 37c. per pound.

**Dimethyl Phthalate.**—A steady call was reported for plasticizing purposes during the week just ended. Prices were unchanged, and the tone of the market held steady to firm.

## Glues and Binders

**Casein.**—Consumers were increasing their demands for material last week despite the increase in prices two weeks ago. As a result of the jump in demand, and the fact that the new production is lower than anticipated, a firmer undertone was added to the market. There were reports in several quarters of advances in quotations but the larger suppliers continued to offer material at the figures quoted the week before. There was no doubt, however, that the price was very strong and there was a good possibility of an actual advance this week.

**Glues.**—Glue sales were somewhat slower although volume this month was fairly satisfactory. The demand last week was light and shipments were held down to small amounts of material only.

## *Books You Can Use*

### The Mexico Problem

**Mexico at the Bar of Public Opinion.** By Burt M. McConnell. Cloth; 320 pages, 6 by 9 inches. New York: Mail and Express Publishing Company.

This volume presents the results of a survey of the editorial opinions of newspapers in the Western hemisphere as regards Mexico's treatment of United States citizens and companies and their properties. The text therefore represents the national opinion concerning the question and provides an indication as to the course the United States government yet might take in solving this problem. It was sponsored by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey.

In content the work treats the economic aspect of the situation by discussing the effect of expropriation on foreign capital, Mexico's financial and economic difficulties, and the silver purchase act and how it favors Mexico. Politically it comprehensively covers the subject with chapters on Mexico's relations with Great Britain, communications between Mexico and Secretary of State Hull, communism in Mexico, and anti-American propaganda in Latin America. Numerous editorial cartoons illustrate the volume.

### Devoe & Raynolds Salesmen To Use Motorized Displays

The Devoe & Raynolds Company, this city, recently outfitted eight motorized displays that will be used by the company's field men to call on hardware dealers and jobbers. These eight units are the forerunners of a fleet that will eventually total eighty. These vehicles each carry more than 1,000 different types of brushes, arranged for the most convenient and accessible display to customers. The trucks are completely insulated for sound equipment and also carry slide film equipment. They are also fully insulated for air-conditioning. The bodies are bus type, converted for exhibit purposes. The interiors are in a wine and chrome color scheme with mural decorations in sepia of enlarged photographs of scenes in China from whence bristles are imported.

### Paint Campaign Stresses Employment of Expert Painters

Employment of expert painters, as against the casual or handyman type, is being urged upon the public-at-large by the Lead Industries Association as part of its national promotion campaign in behalf of white lead.

F. E. Wormser, secretary of the Lead Industries Association, said that the lead industry knows that the greater beauty and extra years of service available from the combination of good paint and skilled application will pay for the services of an experienced painter many times over. He added that the satisfaction resulting from this combination will mean better business and more of it not only for the journeyman painter but also for the miner who mines the lead. He explained that the casual or handyman painter cannot be expected to do as durable and economical work as the expert whose job it is to know and apply paint.

### Atlantic Research Ceases Manufacturing Operations

Atlantic Research Products, Inc., a subsidiary of Atlantic Research Associates, Inc., both of Newtonville, Mass., announces that they will no longer manufacture and sell paints, including casein paste paint. This part of the business has been sold to National Chemical & Manufacturing Company, Chicago, Ill. The sale of these activities in no way affects the other selling activity of the company, or the research and licensing operations of Atlantic Research Associates, Inc.

## Paint Opportunities Under FHA Stressed

Concentrated promotion activity in the next few months to tie in the paint industry with the new FHA modernization campaign is urged in the leading editorial in the July issue of *National Painters Magazine*.

Lending institutions and the public are increasingly aware of the benefits of FHA property improvement loans, and in as much as FHA terms govern all the time-payment paint selling plans of scores of manufacturers, the opportunity is now presented for these manufacturers to utilize the available FHA advertising and promotion literature in merchandising their individual products. Contractors, wholesale dealers, and lumber yards, as well as all others interested in the professional painter market, are urged by *National Painters Magazine* to get behind the FHA campaign.

The effect of insulation and humidifying devices on exterior painting jobs is the subject of the second article in the magazine's series on "Moisture," prepared by J. R. von Sternberg. Numerous surveys and laboratory experiments have shown that insulation is not an important cause of condensation, according to Mr. von Sternberg, who declares that the real causes can be traced to humidification, use of weather-stripping and tighter sash, increased number of bathrooms, use of building paper next to sheathing, and the use of recirculated interior air.

Adaptation to commercial work of the color schemes of the New York World Fair is discussed by Walter Rendell Storey, associate editor and a noted writer on paint styling, in the third article in his series about the fair. Mr. Storey points out that the use of accent colors at the fair can well be employed in the treatment of store fronts. He says:—

Below the long and high facade of an exhibit building painted strong yellow, the fronts of small refreshment and souvenir stands disclose half a dozen other strong hues. Obviously, the modern idea that any colors can be combined if tones and quantities are correct is followed out, for blues of different shades, greens, oranges, purples, reds and whites are all seen.

Paint industry exhibits at the San Francisco fair are the center of attraction in the Home and Garden building there, according to an article by W. W. Paul, who describes new color nomenclature which has been evolved at the Golden Gate show, such as "Sun Dawn Yellow," "Santa Clara Aprico," "Death Valley Mauve," and "China Clipper Blue."

### Pitts. Plate Glass Paint Units Have Safety Records

*Milwaukee, July 20, 1939*

An unbroken 27-month "no lost time" accident record for the Milwaukee paint factory of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company has been reported by E. D. Griffin, vice-president.

At the same time it was revealed that the National Safety Council has placed the Milwaukee plant in first place in 1938 among large paint and varnish companies for its safety record. It listed the company as an "honor roll" company. Among the smaller units in the industry the council likewise listed the Los Angeles paint factory of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company in first place as an "honor roll" company.

**Consolidated Royal Chemical** Corporation, has bought a 12-story fireproof building at Wells and Harrison Street, Chicago, for a cash consideration of undisclosed amount.

## Acme White Lead Fetes Bell for 50-Year Service

In observance of fifty years of service, Samuel M. Bell was the guest of honor at a dinner given by C. A. Campbell, vice - president and general manager of the Acme White Lead & Colors Works, Detroit, in the Pointe Yacht Club on Lake St. Clair, July 12. H. D. Whittlesey, executive vice-president of the company, was the principal speaker at the dinner, attended by more than forty business associates of Mr. Bell.

S. M. Bell

Recently appointed counsel for the research division of the company, Mr. Bell started his business career as messenger for the Detroit White Lead Works. He later became shipping clerk, after which he entered the factory to learn the business of making paint. He subsequently became foreman, assistant superintendent, then factory manager, which position he held until the consolidation of plant facilities with the Acme organization. Previous to being appointed counsel to the research division, Mr. Bell held the post of superintendent of inspection and testing. His avocations are golf and swimming.

## *Trade Briefs*

**United States Gypsum Company's** plant in South Bend, Ind., was damaged by an explosion July 18. There was no fire following the explosion. Damage was estimated at $50,000.

**William Zinsser,** president of William Zinsser & Co., shellac importer and manufacturer, this city, sailed aboard the S.S. Statendam on June 22 for an eight-week trip abroad. He will return to London late in August for his periodic visit with his London and Calcutta associates. Angelo Brothers, Ltd., following a trip through Holland, Belgum and France.

**Talenz & Son, Ltd.,** Netherlands manufacturer of paints, enamels, writing inks, carbon paper, typewriter ribbons, and allied lines, recently completed the extension of its factory in Batavia. The original plant was opened June 30, 1933, and according to a government decree made at that time, all government departments were required to purchase their supplies from the local plant.

## Atlantic Research Enjoins L.F. Cassoff

A permanent injunction has been issued to Atlantic Research Associates, Inc., by the United States District Court for the Eastern District of New York, restraining Louis Francis Cassoff, trading as the Central Paint & Varnish Works, Brooklyn, from "directly or indirectly making or causing to be made, using or causing to be used, selling or causing to be sold, casein solutions embodying the inventions disclosed in said United States Letters Patent No. 1,893,608 and reissue No. 16,175, or any colorable imitations thereof, or from using or practicing, or causing to be used or practiced the processes disclosed therein."

In a decree consented to by the defendant, Judge Clarence G. Galston, found the patents at issue to be valid, to be owned solely and exclusively by Atlantic Research Associates, Inc., and to have been infringed by the defendant, Cassoff. Settlement involved the payment by the defendant to the owner of the patent of a royalty of 5 percent on all past infringing products.

### Resin Processing Building Second Unit in Kenilworth

The Resin Processing Company, an affiliate of France, Campbell, Darling, Inc., Brooklyn, will complete within a month the construction of the second building of its new plant in Kenilworth, N. J. The new plant, to which the Resin Processing organization moved recently from its former location in Union, N. J., occupies more than six acres of land with a frontage on Michigan avenue, extending to the Rahway Valley Railroad tracks.

# Current Market Quotations

## Zinc Resinate—Zirconium

*—Continued from page 23*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Zinc, resinate, fused, pale, bbls., lb. | .10 | — |
| precip., dms., dlvd. lb | .15 | — |
| Stearate, tech., precip., bbls., ctns., c.l. lb. | .20 | — |
| l.c.l., 1 ton lb. | .21 | — |
| 1,000-2,000 lbs. lb. | .22 | — |
| less than 1,000 lbs. lb. | .23 | — |
| U.S.P., bbls. lb. | .27 | .28 |
| Sulphate, cryst., bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. | 2.75 | — |
| l.c.l. 100 lbs. | 3.50 | — |
| bbls., c.l. 100 lbs. | 2.90 | — |
| l.c.l. 100 lbs. | 3.65 | — |
| flake, bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. | 3.10 | — |
| l.c.l. 100 lbs. | 3.85 | — |
| bbls., c.l. 100 lbs. | 3.25 | — |
| l.c.l. 100 lbs. | 4.00 | — |
| powd., bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. | 4.35 | — |
| l.c.l. 100 lbs. | 5.10 | — |
| bbls., c.l. 100 lbs. | 4.50 | — |
| l.c.l. 100 lbs. | 5.25 | — |
| Sulphide, pigment, barium, calcium, or magnesium base, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd. lb. | .07½- | — |
| l.c.l., dlvd. E. or ex whse., Pac. cst. lb. | .07¾- | — |
| bbls., c.l. 20) bbls., c.l., (20 tons), dlvd. lb. | .07¾- | — |
| l.c.l., dlvd. E. or ex whse., Pac. cst. lb. | .08 | — |
| Sulphocarbolate, NF, bbls. lb. | .24 | .26 |
| Zinc-ammonia chloride, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. | 5.15 | — |
| l.c.l., works. 100 lbs. | 5.50 | — |
| Zinc-iron oxide, pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. | .05 | — |
| l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst. lb. | .05½- | — |
| ex whse., Pac. cst. lb. | .05½- | — |
| Zirconium nitrate, kgs., works. lb. | 3.00 | - 4.00 |
| Oxide, crude, 70-75%, grd., bbls., works. ton. | 75.00 | -100.00 |
| white, 95%, rgd., kgs., works, lb. | 1.80 | - 2.00 |

# Synthetic Resins and other Branded Paint Materials

## (Manufacturers' List Prices)

**Note:—The list of prices previously printed weekly under the above heading is now printed once a month. The latest printing was** in the July 3 issue; the next printing will be in the Aug. 7 issue. Changes in prices—if any—made during the past week are noted in the report on the Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Materials Market, which begins on page 35.

## *N.P.V.L.A. Executives Hold Quarterly Meeting*

*—Continued from page 4*

New York ; the Whiting-Adams Company, Boston, Mass.; the Aalfs Paint & Glass Company, Sioux City, Iowa; the Capital Wall Paper Company, Washington, D. C.; the Dwelle-Kaiser Company, Buffalo; the Mohns Bros. Company, Milwaukee; the Peterson-Doyle Paint Company, Sioux City, Iowa; the Roemhildt Company, Dayton, Ohio; the Standard Glass & Paint Company, Des Moines, Iowa; the Geo. E. Watson Company, Chicago, Ill., and the Wisco Hardware Company, Madison, Wis.

### DuPont Offers New Cleaner

An acid-type cleaner that actually dissolves rust in automobile cooling systems has just been announced by the E. I. duPont & Co. The new product, known as "Cooling System Cleanser," has been added to the company's No. 7 line of chemical specialties.

A new black rubber dressing for restoring the original color to auto tires, rubber mats, and running boards, called "Tire Black" has also been added to the No. 7 line of chemical specialties by the duPont company. This product can be applied easily with a sponge or damp cloth. It is harmless to all surfaces.

### International Match to Pay $3,000,000 to Creditors Aug. 22

The Irving Trust Company, this city, as trustee in bankruptcy of the International Match Corporation on August 22 will disburse approximately $3,000,000 to creditors as an interim dividend, the payment of which was authorized Wednesday by Referee Oscar W. Ehrhorn and Federal Judge Leibell. This dividend of 3 percent will be the fifth paid by the trustee, and raises to 30.4 percent or approximately $30,000,000 the recovery by creditors so far on their claims aggregating about $98,000,000.

# Progress in Industrial Oils

—*Continued from page 5*

composition in terms of glycerides is of great importance to other users of oils and fats, in particular to the margarin manufacturer, and it is in this field that Hilditch has broken new ground. Much remains to be done, but the problems arising have attracted many workers, and rapid progress is being made.

Although, as we shall see later, some success has been attained in attempts to solve the problem of obtaining fatty acids of satisfactory quality from hydrocarbon oils, the oils and fats used by the soapmaker, outside Germany at least, are still almost exclusively those of animal and vegetable origin. In recent years, however, considerable change has come about in the nature of these oils and fats, consequent upon the demands of other industries and on the notable increase in the available supplies of certain important varieties. There are three main classes of fatty substances used by the soapmaker, namely:

(a) The tallow class, including tallow and its substitutes.

(b) The nut oil class, comprising for the most part coconut oil and palm-kernel oil.

(c) The soft oil class, represented by cottonseed oil, groundnut oil, soybean oil, etc.

It is not so very many years since tallow was the one fat available in its class to the soapmaker, but now its place is shared by hardened whale oil and by palm oil.

Of the substitutes for tallow, hydrogenated oil has been in use for about thirty years. Various fish oils are available for hydrogenation, but the principal oil used for this purpose is whale oil, and this oil, hydrogenated under the correct conditions, can be regarded as an almost perfect substitute for tallow in soapmaking.

## Whale Oil

Although the catching of whales and the extraction of oil from their bodies, particularly from the blubber, has been an important industry for hundreds of years, it is only within the last twenty years that any marked advance in technic has taken place. From the date of the invention of the harpoon gun in 1864 until 1926, the industry was carried on from land station bases or from ships located in sheltered waters, principally in Europe, South Africa, and the Falkland Islands. Modern pelagic whaling commenced in the year 1923, and success was made possible by the invention of wireless direction-finding apparatus and the adoption of centrifugal oil separators. With the assistance of the direction-finding apparatus, whale catchers are able to return to the mother factory ships when visibility is reduced by fog, and by the use of the centrifugal machines the large quantities of oil produced, up to about 600 tons of oil a day per factory ship, can be purified and stored in bulk for indefinite periods without fear of deterioration.

These developments, along with the demand created by the introduction of hydrogenation, have resulted in a great increase in the number of whales caught each year. In the catching season 1919-20 the world catch of whales was 11,369, yielding 67,890 tons of oil, the corresponding figures in the season 1937-38 being 46,039 whales and 557,000 tons of oil.

Apart from the introduction of oil separators, the extraction plant on the factory ship has been greatly improved. Today, rotary cookers have replaced the old-type digesters, bringing the efficiency of oil extraction from the blubber up to 99 to 99.7 percent. Dry-rendering and solvent extraction have been tried out, but the high costs, the size of the plant, and the number of skilled operators required have deterred whalers from using these methods. Whale oil is classified according to free fatty acid content and color in four grades, Numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4. In 1920 less than half of the oil produced under the best conditions found its way into grade 1, whereas today it is possible for the modern factory ship to produce 500 tons of oil a day, all of grade 1 quality.

Under the severe and trying conditions attending the business of whaling, all this development is no small achievement, but there may have to be a high price paid for it. Evidence has not been wanting during the last few years to show that the stock of whales is being rapidly depleted; and, while it is difficult to predict the future, it seems not unlikely that, unless the industry can be subjected to rigid control and regulation, the end may not be so very far off.

## Palm Oil

Palm oil has a world production of about 500,000 tons per annum and is next in importance to hydrogenated oil as a tallow substitute in soapmaking. The oil palm is a tree indigenous to West Africa, and at one time we depended for our supplies of palm oil on the output of a native industry carried on naturally under crude and unscientific manufacturing and marketing conditions. The first great step forward in this industry resulted from the establishment in the Belgian Congo of mechanically operated mills to deal with fruit from the natural forests. Following upon this, a further advance was made when the plantation system was introduced in West Africa and in other parts of the tropics, notably the Dutch East Indies and Malaya. These changes have resulted in improved yields, improved quality, and a large increase in the supplies available. In the matter of yield, it is interesting to note that the average figures under the West African native system of production do not exceed probably an average of 0.25 ton of palm oil per acre and generally are much less than this; whereas, a modern plantation in the East Indies will yield normally 1 ton of oil per acre, and planters speak confidently now of raising this figure to 1½ to 2 tons per acre. The increase in output may be judged from the fact that the total world's supply of palm oil has more than doubled during the last ten or twelve years.

Marketing methods have developed to suit these different methods of production. The native West African industry carries on under a sort of hand-to-mouth arrangement, with production increasing when prices are favorable and falling away when prices are unremunerative; whereas, the plantation industry normally works on long-term contracts permitting reasonable stabilization of prices and a corresponding stabilization of operating costs. The high crop yields obtainable under the best plantation conditions allow of production costs which even a few years ago would have appeared incredible. These improvements in quality and output have taken place within a comparatively small number of years. Particularly striking is the development which has taken place in the East Indies, the combined output of the Dutch East Indies and Malaya having increased from an average of 23,000 tons per annum during the years 1925 to 1929 to over 270,000 tons in 1938.

## Nut Oils

Between 20 percent and 25 percent of the oils used in soapmaking belong to the nut oil class, of which coconut oil and palm-kernel oil are the only representatives of any real importance. They are used to confer on soap certain properties connected with lather, solubility, and texture. While there has been a considerable increase in the world's supply of these oils, particularly coconut oil, the quantitites used by the soapmaker have not varied much in recent years in relation to the consumption of other oils. In the case of palm-kernel oil, the selection of seed in the oil palm plantation industry in the East Indies has resulted in the production of a fruit yielding a very small kernel, so that with the increase in palm oil supplies there has not been a corresponding increase in palm-kernel oil.

Among the soft oils used by the soapmaker, a useful oil is soybean oil, although in proportion to the other soapmaking oils the quantity used is comparatively small. In the last ten years there has been an increase of about 50 percent in the world production of this oil, and in 1938 an output of over 500,000 tons was reached. Cultivation of the soybean has been extensively developed in the United States of America, and in 1937 1,000,000 tons of beans were obtained from 7,000,000 acres of crop. Efforts have been made for some time now to find a bean suitable for cultivation in England, but these have not been attended with much success, the difficulty being to obtain an economical yield.

## Synthesized Fatty Acids

Reference has already been made to the production of fatty acids from hydrocarbon oils. Actually, the manufacture of fatty acids by oxidation of high molecular weight straight-chain hydrocarbons was proposed by Schall in a German patent as long ago as 1884. The idea did not become ecnomically attractive until the period during and after the war, when there was a shortage of fats combined with an excessively high price. Since that time, Germany, in her efforts at self-sufficiency, has worked to produce synthetic fatty acids on a technical scale. Although the political urge has been less in other countries, work on these lines has been carried on also in America, Russia, and elsewhere.

For the most part the required hydrocarbons have been sought in selected fractions of natural petroleum, but now suitable materials are stated to have been found also among the products of the Fischer-Tropfsch synthesis. In the development of this method of producing fatty acids, the great difficulty, apart from cost, has been to obtain a presentable final product, since the by-products of oxidation are difficult to get rid of and possess a most persistent and offensive odor. Soaps are, however, being sold in Germany today containing synthetic fatty acids, and it is claimed that as the result of improvements in pretreatment, in the catalyst used, and in the oxidation process, distilled fatty acids of satisfactory quality can be prepared. Already in 1931 the Standard Oil Company, in conjunction with the I.G. Farbenindustrie, had erected an experimental plant capable of producing three tons of synthetic fatty acids a day. Since then, progress has been rapid, and a large-scale plant is expected to be operating in Germany by the end of 1939. With coal as the raw material, synthetic fatty acid may be of value under war conditions, but otherwise, in view of the low price at which the natural oils and fats can be produced today, it is difficult to imagine that they will ever find in the synthetic product a serious competitor. It has to be remembered also that we are at present dependent upon the soapmaking oils and fats for our supplies of glycerin, and any extensive replacement of natural fats by synthetic fatty acids in wartime would mean that glycerin also would have to be produced by synthetic methods.

## Bleaching and Hydrogenation

During the last twenty years important advances have been made in the methods of treating oils and fats to render them suitable for soapmaking, and in particular bleaching and hydrogenation processes have been remarkably improved. The main development in connection with technical bleaching of oils has been in the application of activated bleaching earths. At one time the bleaching of oils was for the most part carried out with natural earth, such as fuller's earth, and with this the bleaching effect obtained with an oil such as palm oil, for example, was strictly limited. Activated earths are obtained by treating the natural earths with hydrochloric or sulphuric acid and washing the earth down to a limited free acid content. Tallow is still bleached for soapmaking purposes by treatment with activated carbon after neutralization, but, generally speaking, the use of activated earths has almost entirely replaced other methods of bleaching oils for soapmaking purposes.

The progress made in technical hydrogenation during the last ten to fifteen years has been of great benefit to the soapmaker. Not only have improvements in the technic of hydrogenation resulted in a reduction of costs, but the knowledge we now possess of the factors involved in hydrogenation has enabled the hardened product to be so controlled that artificial fats eminently suitable for soapmaking are obtained. For many years, the hydrogenated products of whale oil and fish oils have had to be used with considerable care, but today it is possible by the use of suitable catalysts and controlled temperature conditions to obtain by selective hydrogenation hardened products which in a suitably adjusted fat mixture are equal in all respects to tallow, and in fact for some purposes are superior to tallow.

The subject of raw materials cannot be dismissed without reference to the development of transport in bulk as it has affected the soap industry. Oils and fats were formerly handled largely in casks, barrels, and drums, whereas now they are imported in ships' tanks, from which they are mechanically transferred to tankwagons. This change has resulted in the gradual and nearly complete disappearance of the once familiar melting-out process. Transport in bulk has, however, brought its own problems, such as the measurement of large quantities of oil, the cleaning of tanks, the heating of oil in transport, and the utilization on the return voyage of ships' tanks. The principle of bulk transport has also been applied to oil-bearing nuts, such as palm kernels, the nuts being mechanically handled from the ship's hold to storage silos.

## Antioxidants

Another question of some interest in connection with soapmaking raw materials is that of the use of preservatives. Most oils and fats contain natural antioxidants. When the oils, however, are submitted to any form of treatment, the tendency is for these antioxidants to be removed or destroyed, and there is still room for a really satisfactory antioxidant or preservative suitable for adding to oils when they have to be stored. No completely satisfactory theory of the mechanism of the preservation of oils by antioxidants has been evolved, but the chain theory offers a partial explanation. In this theory, autoxidation proceeds via the activation of the molecules of the fats. When an activated molecule unites with oxygen, energy is liberated which activates further molecules which are then oxidizable and thus a reaction chain is set up. The antioxidant is able to break the chain by virtue of the fact that it takes up liberated energy, but fails to transfer this energy and thus prevents activation of further molecules of the autoxidizable fat.

Many tests have been devised to measure the rancidity of fats and oils, but no one test is a sufficient measure of the deterioration or incipient deterioration of a fat. Perhaps the most useful test available at the present time is the Lea test, which gives a measure of the peroxide content of oxidized fats. This test has provided a stimulant in the search for antioxidants. A preservative must maintain an oil in an unchanged condition in respect of certain properties, and for soapmaking purposes a preserved oil should retain its initial hydrogenation activity and good bleaching power and should produce a soap of good color. The most effective preservatives so far known have an adverse effect on the color of the soap, and therefore their application is limited. Research into the nature and properties of antioxidants has hardly yet begun.

(*To be continued*)

## Parker Rust-Proof Appeals Borg-Warner Patent Case

*Cincinnati, July 17, 1939*

The Parker Rust-Proof Company has filed an appeal in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals from a decree of Federal District Judge Raymond, of Grand Rapids, Mich., dismissing its patent infringement case against the Borg-Warner Corporation, Muskegon, Mich. The patent involved was that of Tanner and Lodeesen No. 1911726, covering alleged improvements in rust-proofing metals by coatings of solutions containing phosphates. The lower court held that the process used by the Borg-Warner organization "does not infringe patented process marketed by the Parker Rust-Proof Company."

## Italy to Make Alcohol from Wood

*OPD Washington Bureau*
*July 19, 1939*

The Italian Chemical Corporation has approved the application of the Milan company, S. A. Solerna, to establish plants for the saccharification of wood according to the Italian press, according to information received by the Department of Commerce, from the office of the American commercial attache in Rome. Two plants are planned, with a capacity for treating annually 30,000 tons of waste wood cuttings, waste, etc. From this material it is proposed to produce ethyl alcohol, yeasts (for use in preparing special forage products), etc. The plants are proposed to be located in Tuscany and Calabria, respectively.

**National Carbon Company**, an affiliate of the Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, this city, is marketing an insect repellent under the trademark "Sta-Way."

# Oils, Fats, and Waxes

**Further Decline in Refined Whale and Fish Oils—Oiticica Up Again — Chinawood and Perilla Firm — Cottonseed Oil Futures Weaker After Earlier Moderate Rally**

The market for miscellaneous oils, fats and greases was more active last week, although there was no material broadening of business, much of the purchasing still being of a rather conservative character. An increase was noted in the call for moderate lots of various products, however, the movement of such quantities for the week being reported in some instances as considerably larger than in recent preceding periods. Prices had a downward trend but the prevailing tone late in the week appeared to be somewhat steadier.

Oiticica oil was a firm feature of the list of vegetable products, the trend of prices continuing upward. Chinawood oil offerings remained light and quotations were still largely nominal. Sales of perilla oil were reported at recently advanced prices. Corn oil was slightly easier in company with competing product.

Refined whale, sardine and menhaden oils were reduced, demand being reported as more active at the lower level of prices. Local cash lard prices were irregular within narrow limits. Quotations on animal oils were stationary. Grease prices were generally held at recently reduced levels. Tallow was quieter, but offerings were lighter and the market had a fairly steady tone.

### Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

**Advanced**

Bayberry wax, 2½c. per lb.
Cod oil, Newfoundland, 1c. per gal.
Oiticica oil, ½c. to 1c. per lb.

**Reduced**

Carnauba wax, No. 3 chalky, ½c. per lb.
No. 3 North Country, 1c. per lb.
No. 1 yellow, 1c. per lb.
No. 2 yellow, 1c. per lb.
Corn oil, crude, ⅛c. per lb.
Cottonseed oil, crude, ⅛c. per lb.
Cottonseed oil, imported, ¼c. per lb.
Menhaden oil, refined, 4-10c. per lb.
Sardine oil, refined, 4-10c. per lb.
Whale oil, refined, 4-10c. per lb.

### Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty-three typical oils, fats and greases on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

| Last week. | Prev. week. | Last month. | Last year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 98.8 | 99.0 | 99.4 | 108.2 |

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

## Vegetable Oils

**Chinawood.**—A firm tone continued to prevail in domestic markets last week, although there was little to record in the way of activity. Numerous inquiries continued to be received but offerings from abroad were still very light and there was apparently no increase in offerings from local sources. Some importers were out of the market and not in a position to offer for any delivery. There were reports of occasional sales, however, at around 21c. per pound in tankcars, and that figure prevailed in a nominal way late in the week. According to a radiogram from China to the Department of Commerce, exports from Hongkong to the United States in May were 6,690,993 pounds against 7,400,016 pounds in May last year. Arrivals in Hongkong were said to have increased recently as a result of better transportation facilities, but exporters were experiencing considerable difficulty in purchasing more than 20 tons at a time.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 18.—Chinawood oil remains firm, 21c. being a minmum quotation for tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast ports for prompt or future delivery out of spot stocks. Hongkong offerings light and still above a parity with local prices.

**Coconut.**—Quotations on crude oil were unchanged and the tone of the market appeared to be fairly steady. Business was slow but competing product seemed to be somewhat steadier, for the time being at least. Refined oil was steady with demand light. A report from Boston stated that the work of removing coconut oil, in drums, from the wrecked steamer City of Salisbury was resumed last week.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 18.—Business in crude coconut oil closed among second hands at 2½c. per pound in tankcars, but mills continue to quote 2⅝c. f.o.b. Pacific coast ports and/or mills for prompt or future deliveries. Copra steady, with business routine. Quoted at 1.70c. per pound, Pacific coast ports, with the possibility of purchasing at 1.675c. Offerings continue moderate. Cutting of Singapore to Europe freight rates might have a strengthening effect upon the market but no evidence of this has been seen here as yet.

**Corn.**—Quotations on crude oil were shaded ¼c. per pound, the easier tone being a reflection of recent developments in competing product. There was a fair inquiry. Offerings were light. Refined oil was in fair demand and steady.

**Cottonseed.**—Quotations on edible oil were without change and the tone of the market appeared to be steady. Business was reported as somewhat more active. Foreign semi-refined oil remained nominal.

**Oiticica.**—The prevailing tone was firm, quotations again being advanced ½c. to 1c. per pound by local sellers. A good inquiry continued to be noted. Supplies available for prompt delivery appeared to be comparatively light. Importations during five months ended May were 5,328,460 pounds against only 902,579 pounds in the same time last year.

**Olive.**—A somewhat better inquiry was noted for both foots and denatured oil though the movement apparently was limited to comparatively moderate quantities. The market retained a steady tone.

**Palm.**—There were reports of a somewhat better inquiry from local and other consumers, though no transactions of importance were noted. With offerings light, the market had a fairly steady tone.

**Perilla.**—Demand was fairly active and the market retained a firm tone. Sales were reported on spot at 10½c. per pound in tankcars. Spot supplies in some quarters appeared to be light.

**Rapeseed.**—The market retained a steady tone. Shipments of seed from India to the United Kingdom and the Continent from January 1 to June 23 were only 900 tons against 16,300 tons in the same time last year.

**Soybean.**—Quiet conditions prevailed so far as new business was concerned, but the market for prompt shipment oil appeared to be fairly steady with 4½c. per pound quoted at mills for tankcars.

### Markets at Other Centers

**San Francisco,** July 18.—Most vegetable oils ruled steady. Trade in both edible and paint divisions moderate.

OITICICA.—Raw, liquid oil, laboratory controlled, uniform quality, standard specification, quoted on the basis of 15½c. per pound in drums and/or tankcars, f.o.b. San Francisco for spot stocks or future delivery from Brazil. Other grades quoted at 14c. per pound. Solid oil quoted at 13c. per pound in drums.

COTTONSEED.—Domestic bleachable oil quoted at 6.05c. per pound in tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific Coast mills. Foreign oil is not offered on a future shipment basis.

PERILLA.—Steady. Quoted at 10¼c. per pound in tankcars, f.o.b. San Francisco for both prompt and future deliveries.

RAPESEED.—Refined and denatured oil quoted on the basis of 5⅞c. per pound in tankcars, nominally, f.o.b. Pacific Coast ports for shipment from spot stocks or from the Orient.

**Chicago,** July 21.—Lower prices to the extent of small fractions of a cent per pound have been recorded in vegetable oil. Business generally quiet.

COCONUT.—Coast basis, July-forward, 2½c. to 2¾c. per pound. Refined, edible oil, 8⅜c. to 8½c. per pound, barrels, car lots; and 9c. to 9¼c., barrels, less than car lots.

CORN.—Crude, low acid, 5¼c. to 5½c. per pound, partly nominal. Refined, edible oil, 8½c. to 8¾c. per pound, barrels, car lots; and 9¼c. to 9½c., barrels, less than car lots.

SOYBEAN.—Crude, mills, July-forward, 4c. to 4¼c. per pound.

The market for soybeans on the Chicago Board of Trade was quieter, traders being inclined to curtail operations pending further developments in the crop situation as well as in the markets for other commodities. There was a fair demand for

**Current prices on animal, vegetable, and fish oils (under Oil), fats, and greases (under Grease) are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7**

For Every Specification
Processed
Refined
Blown
Cooked
Sulphonated
VEGETABLE and FISH OILS
Perilla Oil
Soya Bean Oil
Sardine Oil
Liquid Oiticica Oil
Let us quote you Spot or Contract
CROWN
OIL PRODUCTS CORP.
214 49th AVENUE
LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y.

STEARIC ACID
Single Pressed and Double Pressed
Available in either cake or flake form
Triple Pressed
IVORY BRAND
RED OIL
(OLEIC ACID)
RUBY OLEINE BRAND (distilled)
STAR BRAND (saponified)
CANARY BRAND
(very pale yellow, especially suitable for best types of dry cleaners' soaps.)
PROCTER & GAMBLE
MAIN OFFICES
Gwynne Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio
220 East 42nd St., New York City
Branches and stocks in all large cities

A. GROSS & CO.
We Specialize in WHITE OLEINE
Since 1837 Manufacturers of Saponified and Distilled
FLAKE STEARIC ACID STEARIC ACID RED OIL
FATTY ACID GLYCERINE
STEARIC and BEESWAX CANDLES CHURCH ACCESSORIES
Sales Office: 122 East 42nd Street New York
Factories: Newark, N. J. and Baltimore, Md.

Before You Buy-Ask
DISTILLED FATTY ACIDS
WECOLINE'S standards of purity . . . color . . . uniformity . . . refining . . . are of the highest.
Write for list and quotations

WECOLINE Products, Inc. BOONTON, N.J.
Sales Offices: NEW YORK . . . . . CHICAGO . . . . BOSTON

There is not a commercial center of any importance in any part of the World where the Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter does not circulate.

EMERY
America's largest producers of
STEARIC AND OLEIC ACIDS
All Grades Saponified and Distilled
FATTY ACIDS · GLYCERINE · PITCH
SPECIAL FATTY ACID DERIVATIVES
Since 1840
EMERY INDUSTRIES, INC.
Originators of Twitchell Process
New York CINCINNATI, OHIO Lowell, Mass.

cash beans. Following is a price record, per bushel, for the week:—

| | High. | Low. | Closing July 21. | Closing July 14. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cash, No. 2.. | $0.89½ | $0.88 | .... | .... |
| October ..... | .71 | .68¾ | .68¾ | $0.68¾ |

**London,** July 12.—Soybean oil, crude, 25s. 6d. per cwt.; rapeseed, refined, 32s. 3d.; palm kernel, refined, English, 25s. 6d.; peanut, Bombay, 24s.; sardine, Japanese, 22s.; whale, crude, Rotterdam, 16s.

## Linseed Oil

Changes in flaxseed quotations were generally moderate. Linseed oil, cake and meal steady.

**Flaxseed—DULUTH,** July 21.—The flax market remains inactive, with everybody awaiting a final decision as to results. The cash basis is unchanged at 2 to 5 cents over Minneapolis September, and the supplies of flax here total only 45,000 bushels. Prevailing warm, sunny weather was just what the flax needed for development.

The week's closing price range was as follows:—

| | Cash. | July. |
|---|---|---|
| Saturday | $1.58½ | $1.53 |
| Monday | 1.59 | 1.53 |
| Tuesday | 1.60½ | 1.56 |
| Wednesday | 1.59½ | 1.55 |
| Thursday | 1.57½ | 1.52 |
| Friday | 1.58¼ | 1.53 |

Crop movement in bushels follows:—

| | Receipts 1939. | Receipts 1938. | Shipments 1939. | Shipments 1938. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| This week.. | 27 | 2,952 | ..... | ..... |
| Since Aug. 1 | 1,362,464 | 1,079,658 | 1,335,775 | 1,228,169 |

**MINNEAPOLIS,** July 21.—Except for the activity in the futures market there was little of interest connected with the waning old crop flax season. Straggling offers of old crop seed were readily taken care of by crushers at firm prices compared with futures, the supply going mainly to an out of town crusher. Shipments equaled receipts and local elevator stocks decreased 3,000 bushels in four days. No further deliveries made on July contracts and total to date recorded at 18,000 bushels. No July flax was open at the close of the market session Tuesday.

Offers of new flax to arrive dried up almost completely when the futures market turned upward. Below $1.50 for September delivery pressure slackened and after the market advanced 5c. there was virtually no selling. Considerable of a supply was bought for August shipment while activity was on.

Cutting of new flax started in South Dakota late last week, some because of the threat of grasshopper damage. A number of samples were received over the weekend but most of them were hand-threshed. Some showed green berries quite prominently. Flax in southern Minnesota was ready to cut about the middle of last week and would have been harvested had it not been for a spell of rainy weather. If there is a few days of dry weather considerable cutting and threshing will be accomplished this week. A number of fields were dead ripe at the beginning of last week.

The week's closing price range was as follows:—

| | Cash. | Sept. | Dec. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Saturday | $1.50½ | $1.53½ | $1.54 |
| Monday | 1.90 | 1.54 | 1.54 |
| Tuesday | 1.61½ | 1.55½ | 1.56½ |
| Wednesday | 1.60½ | 1.54½ | 1.55½ |
| Thursday | 1.58½ | 1.52½ | 1.53¼ |
| Friday | 1.59¼ | 1.53¼ | 1.54 |

Crop movement in bushels follows:—

| | Receipts 1939. | Receipts 1938. | Shipments 1939. | Shipments 1938. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| This week.. | 5,000 | 16,500 | 6,000 | 15,620 |
| Since Sept. 1 | 2,161,600 | 3,680,210 | 682,350 | 345,442 |

**WINNIPEG,** July 21.—Changes in rosin quotations were moderate. The week's closing price range was as follows:—

| | Cash. | July. | Oct. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Saturday | $1.41½ | $1.41½ | $1.32½ |
| Monday | 1.40¾ | 1.40¾ | 1.32⅝ |
| Tuesday | 1.42 | 1.42 | 1.33¾ |
| Wednesday | 1.41 | 1.41 | 1.33 |
| Thursday | 1.40½ | 1.40½ | 1.31 |
| Friday | 1.40½ | 1.40½ | 1.31⅛ |

**BUENOS AIRES,** July 21. — Opening prices per bushel on August contracts were:—

| | Last week. | Last year. |
|---|---|---|
| Saturday | $1.10¾ | $1.21¼ |
| Monday | 1.10¾ | 1.21¼ |
| Tuesday | 1.10⅝ | 1.20⅝ |
| Wednesday | 1.10¾ | 1.19⅞ |
| Thursday | 1.10⅝ | * |
| Friday | 1.10⅝ | 1.20⅞ |

* Holiday.

### Exports

| To— | Last week. | Previous week. | Last year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| United States | 59,000 | 268,000 | 154,000 |
| United Kingdom | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Continent | 425,000 | 626,000 | 244,000 |
| Orders | 24,000 | 43,000 | 299,000 |
| Others | ..... | 24,000 | ..... |
| Totals | 508,000 | 961,000 | 697,000 |

**Since January 1**

| To— | This year. | Last year. |
|---|---|---|
| United States | 10,023,000 | 6,936,000 |
| United Kingdom | 544,000 | 1,086,000 |
| Continent | 16,191,000 | 14,995,000 |
| Orders | 6,869,000 | 6,358,000 |
| Others | 2,064,000 | 1,360,000 |
| Totals | 35,691,000 | 30,735,000 |

### Visible Supply

| | Bushels. |
|---|---|
| Last week | 5,315,000 |
| Previous week | 5,512,000 |
| Last year | 5,906,000 |

**INDIA.**—Exports of flaxseed from India last week were as follows:—

| To— | Last week. | Previous week. | Last year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| United Kingdom | 204,000 | 200,000 | 4,000 |
| Continent | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Others | ..... | 8,000 | ..... |
| Totals | 204,000 | 208,000 | 4,000 |

| Since April 1— | This year. | Last year. |
|---|---|---|
| United Kingdom | 3,544,000 | 4,176,000 |
| Continent | 236,000 | 224,000 |
| Others | 176,000 | 60,000 |
| Totals | 3,956,000 | 4,460,000 |

**HULL,** July 21.—Quotations on flaxseed were:—

| | La Plata. | Bombay. |
|---|---|---|
| | Per ton | |
| Saturday | £11⅝ | £12⅝ |
| Monday | 11⅝ | 12⅝ |
| Tuesday | 11¼ | 12⅝ |
| Wednesday | 11 | 12⅝ |
| Thursday | 11⅛ | 12⅝ |
| Friday | 11⅛ | 12⅝ |

**Linseed Oil.**—The tone of the local market appeared to be easy although quotations were generally held at previous levels, the range extending from 8.3c. to 8.5c. per pound in tankcars, according to seller. With crop accounts still mainly of a bearish character, and changes in flaxseed quotations generally narrow, business in oil remained quiet, consumers and dealers being disposed in many cases to await further developments. Withdrawals on contracts showed some falling off.

Demand for cash seed in the Northwest was sufficient to absorb the light offerings. Weather conditions were mainly favorable for the new crop and plants were said to be developing rapidly in most sections. Higher temperatures renewed fears of grasshoppers, but actual damage appeared to be light. Some fields were ready to cut, operations being interrupted by rains.

Crop prospects in Argentina continued to be reported as favorable. The supply of old crop seed available for export in that country was estimated on July 15 at 13,898,000 bushels, against 18,268,000 bushels three weeks earlier. During the period from July 15 to December 31 last year the exports from Argentina were 23,500,000 bushels, while in the previous year the exports were 26,145,000 bushels.

Receipts of flaxseed at New York last week were 49,920 bushels.

**MINNEAPOLIS,** July 21.—More activity was apparent in the linseed oil market of the past week. Buyers were not particularly interested until futures turned around and then quite a number of them wrote contracts for July-December shipment. When September flax was hovering around $1.50 bearishness was predominant and sales of oil limited. After futures advanced 5c. a few buyers continued to show real interest but most of them dropped out.

Demand for old crop oil was very limited and only small lots were wanted for immediate shipment. Stocks on hand are very light and by the time new crop quality is being made, old crop stocks will be well cleaned up.

Quotations on carload lots f.o.b. Minneapolis, tankcars 8.3c. per pound, cooperage cars 8.9c. per pound, warehouse lots 9.3c. per pound.

Shipments of oil in pounds were as follows:—

| | 1939. | 1938. |
|---|---|---|
| This week | 1,680,000 | 1,305,415 |
| Since Sept 1 | 68,228,953 | 59,626,765 |

**SAN FRANCISCO,** July 18.—As California's flax harvest continued to pour in last week, the linseed oil market weakened again, with the result that open quotations on oil were dropped another two points. Hand-to-mouth trading continues to be the rule, with buyers picking up what they need as the occasion arises. Quoted: — Tankcars, 7.7c. per pound; drum lots ex mill, 8.3c.; drum lots ex warehouse, 8.7c.

**CHICAGO,** July 21.—Linseed oil buyers are purchasing only as necessary to take care of their more urgent needs. Ruling prices are:—Tankcars, 8.3c. per pound; car lots, 8.9c.; less than car lots, 9.3c.

**LONDON,** July 21.—Quotatons on linseed oil were:—

| | Per cwt. s. | d. |
|---|---|---|
| Saturday | 23 | 4½ |
| Monday | 23 | 3 |
| Tuesday | 23 | 0 |
| Wednesday | 23 | 0 |
| Thursday | 23 | 6 |
| Friday | 23 | 6 |

**Cake and Meal.**—A steady tone prevailed, quotations being maintained at the levels ruling in the previous week. Domestic and export trade was quieter.

**MINNEAPOLIS,** July 21.—With crushers offering new crop meal around $28 it is hard to sell any important amount of old crop stuff around $32 per ton and a dull situation prevails. There is a more or less set demand coming from feed makers having linseed meal in their formulas but otherwise the market is thin and offerings are very light.

Some improvement noted in demand for new crop meal and a few contracts are being written for shipment in September and October.

Quotations on spot meal nominally $32 per ton, f.o.b. Minneapolis in carload lots, 100-pound sacks, new crop nominally $28 per ton.

Shipments of meal in pounds were as follows:—

| | 1939. | 1938. |
|---|---|---|
| This week | 1,600,000 | 1,681,330 |
| Since Sept. 1 | 87,144,625 | 118,350,816 |

**CHICAGO,** July 21.—Linseed meal remains quiet. Ruling prices are:—Round lots, $34 per ton, largely nominal; car lots, $34 to $35; less than car lots, $36.50 to $37.

## Cottonseed Oil

Refined cottonseed oil futures were irregular, price movements being moderate. Southern markets for cottonseed products were easy.

**Cottonseed Oil.**—Price movements in local market for refined oil futures were confined within a narrower range last week than in the previous period. The market was irregular, a moderate rally early in the week being followed by renewed selling for both short and long account and a further decline which carried prices down to a new low level. On the setback trade interests and shorts made purchases, but support was not of an aggressive character. Trading was on a smaller scale than in the previous week, local and other interests being disposed to curtail operations pending further developments in the crop situation and the markets for other commodities as well as in business and political affairs in general.

Southern markets for cottonseed products were easy. Crude oil in the Southeast was quoted at 4⅞c. per pound, the lowest point recorded since 1935. Trade in cash refined oil failed to show the improvement that some had expected as a result of the decline in prices, as competing product remained at low levels. Lard futures showed a rallying tendency at times, but upturns in prices were moderate and only temporary. Marketing of hogs continued at a comparatively liberal pace, arrivals in the principal Western centers for four days of the week being 214,000 head against 151,500 head for the same time last year. The weight of the hogs again showed an increase, the arrivals in Chicago during the week ended July 15 averaging 280 pounds, against 277 pounds in the previous week, 270 pounds in the week before that, 265 pounds in the week ended June 24 and 260 pounds in the week ended June 17.

Stocks of lard in Chicago increased 1,141,134 pounds during the first half of July, bringing the total up to 89,987,372 pounds against 73,554,220 pounds a year ago. The export movement of lard was fair. From November 1 last to July 15 this year the exports of lard from Atlantic and Gulf ports for all foreign destinations were 134,930,436 pounds against 120,369,514 pounds in the same time last season.

The weekly government report on cotton stated that in Texas progress was mostly good except in some Coast sections where high temperatures following heavy rains caused scalding; plants are fruiting satisfactorily in the North while picking and ginning made good progress in the extreme South. In Oklahoma progress was fair, with much bloom and many bolls. In the central states of the belt progress was generally good to excellent, with the weather mostly favorable for holding weevil in check. In the Eastern belt the weather was generally favorable and advance of the crop was mainly satisfactory.

Trading in bleachable prime Summer yellow cottonseed oil futures on the New York Produce Exchange from July 17 to July 21, inclusive, comprised 756 contracts, a total of 45,360,000 pounds. Following is a price record for the week:—

| | Cents per pound in tanks High. | Low. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|
| January | 6.25 | 5.90 | 5.99 sale |
| March | 6.23 | 6.00 | 6.05@6.10 |
| September | 5.99 | 5.66 | 5.75@5.77 |
| October | 6.06 | 5.71 | 5.81@5.83 |
| December | 6.19 | 5.85 | 5.94@5.95 |
| Crude, Southeast, | .04⅞c. | Nom. | |

**Chicago,** July 21.—Cottonseed oil prices are at the lowest levels in a considerable period. Inquiries are reported fair. Good, off-Summer yellow fig oil is 6¼c. to 6½c. per pound. Refined, edible oil is 8¼c. to 8½c. per pound, barrels, car lots; and 8¾c. to 9c., barrels, less than car lots.

**Hull,** July 21.—Quotations on cottonseed oil were:—

| | Refined Per cwt. s. | d. | Egyptian crude. Per cwt. s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Saturday | 19 | 9 | 17 | 3 |
| Monday | 19 | 6 | 17 | 0 |
| Tuesday | 19 | 6 | 17 | 0 |
| Wednesday | 19 | 6 | 17 | 0 |
| Thursday | 19 | 6 | 17 | 0 |
| Friday | 19 | 6 | 17 | 0 |

**Cake and Meal.**—Southern markets were generally quiet and easy, the tone being influenced by recent developments in oil. Quotations in some sections were shaded, but offerings were apparently light.

### Markets at Other Centers

**Atlanta,** July 19.—Five-year lows were recorded during the week for prime crude cottonseed oil, the price falling below 5c. per pound. Meal is offered at $23.50 to $24 at Southeastern mill points.

Heavy rains have ceased and high temperatures have been maintained in the South to hasten fruiting and lessen the boll weevil threat.

**Memphis,** July 21.—Crude cottonseed oil remains quiet, practically no business being reported during the week. Today

**Current prices on animal, vegetable, and fish oils (under Oil), fats, and greases (under Grease) are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7**

**CHINA WOOD OIL**
**WAH CHANG TRADING CORPORATION**
SPOT — Woolworth Building, New York, N. Y. — FUTURE

**VEGETABLE OILS**
SESAME—Refined PEANUT—Refined CORN—Refined
TEASEED—Refined SOYA—Crude and Refined OLIVE OILS—Light and Heavy
**SUNOLA TRADING CORP., 2 Broadway, N.Y.C.**
Members N.Y. Produce Exchange — Bowling Green—9-5959-60-61

**THE BRODÉ CORPORATION**
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE
**PRODUCTS OF COTTONSEED, PEANUTS and SOY BEANS**
Members—Memphis Merchants Exchange (Futures in Cottonseed Meal)
New York Produce Exchange (Futures in Cottonseed Oil)
District Representatives
JAMES LOVATELLI & CO., 2 Broadway, New York City
*Codes: Yopps, Robinsons, Bentleys, A.B.C. 5th Edition, Heinrichs*

Tens of thousands of
**Sales Leads**
in the new book—
**Uses and Applications of Chemicals and Related Materials**
—comprising articles on **5167 Materials,** collated from 17 years of **"Where You Can Sell"** information in the OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER. A big book — 672 pages — covering uses in all converting, compounding, and processing industries.
**Price $10** Postage paid in U. S. Plus 39c postage elsewhere
**Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, 59 John Street, New York, N. Y.**

47/8c. bid and 5c. asked. Only a few scattered tanks are available. Cottonseed meal future options weaker under liquidation in the pit, but spot meal is holding well above futures, with 41 percent quoted at $21.50 per ton, Memphis basis. Bulk slab cake $18.50 per ton at Valley points for prompt shipment. Scattered sales of hulls this week at $3 per ton, mill points. Weather favorable for cotton crop in this section.

Closing cottonseed meal quotations on the Memphis exchange were as follows:—

| | July 13. | July 20. |
|---|---|---|
| September | $20.90@21.25 | $19.75@— |
| October | 21.00@— | 19.60@19.90 |
| December | 20.90@21.25 | 19.60@20.00 |
| January | .....@..... | 19.60@19.90 |

## Fish Oils

**Menhaden.**—Quotations on refined oil were reduced four points, the tone of the market apparently being steady at the lower level. Business showed further improvement. Much of the purchasing was still apparently along conservative lines, but in some quarters an increase was reported in the volume of orders for moderate quantities.

**Sardine.**—The local market for refined oil was easier, quotations being reduced four points. There was an increase in the inquiry for moderate lots from local and other buyers.

**Whale.**—Local prices for refined oil were reduced four points, the tone of the market apparently being steady at the decline. Business was reported as more active.

### Markets at Other Centers

**San Francisco,** July 18.—With further business in Alaska herring oil reported to have taken place early in the week at the same price ruling during the previous period—25 cents per gallon in tankcars—the fish oil market turned easier today, when sales were effected here for California sardine oil at 24 cents per gallon for delivery out of the coming season s production.

The amount of California material affected was declared to have been of a rather inconsequential nature, but at the same time it established a turn in the market after some 750 tankcars of Pacific Coast oil had gone at 25 cents and for the moment business is quiet, neither side apparently making any special effort to engage in further trading. Most California producers continue to hold to the 25-cent figure.

Fishing off Oregon and Washington has not been resumed and as a result there has been practically no production there. The boats are scheduled to go out again on the 21st, hoping for a better run of pilchards.

Meantime, in California, the labor question has not been seriously discussed for the coming season, although the season opens here next month. Pessimistic talk in the trade yesterday was to he effect that labor negotiations might be held up for awhile and that the Northern Califronia season might not open until about September 1.

**Baltimore,** July 19.—The fleet operating down the Chesapeake Bay and outside the Virginia capes kept at work, with moderate results, the prevailing winds being deemed unfavorable for large hauls, and the fish not yet in condition to yield oil in good volume, with the production estimated at about seven gallons to 1,000 fish. The yield all along the East coast was about uniform, with no remarkable hauls. Potential buyers refrained from mentioning prices, and the sellers also held back with definite figures.

## Fats and Greases

**Grease.**—The market had a fairly steady tone, quotations generally being held at the levels prevailing in the previous week. There was a fair demand for moderate quantities.

**Lard.**—Cash lard prices showed more or less irregularity but changes during the week were generally within narrower limits than in recent preceding periods. There was a fair movement on domestic and export orders.

**Stearin.**—The market was steady at the recent decline. Business was quiet.

**Tallow.**—A fairly steady tone prevailed last week in the local market for tallow. There were reports of a fair inquiry, but transactions apparently did not involve important lots, large consumers being inclined to hold off for a time. With offerings lighter, quotations were maintained at former levels.

There was no trading in tallow futures on the New York Produce Exchange from July 17 to July 21, inclusive. Following is a price record for the week:—

| | Cents per pound in tanks— High. | Low. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|
| October | ... | ... | 4.50@4.75 |
| December | ... | ... | 4.70@4.85 |

### Markets at Other Centers

**Chicago,** July 21.—After some additional substantial declines, the cash lard market has tended to steady out and values have been holding their own a little better. No broadening of market activity is noted.

The range of lard quotations from the opening Saturday, July 15, to the close Friday, July 21, is shown in the following table:—

| | Per 100 pounds— Open | High. | Low. | Close. | Previous Friday. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cash ... | $5.55 | $5.70 | $5.60 | $5.57 | $5.55 |
| October.. | 5.70 | 5.80 | 5.52 | 5.65 | 5.50 |
| December | 5.80 | 5.90 | 5.60 | 5.77 | 5.67 |

**TALLOWS** (tierces).—Edible, 4¾c. to 5c. per pound; prime, 4¾c. to 4⅞c.; fancy, 4¾c to 4⅞c.; special, 4½c. to 4⅝c.

**GREASES** (tierces).—Choice white, 4½c. to 4¾c. per pound; A white, 4½c. to 4⅝c.; B white, 4⅜c. to 4⅝c.; yellow, 10-16, 4⅛c. to 4¼c.; yellow, 16-20, 4c. to 4¼c.; brown, 3⅞c. to 4c.

**STEARINS** (barrels).—Prime oleo, 5½c. to 5⅝c. per pound; lard, packages, 5½c. to 5¾c.; white grease, 5⅜c. to 5½c.; yellow grease, 4¾c. to 5c.; oleo stocks, 7c. to 7½c.; No. 2 stocks, 6¾c. to 7¼c.

**Liverpool,** July 21.—Quotations per cwt. on refined American lard were as follows:—

| | Spot. s. | d. | July. s. | d. | September. s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Saturday | 32 | 0 | 32 | 3 | 32 | 6 |
| Monday | 32 | 0 | 32 | 0 | 32 | 6 |
| Tuesday | 32 | 0 | 32 | 0 | 32 | 6 |
| Wednesday | 32 | 3 | 32 | 3 | 32 | 9 |
| Thursday | 32 | 0 | 32 | 3 | 32 | 9 |
| Friday | 32 | 3 | 32 | 3 | 32 | 9 |

**Liverpool,** July 21.—Quotations per cwt. on tallow were as follows:—

| | Choice. s. | d. | Fine, good mixed. s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Saturday | 18 | 3 | 16 | 6 |
| Monday | 18 | 3 | 16 | 6 |
| Tuesday | 18 | 3 | 16 | 6 |
| Wednesday | 18 | 3 | 16 | 6 |
| Thursday | 18 | 3 | 16 | 6 |
| Friday | 18 | 3 | 16 | 6 |

## Fatty Acids

**Caproic Acid.** — Business continued along conservative lines, the movement of moderate quantities to local and other consumers being fair. The tone remained steady.

**Castor Oil.**—No broadening of trade in this fatty acid was noted, but there was a fair movement of moderate lots to makers of shampoos and cosmetics, the requirements of buyers being sufficient to give the situation a steady appearance.

**Coconut Oil.**—Business in this fatty acid was reported as somewhat more active. Consumers were not inclined to anticipate but inquiries for moderate lots were received rather more numerously.

**Myristic Acid.** — Prices were unchanged and the tone seemed to be steady. In a jobbing way, there was a fair movement to makers of soaps and cosmetics.

**Stearic Acid.**—Business lacked snap, few consumers being inclined to purchase in advance of current or nearby requirements. The movement of moderate lots, however, was fair. Prices were steady.

### Markets at Other Centers

**Chicago,** July 21.—Tone in the fatty acids market has been rather easy recently. Buying is slow.

FATTY ACIDS.—Corn oil, double distilled, 8¼c. to 8½c. per pound, tankcar; 8¾c. to 9c., barrels, car lots; 9¼c. to 9½c., barrels, less than car lots; coconut oil, acidulated, 8c. to 8¼c. per pound, tankcar, mostly nominal; 8½c. to 8¾c., barrels, car lots; 9c. to 9¼c., barrels, less than car lots; cottonseed oil, double distilled, 7¼c. to 7½c. per pound, tankcar, 7¾c. to 8c., barrels, car lots; 8¼c. to 8½c., barrels, less than car lots; settled cottonseed soap stock, 60-62 percent basis, 2¾c. to 3c. boiled down soap stock, 65 percent basis, 3¾c. to 4c.; cottonseed foots, 50 percent basis, 1¼c. to 1½c.

STEARIC ACID.—Distilled, single press, 10c. to 11c. per pound; double press, 10½c. to 11½c.; triple press, 13¼c. to 14¼c.

## Animal Oils

**Degras.**—No broadening of business was reported, interest on the part of buyers still apparently being limited to unimportant quantities. With supplies and offerings light, the market remained steady.

**Lard.**—A steady tone continued to prevail. Consumers showed little disposition to purchase in advance of current needs, but a fair inquiry was noted for moderate quantities.

**Neatsfoot.**—Business here continued along conservative lines, the movement of moderate lots being fair. The market had a steady tone.

### Markets at Other Centers

**Chicago,** July 21.—Tone of the animal oils market is easy. Trade quiet.

LARD.—No. 1, 8c. to 8¼c. per pound.

OLEO.—No. 2, 7c. to 7¼c. per pound.

TALLOW.—Acidless, 7¼c. to 7½c. per pound, tanks; 8c. to 8¼c., barrels.

**Current prices on animal, vegetable, and fish oils (under Oil), fats, and greases (under Grease) are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7**

## *Lard Subsidies Studied by D.of A.*

*—Continued from page 5*

price and resell it to exporters at a sufficiently lower price to permit them to meet world prices.

A summary of the lard situation has been made by the AAA for purposes of study which gives the following information:—

Beginning with the 1934 drought, lard production was reduced drastically, with the result that domestic consumption and exports declined to levels considerably below normal. Lard exports amounted to 97,000,000 pounds in 1935, 112,000,000 pounds in 1936, and 137,000,000 pounds in 1937, as compared with the 1920 to 1929 average of 810,000,000 pounds. With the expansion of hog production since 1937, lard prices have declined considerably and lard exports have increased. In 1938, exports of lard amounted to 205,000,000 pounds. During the five months, from January to May, 1939, exports of lard amounted to 118,000,000 pounds as compared with 88,000,000 pounds in the same five months of 1938.

The prospective increases in hog production, however, make the present lard situation appear to be serious. The volume of lard produced from the prospective increased output of hogs in 1939-40 will be considerably larger than that needed to provide for normal consumption requirements. With a total hog slaughter in 1940 of about 70,000,000 head, and with about the same yields of pork and lard as before 1934, total production of lard would be about 2,300,000,000 pounds. This production would be 17.5 pounds per capita as compared with the average consumption of lard per capita of 12.8 pounds from 1925 to 1939. It does not seem probable at this time that the per capita lard consumption can be increased much beyond the 1925-29 average. If not, about 600,000,000 pounds of lard would be available for exports and for inedible uses. Since 1929, the foreign outlet for lard has been sharply reduced by quotas, exchange regulations, and barter agreements, and at the present time, the foreign situation indicates that there is little likelihood of increasing lard exports to 500,000,000 pounds during the next year.

Thus, the marked increases in hog production will be accompanied by a burdensome lard surplus. The existence of this surplus will be particularly serious because of the relationship of lard prices to other oils. The wholesale price of refined lard usually has been from $2 to $6 per 100 pounds higher than the price of hogs, but in 1938, it was little higher than the price of hogs.

## Waxes

**Bayberry.**—Excellence of demand has shrunken spot stocks and finally forced an advance in spot quotations to the basis of 25c. to 26c. per pound.

**Bees.**—Stocks of bleached and refined yellow waxes—especially of the former—naturally have increased parallel with the activity of bleachers during this the production season. Values have become more favorable for consumers. Crude wax remained in generally steady position.

**Candelilla.** — Competition still kept values on the low side notwithstanding the presence of a very fair consuming request for the item.

**Carnauba.**—Nearby wax, afloat, or immediate shipment, was said to be in tight position. New crop yellow waxes were within 1c. to 1½c. per pound of spot prices. There seemed to be no differential between the No. 3 grades for later arrival and on spot. Demand was reported to be generally very good. The price situation has become more definitely outlined and the following firm schedule of quotations was effective at a late hour last week:—No. 3 chalky, ton lots, 29c. to 29½c. per pound; 5 bag lots, 29½c. to 30c.; 1 bag lots, 30c. to 30½c.; No. 3 North Country, ton lots, 30c. to 31c.; 5 bag lots, 30½c. to 31½c.; 1 bag lots, 31c. to 32c.; No. 1 yellow, ton lots, 30½c. to 31½c.; 5 bag lots, 31c. to 32c; 1 bag lots, 31½c. to 32½c.; No. 2 yellow, 40c. to 41c.

SUN BLEACHED

Beehive Brand BEESWAX · Finest Quality · Guaranteed Pure

WILL & BAUMER CANDLE CO., INC.

Dept. E 7 Syracuse, N. Y.

Established 1855

Spermaceti Ceresine Red Oil Glycerine Stearic Acid

WARRANTED PURE BEES WAX

Quality

SHELLAC

FOR BETTER NO RUBBING WAXES

No. 65 EXTRA WHITE REFINED BLEACHED SHELLAC

No. 66 D. C. REFINED BLEACHED SHELLAC

No. 67 DEWAXED ORANGE SHELLAC

Will Dissolve Quicker and Require Less Alkali Thereby Producing More Durable, More Waterproof and Higher Gloss Finishes

▲▲▲

*Working Samples Sent Upon Request*

THE MANTROSE CORPORATION

136-146 41st Street : Brooklyn, N.Y.

Agents in Principal Cities

Boston, Mass.—M. F. Robie
Rochester, N.Y.—J. E. McManus,
Cleveland, Ohio—J. H. Hinz Company
St. Louis, Mo.—Phil. A. Sullivan Sales Co.
Los Angeles, Calif.—S. L. Abbot, Jr. Co.
Philadelphia, Pa.—Frances Patterson
Chicago, Ill.—Harry Holland & Son, Inc.
Baltimore, Md.—William McGill
San Francisco—Abbot Walls Agencies
Danbury, Conn.—J. E. P ae

Canada—Harrisons & Crosfield, Ltd.
Mo treal, Toronto and Vancouver

# A Guaranty of MERCK Purity & Reliability

Probably the most extensive investigation ever undertaken to determine the adequacy of the American diet as a source of vitamins and other essential food values is that reported by Stiebeling and Phipard in circular No. 507 recently released by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This study consists of a detailed survey of the diets of some 4000 typical American families distributed in 43 industrial centers in eight major geographical regions of the United States.

*The following observations are significant:*

1. **Approximately 10% of all the white families studied received less than the suggested minimum requirement of 300 International units of vitamin $B_1$ a requirement unit per day.**

2. **Approximately 50% of all the white families received less than 500 International units of vitamin $B_1$ per day, an amount which has been suggested as the daily allowance for moderately active adults.**

The foregoing figures are conservative, since they are based on foods *as purchased* and not as consumed. Because vitamin $B_1$ is water-soluble, a significant amount is lost when the water in which foods are cooked is discarded. Heat and alkali also are important destructive factors.

In a recent report, "A Clinical Evaluation of the Adequacy of Vitamin $B_1$ in the American Diet" (New International Clinics 4:46, 1938), Jolliffe points out that alterations of the American dietary to enhance the keeping qualities, the appeal to sight, smell, and taste, or the value in other accessory nutritional factors of various foods, have resulted in a displacement of vitamin $B_1$. He concludes that the modern American dietary contains only one-third of the vitamin $B_1$ present in the dietary of a century ago.

***The Final Report of the Mixed Committee of the League of Nations contains the following generalizations regarding vitamin $B_1$:***

"It is noteworthy that physicians are reporting favorable response by many patients who suffer from poor appetite and neuritis following administration of this vitamin. This suggests that even in a country with ample food resources, faulty selection of food may result in this specific form of malnutrition. There is strong evidence that human dietaries in many parts of the world are more or less deficient in vitamin $B_1$, although beriberi is absent."

## VITAMIN $B_1$ Merck Crystals

***Pure Crystalline***
***Vitamin $B_1$ Hydrochloride***
(Potency 333 International Units per Milligram)

**Offers a most effective means of correcting dietary deficiencies resulting from an insufficiency of this essential factor in the food supply.**

**Therapeutic Dose.** To ensure curative dosage in advanced vitamin $B_1$ deficiency, from 5 to 100 mg. daily, equivalent to approximately 1665 to 33,300 International units, may be required. Later, the dosage may be reduced to 5-10 mg. (1665-3330 I. U.) daily.

**Important Indications.** Anorexia of Dietary Origin . . . Beriberi . . . Alcoholic Polyneuritis . . . Essential for Optimal Growth of Infants and Children. May be administered orally or parenterally. Very soluble in water and slightly soluble in alcohol.

*Literature on Request*

MERCK & CO. Inc. *Manufacturing Chemists* RAHWAY, N. J.
NEW YORK • PHILADELPHIA • ST. LOUIS IN CANADA: MERCK & CO. LTD., MONTREAL & TORONTO

# Drugs, Fine Chemicals

**Domestic Quicksilver Lower Again — Foreign Crude Glycerin Up Slightly—Isobutyl Alcohol Down—Manitol Reduced—Resellers Raise Santonin Prices—Silver Develops Stable Tone**

Leading price developments in the market for drugs and fine chemicals resulted in lower quotations being named on isobutyl alcohol, mannitol, and domestic quicksilver, and an increase of fractional sort being setup on foreign crude glycerin offered for import. General stability of prices featured the market in its broader aspect and demand of reasonably satisfactory sort aided in the support of values.

The development in domestic quicksilver prices was added indication of the recent softness of the market, the result of not too good demand and some accumulation of unsold stocks. Mercurials were held to an unchanged price schedule. Also, quotations on European quicksilver lacked quotable change.

It may be recalled that during the previous trading period, quotations were reduced on butyl alcohol, both normal and secondary. Hence, the reduction last week in quotations on isobutyl alcohol was in line with the general price trend in such materials.

Corn prices reached the lowest point in the past five years, weakening the position of corn syrup further and suggesting price reductions to come. Production of milk was reported to be shrinking, this adding to the recent strength developed by milk powder. Drought over widespread areas prevailed, ruining pasturage.

Glycerin prices on spot held steadily and demand was fair. The higher cost of foreign crude failed to find reflection in the asking prices on domestic material. Santonin continued strong. Resellers advanced quotations but firsthands held prices free from change, though showing great reserve in offerings and reporting a continuation of the upward tendency of the market.

**Acid, Acetylsalicylic.**—Recently established quotations have become well stabilized under the influence of steady and satisfactory consuming request that, in volume, was up to seasonal expectations.

**Acid, Citric.**—Seasonal movement was excellent notwithstanding that throughout the East rather unseasonal and distinctly cool temperatures prevailed. Consumption of beverages went on at a good pace and accounted for a good consumption of this acid.

**Acid, Tartaric.**—Movement was very good to some consuming trades but to others, noteably the textile industry, it was hardly satisfactory. Pricewise, full schedules were maintained in keeping with the absence of any important change in production cost.

**Agar.**—The market continued strong in undertone and fully maintained as to prices. Demand was reported fairly active and the business was taken at full prices. Export quotations in Japan are reported to be the highest ever recorded, the rise being due, it is stated, to smaller collections of sea-weeds, shortage of stocks in Japan, and heavy buying on European account. During the first four months of the current year exports from Japan were recorded at 1,266,530 pounds valued at $815,973, against 1,673,400 pounds valued at $844,262 in the corresponding months of 1938. Imports into the United States during the first five months of the current year aggregated 192,177 pounds valued at $117,340, against 282,188 pounds valued at $161,291 in the same months of 1938.

**Alcohol.**—Isobutyl alcohol was reduced. Refined in tanks was established at 5.80c. per pound; drums, car lots, 6.80c.; less than car lots, 7.30c. This movement brought quotations into line with those established on butyl alcohol during the previous trading period. Denatured alcohol moved very well at steady prices. Forward delivery sales of completely denatured material have engaged a substantial gallonage of the potential output of the distilleries and deliveries were expected to begin in the Fall. Specially denatured material was in fair request and undertones were steady. Pure ethyl alcohol was rather quiet.

**Cadmium Metal.**—Prices for ingots or sticks held steady at 50c. per pound, while the patented shapes prevailed at 55c. Outlook for consumption by the plating industry improved by reason of the early beginning of the manufacture of 1940 motor car units.

**Caffeine.**—The Summer call has been very good in the main and the movement of substantial quantities has been on the basis of well stabilized prices. Resumption of major demand for hydrobromide and citrated caffeine is still some weeks away.

**Castor Oil.**—The market was not overly active and conditions suggested the presence of lively competition between the makers. Open schedules were unchanged but it was intimated that when car lot quantities were in request, conditions favored buyers distinctly.

CHICAGO, July 20.—Buyers of castor oil have been closely analyzing the market situation. Inquiries are fair. The price structure has been fairly stable. Ruling prices are:—No. 1, barrels, car lots, 9⅛c. per pound; barrels, less than car lots, 10¼c.; returnable drums, car lots, 8⅞c.; drums, less than car lots, 10c.; tanks, 8⅜c.; No. 3, barrels, car lots, 8⅝c.; barrels, less than car lots, 9¾c.; returnable drums, car lots, 8⅜c.; drums, less than car lots, 9½c.; tanks, 7⅞c.

**Cocoa Butter.**—The market was sluggish as to demand and not especially steady as to price, although values were distinctly on the low side because of the keenness of competition and the unsatisfactory consumption at this time.

**Codliver Oil.** — Local conditions changed very little. Plentiful stocks on spot and engaged to come forward assure an ample supply against the wants of the next major consuming season. Prices were fairly easy in undertone and competition was acute. According to reports from Hull, England, prices there have been firm. Exports from that city in the January-May period were 60 percent for the account of the United States. Germany was the next best customer, followed by Spain, the Netherlands, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, and Australia. Details of the business with the United States during the January-May periods in 1939, 1938, and 1937 were as follows:—

**Medicinal Oil**

| | Gallons | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 1937. | 1938. | 1939. |
| Jan. 1-April 30.... | 118,342 | 118,585 | 156,420 |
| May ..... | 23,210 | 17,332 | 26,274 |
| Totals, 5 months. | 141,552 | 135,917 | 182,694 |

**Poultry and Other Grades**

| | Gallons | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 1937. | 1938. | 1939. |
| Jan. 1-April 30.... | 679,550 | 105,800 | 174,303 |
| May ..... | 14,950 | .... | 49,580 |
| Totals, 5 months. | 694,500 | 105,800 | 223,883 |

**Grand Total**

| | Gallons | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 1937. | 1938. | 1939. |
| 4 months..... | 797,892 | 224,385 | 330,723 |
| May ..... | 38,160 | 17,332 | 75,854 |
| Grand totals..... | 836,052 | 241,717 | 406,577 |

**Corn Syrup.**—Prices for raw material reached the lowest point for the past five years and hence the quotations on all corn products were weak. It was distinctly a buyers' market and the

**Current prices on drugs and the fine chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7**

### Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

**Advanced**

Glycerin, soaplye, for import, 35 points

**Reduced**

Isobutyl alcohol, ½c. per lb.
Mannitol, pure, 10c. per lb.
commercial, crystals, 4c. per lb.
Quicksilver, domestic, $1 per flask

### Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from thirty-five typical drugs and fine chemicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

| Last week. | Prev. week. | Last month. | Last year |
|---|---|---|---|
| 182.7 | 182.7 | 183.1 | 183.2 |

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Industrial and Pharmaceutical Chemicals

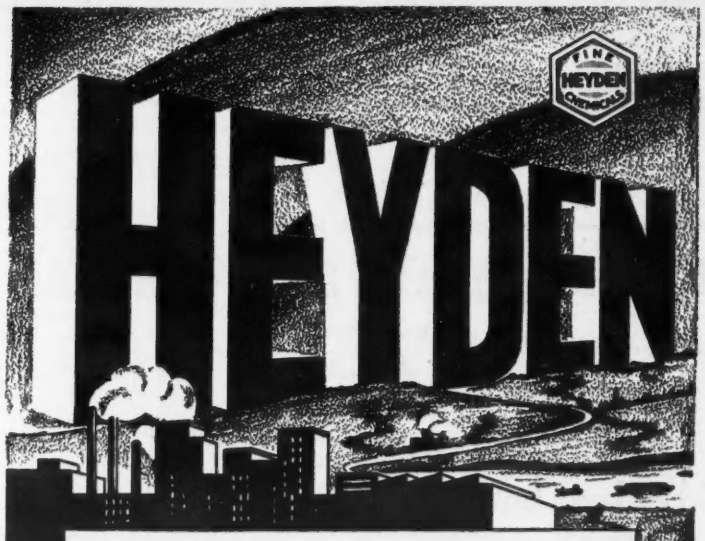
ASEPTOFORMS

A series of odorless and non-toxic mold preventives. Recommended as inhibitors of mold growth and fermentation in industrial, pharmaceutical and cosmetic preparations.

ANTI-OXIDANTS

Several reliable anti-oxidants used in textile and sulphonated oils, also in printing inks to prevent skinning. Special grades for pharmaceuticals and cosmetics.

R.W. GREEFF & CO.
10 East 40th Street New York, N. Y.




SODIUM BENZOATE U.S.P.

Powder • Flakes • Granules

The accepted standard preservative for Fruit Juices and other Food Products. Depend on Heyden Sodium Benzoate for Purity and Uniformity.

BENZOIC ACID U. S. P.
BENZALDEHYDE N. F.
METHYL SALICYLATE U. S. P.
SALICYLIC ACID U. S. P.

HEYDEN CHEMICAL CORPORATION
NEW YORK — 50 Union Square

PROCTER & GAMBLE
Largest Producers and Refiners of
CHEMICALLY PURE GLYCERINE
U.S.P.
Packed in drums and cans
Also other grades—Stocks in principal cities
Gwynne Building, Cincinnati, Ohio
205 East 42nd Street, New York City
C/P

TARTARS
WILLIAM NEUBERG, Inc., 441 Lexington Ave., NEW YORK, N. Y.
MUrray Hill 6-1990

VITAMIN PRODUCTS
FISH LIVER OILS
ATLANTIC COAST FISHERIES CORP. OF N. Y.
111 JOHN STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Baker's
ROCHELLE SALT
Chemically balanced. Made from selected grade of Argols. Your choice of crystals—large, fine or powdered. Write for prices.
J. T. BAKER CHEMICAL CO.
PHILLIPSBURG, N. J.
NEW YORK 420 Lexington Avenue
PHILADELPHIA 220 South 16th Street
CHICAGO 435 North Michigan Avenue

NATIONAL BRAND MILK SUGAR
QUALITY STANDARD THE WORLD OVER SINCE 1883
ALPHA LACTOSE
BETA LACTOSE
POWDERED-GRANULAR
IMPALPABLE
NATIONAL MILK SUGAR COMPANY
Division of The Borden Company
350 MADISON AVENUE NEW YORK, N. Y.

RUSSIAN WHITE MINERAL OILS
Genuine Imported U. S. P.
FLAG BRAND
All Viscosities
WHITE OILS
TECHNICAL WHITE OILS FOR INDUSTRIAL USE
NAPHTHENIC ACID SLUDGE . . . NAPHTHENIC SOAP
S. Schwabacher & Co., Inc. 25 BEAVER STREET NEW YORK
Established distributors wanted Inquiries invited

REFINED GLYCERINE
ALL GRADES
CHEMICALLY PURE U.S.P.
CHEMICALLY PURE B.P.
YELLOW DISTILLED-HIGH GRAVITY-DYNAMITE
Refineries located at:
• BROOKLYN, N. Y.
• JEFFERSONVILLE, IND.
• JERSEY CITY, N. J.
• BERKELEY, CALIF.
• KANSAS CITY, KANS.
COLGATE-PALMOLIVE-PEET CO.
GLYCERINE DEPARTMENT
105 Hudson Street Jersey City, New Jersey

disposition of users was to hold aloof pending further price developments.

**Ephedrine.**—Manufacturers of alkaloid and salts of ephedrine have found raw material supplies assuming a normal aspect. Production of the items was reported more than sufficient readily to care for current requirements. Regarding the raw material situation, in 1938 when shipments from China were difficult and considerable quantities of raw material were imported from British India, Japan and one small lot from Spain. Since the beginning of the current year, however, all shipments reaching the United States originated in China. Receipts in the first five months of the current year aggregated 514,550 pounds, valued at $16,000, which is approximately the same as the invoice value per pound of shipments reaching the United States during the years preceding the outbreak of hostilities in China. During 1938, incoming shipments averaged 100 percent higher.

**Ephedra Imports**

| | Pounds | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1935. | 1936. | 1937. | 1938. |
| China | 1,948,011 | 1,000,249 | 710,701 | 713,474 |
| Japan | ..... | ..... | 77,541 | 348,368 |
| Spain | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9,485 |
| Brit. India | ..... | ..... | ..... | 446,350 |
| Totals | 1,948,011 | 1,000,249 | 788,242 | 1,517,677 |

**Glycerin.**—General stability of prices prevailed. Movement of chemically pure material was reported to be very fair and sufficient in volume to require the purchase of sufficient domestic raw material to prevent an undue accumulation of unsold stocks in the holds of soapers and other producers. Foreign crude when last offered was priced at 6.45c. per pound in bond, something of an advance. Local quotations lacked quotable change.

CHICAGO, July 20.—C.p. and other grades of glycerin have been quiet, moving in routine fashion. The tone of the market seems firm. Ruling prices are:—Chemically pure, tanks, 12¼c. per pound; drums, car lots, 12½c.; drums, less than car lots, 13c.; high gravity, tanks, 11¾c.; drums, car lots, 12c.; drums, less than car lots, 12½c.

**Magnesia.**—This group was steady as a whole. Official quotations were well maintained and movement into consumption compared favorably with that current for some time past.

**Mannitol.**—Quotations were reduced by the leading producers, establishing values on the following levels: pure, reganet, 95c. to $1 per pound; commercial crystals, ton lots, 42c.; smaller lots, 50c.

**Menthol.**—Although the market was easy because of a lack of substantial consumer interest in local offerings, prices held free from quotable change. They were also fairly well maintained in Japan. Reserves unsold on this spot were of moderate size.

**Mercurials.**—Although the downward movement of domestic quicksilver quotations was extended, no change in the official schedule on mercurials resulted. In the main, the mercurial market held steady under the fairly good demand for major items.

**Methanol.**—New devolpments were lacking. The basic position of the market was reasonably firm and since sales of denaturing grade were expected to gain during the Fall months, the outlook was called fairly encouraging.

**Quicksilver.**—Domestic metal was reduced to $87 to $90 per flask, depending on seller and quantity. With some accumulation of stocks being evident from reports concerning the warehousing of arrivals from the Pacific Coast, and with there being an absence of sufficient demand to check the movement in favor of buyers, the market was generally showing signs of added softness. No change was made in the quotations of European metal.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 18, 1939.—There is a weaker element in the quicksilver market, the price last week dropping down to a place where sales were reported in New York for account of Pacific Coast producers at $87 per flask. Top price for small lots now is about $90, sellers here report, commenting on East Coast conditions. Locally metal is apparently holding for $87 per flask. Production here is thought to be currently running in the neighborhood of some 1,400 flasks per month.

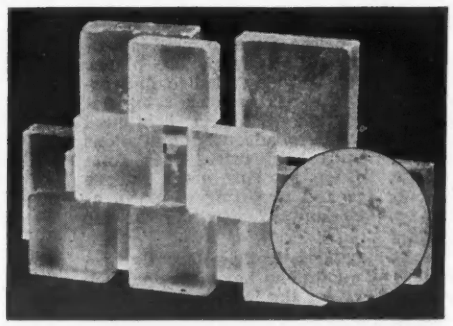
**Santonin.**—Spot quotations named by firsthands lacked change from the recent minimum of $80 per kilo. Resellers have shown a disposition to ask as high as $45 per pound. The situation was still one of substantial strength.

**Silver Nitrate.** — Something closely akin to stability appeared to have developed in the world market prices for silver bullion. New York prices were unchanged and those in London changed within very narrow limits. The schedule of prices since the last report prevailed as follows, covering quantities at 100 ounces; small lots from 1c. to 2c. more per ounce, and quantities of 500 ounces are quoted at about 1c. less. Comparison of prices of bullion in New York and London is also provided:—

| | Per ounce | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Bullion | |
| | Nitrate. Cents. | New York. Cents. | London. Pence. |
| Saturday | 26⅞ | 34⅜ | 16⅞ |
| Monday | 26⅞ | 34⅜ | 16⅞ |
| Tuesday | 26⅞ | 34⅜ | 16⅞ |
| Wednesday | 26⅞ | 34⅜ | 16⅞ |
| Thursday | 26⅞ | 34⅜ | 16⅞ |
| Friday | 26⅞ | 34⅜ | 16⅞ |

**Soda Perborate.**—Producers continued to name the well-stabilized price in effect for a long time. Resellers reported a steady and very satisfactory movement into consumption.

Every Tablet of
SHERKA
CAMPHOR, U. S. P.
(Synthetic)
is identical in quality, purity and capacity for camphor action . . .



Surface of Sherka Synthetic Camphor U.S.P Tablet magnified 150 times to show uniform structure and fineness.

for MEDICINAL, MOTH PREVENTIVE and OTHER PURPOSES
Meets all U.S.P. requirements—lower in price than the natural camphor. Tablets (½ and 1 oz.), Slabs (2½ lbs.) and Powder—all available from one source.
Write for comparative samples amd prices to
SHERKA CHEMICAL CO., Inc. or Bloomfield, N. J.—Importers
GEORGE UHE COMPANY
75 Eighth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
Distributors

THREE ELEPHANT
BORAX
AND
BORIC ACID
Purity Guaranteed Over 99.5%
The AMERICAN POTASH & CHEMICAL CORPORATION
TRONA
70 Pine Street New York
Stocks carried in principal cities in the United States and Canada
TRONA
MURIATE OF
POTASH
A 95-98% Agricultural Grade
A Special Grade for Manufacturers of Industrial Chemicals

# Industrial Uses of Chemicals and Related Materials

**(Formerly Styled "Where You Can Sell")**

## Producers' Guide to New Markets Technical Information for Processors

**Fully protected by copyright**

**Six-hundred-fifty-fifth Recapitulative Instalment**

**(Parenthetical references are to the numbers of patents in the United States or other countries, as designated)**

### Acetyl-2:7-dinitro-3:4:5:6-dibenzocarbazol, Normal

**Dye**

Reactant in—
Dye syntheses
Starting point (Brit. 493856) in making—
Sulphur dyestuffs giving catechu-brown tints

### Bromoethylamine Hydrobromide

**Chemical**

Reactant in—
Organic syntheses
Reactant (Brit. 468387) in introducing
Aminoalkyl residues into organic compounds
Reactant (Brit. 468387) in making—
Cyclic imines

### 6-Chlor-4-amino-1:3-diphenoxybenzene

**Textile**

Starting point (Brit. 488595) in making—
Diazotized red dyes on cotton yarn by coupling on the fiber with—
Acetoacetic acid arylamides
2:3-Hydroxynaphthoic acid arylamides

### Dibutyl Sebacate

**Cellulose Products**

Plasticizer for—
Cellulose acetobutyrate
Cellulose derivatives
Nitrocellulose

**Ceramic**

Plasticizer in—
Compositions, containing cellulose acetobutyrate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, resins, and chlorinated rubber, used as coatings for protecting and decorating ceramic products

**Chemical**

Plasticizer for—
Cellulose derivatives
Chlorinated rubber
Resins
Plasticizer (high boiling point) misible with most common organic solvents

**Cosmetic**

Plasticizer in—
Nail enamels and lacquers containing nitrocellulose as a base material

**Electrical**

Plasticizer in—
Insulating compositions, containing cellulose acetobutyrate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, resins, and chlorinated rubber, used for covering wire and in making electrical machinery and equipment

**Glass**

Plasticizer in—
Compositions, containing cellulose acetobutyrate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, resins, and chlorinated rubber, used in the manufacture of non-scatterable glass and as coatings for decorating and protecting glassware

**Glue and Adhesives**

Plasticizer in—
Adhesive compositions containing cellulose acetobutyrate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose

**Leather**

Plasticizer in—
Compositions, containing cellulose acetobutyrate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, resins, and chlorinated rubber, used in the manufacture of artificial leathers and as coatings for decorating and protecting leathers and leather goods

**Metal Fabrication**

Plasticizer in—
Compositions, containing cellulose acetobutyrate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, resins, and chlorinated rubber, used as coatings for decorating and protecting metallic articles

**Miscellaneous**

Plasticizer in—
Coating compositions, containing cellulose acetobutyrate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, resins, and chlorinated rubber, used for protecting and decorating various products

**Paint and Varnish**

Plasticizer for—
Acrylic resins
Cellulose acetobutyrate
Cellulose esters or ether
Chlorinated rubber
Nitrocellulose
Phenolic resins
Vinyl resins
Plasticizer in making—
Dopes — Paints
Enamels — Varnishes
Lacquers

**Paper**

Plasticizer in—
Compositions, containing cellulose acetobutyrate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, resins, and chlorinated rubber, used in the manufacture of coated papers and as coatings for decorating and protecting products made of paper and pulp

**Photographic**

Plasticizer in making—
Films from nitrocellulose or other esters or ethers of cellulose

**Plastics**

Plasticizer in making—
Plastics from nitrocellulose, cellulose acetobutyrate, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, resins, and chlorinated rubber

**Resins**

Plasticizer for—
Acrylic resins — Vinyl resins
Phenolic resins

**Rubber**

Plasticizer for—
Chlorinated rubber
Plasticizer in—
Compositions, containing cellulose acetobutyrate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, resins, and chlorinated rubber, used as coatings for decorating and protecting rubber goods

**Stone**

Plasticizer in—
Compositions, containing cellulose acetobutyrate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, resins, and chlorinated rubber, used as coatings for decorating and protecting artificial and natural stone

**Textile**

Plasticizer in—
Compositions, containing cellulose acetobutyrate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, resins, and chlorinated rubber, used in the manufacture of coated fabrics

**Wood**

Plasticizer in—
Compositions, containing cellulose acetobutyrate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, resins, and chlorinated rubber, used as coatings for decorating and protecting woodwork

### Paradimethylaminoazophenylarsinic Acid

**Analysis**

Reagent in—
Analytical processes involving control and research in science and industry
Reagent in testing for—
Zirconium (the zirconium salt forms in acid solution as brown precipitate; when used as a spot test on filter paper, the precipitate stays in the pores as a characteristic lake color)

### Resorcinol Monohexylether Diethylcarbamate

**Pharmaceutical**

Claimed (Brit. 493465) to have properties as—
Vermicide for animals

### Sodium Lactate

**(Lactate Sodique, Lactate de Sodium, Lactate de Soude, Milchsaueresnatrium, Milchsaueresnatron, Natriumlactat)**

**Cellulose Products**

Mercerizing inhibtor (U.S. 1392833) in—
Viscose processing

**Ceramic**

Suggested plasticizer for—
Casein in coating compositions for decorating and protecting porcelain and ceramic ware

**Chemical**

As a lactate

**Electrical**

Ingredient (Germ. 638495) of—
Electrolyte for electrolytic condenser
Suggested plasticizer for—
Casein in insulating compositions for coating wires and parts of electrical machinery and equipment

**Firefighting**

Ingredient (U.S. 1278714, 1278715, and 1306707) of—
Fire-extinguisher

**Food**

Ingredient (U.S. 1450865) of—
Candies and other confections
Source of—
Lactic acid
Sterilizing agent and ingredient (U.S. 1374141) in—
Cheese

**Glue and Adhesives**

Suggested plasticizer for casein in—
Adhesive compositions of various sorts and for various purposes
Compositions for making cardboard boxes
Compositions for cementing cork or paper discs to metal shells in bottle caps
Compositions for sealing paper on cigarets
Glues for attaching linoleum to wood or cement
Glues for making plywood and veneered panels and furniture
Glues for attaching heels to shoes
Labeling glues
Mending compositions for china, glass, porcelain, and meerschaum
Water-resistant glues
Wood glues

**Insecticide**

Ingredient (U.S. 1499164) of exterminants for—
Bedbugs — Lice
Bugs — Scabmites
Flour moths

**Leather**

Glycerin substitute in—
Finishing processes for soft leather
Suggested plasticizer for casein in—
Finishing processes

**Miscellaneous**

Glycerin substitute claimed to offer following advantages—
Cheaper than glycerin
Completely soluble in water
More hygroscopic
Nonvolatile
Stable in steam
Viscous liquid
Suggested plasticizer for—
Casein in various processes

**Paint and Varnish**

Suggested plasticizer for—
Casein

**Paper**

Suggested plasticizer for—
Casein in sizing, coating, finishing, greaseproofing, and waterproofing compositions
Substitute for—
Glycerin

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice
Suggested for use in treating—
Acidosis, particularly the acetonemia of diabetes

**Photographic**

Ingredient (U.S. 1500433) of—
Blueprint paper composition

**Plastics**

Suggested plasticizer for—
Casein

**Soap**

Ingredient of—
Special soaps

**Soft Drinks**

Fortifying agent for—
Lactic beverages

**Textile**

Glycerin substitute in—
Finishing compositions
Printing processes
Sizing processes

**Wood**

Suggested plasticizer for—
Casein in plastic wood compositions
Plywood and veneer glues

### Tin Ricinoleate

**Lubricant**

Addition agent (Germ. 643508) for—
Lubricants

### Ximenia Oil

*(An oil from the fruit kernels of Ximenia americana, Linn., indigenous to South Africa and known as the "wild olive"; acetone-extracted oil only)*

**Fats and Oil**

Suggested for use as vegetable oil offering the following properties—
Iodine value of 94 to 95
Pale yellow color
Saponification value 173
Slightly cloudy (disappears on warming)

**Food**

Suggested for use as—
Edible oil (refined product)

**Soap**

Suggested for use as—
Soapstock

**5167** informative articles that have appeared in this department have been collected in a big book of universal usefulness to producers and users. **Order NOW.** **$10** Postage paid in U. S. plus 39c postage elsewhere

# GUMS *are as different as the plants from which they come . . .*

**ARABIC**
•
**KARAYA**
•
**TRAGACANTH**
•
**LOCUST**
•
**TAHLA**
•
**GHATTY**

SPECIMENS of the same gum may vary widely because of weather conditions, geographical sources, methods of gathering, drying, etc. Highly important factors in stabilizing gums are expert cleaning and milling. Here only precise, closely-controlled methods and equipment can assure a satisfactorily uniform milled product.

**THAT IS WHY** many manufacturers have come to rely on Penick's "Evenizing" method of processing to give them water-soluble gums of definite qualities. Be certain of your own product's performance from month to month, year to year—by using Penick EVENIZED GUMS . . .

## S. B. PENICK & COMPANY

**132 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.** **1228 W. KINZIE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.**

**THE WORLD'S LARGEST BOTANICAL DRUG HOUSE**


## *Chain Store Opponents Plan $2,500,000 Fight*

*—Continued from page 3*

Anderson of Missouri, Joseph W. Byrnes, jr., of Tennessee, and Vincent F. Harrington of Iowa.

The temporary chairman of the new organization is Frank Stewart, Washington, who is chairman of the legislative committee of the Motor and Equipment Wholesalers Association. The organization voted to raise a warchest of $2,500,000 to finance a campaign against chain stores, and those present pledged themselves to raise $4,500.

After a number of speeches in defense of independent retailers, the meeting adopted a petition to Congress, asking for an appropriation of $200,000 for a special congressional investigation of chain stores and $50,000 for a study of corporate chain accounting practices by the Securities and Exchange Commission.

## Ex-Lax, Inc., Wins Allergic Rash Case

After trial in the Superior Court of Massachusetts, Judge Walsh recently directed a verdict in favor of the defendant, Ex-Lax, Inc., in an action brought by Mrs. Ida Bienenfeld, Dorchester, who alleged that she had suffered a rash after taking "Ex-Lax" laxative tablets. Mrs. Bienenfeld sued for $25,000. Edelman & Edelman, this city, were attorneys for Ex-Lax, Inc., in the case.

Ex-Lax, Inc., contended that a rash such as complained of could only arise from the fact that the plaintiff was idosyncratic or allergic, and that a normal person would not be affected. An eminent physician of Boston, who had made an investigation of cases of rash from all kinds of drugs at the Boston City Hospital, testified that, in the years from 1932 to 1939, an average of approximately 200,000 patients were annually treated at the hospital and that in some years there were no cases of rash from phenolphthalein; that in other years there were only one or two cases and never more than two such cases in any one year. In fact, he showed that even such cases were not always "proved" cases but only "suspected" cases.

Irvin A. Edelman, counsel for the company, pointed out that, although the liability of a manufacturer to a person who suffers a rash because he is allergic to a drug product, has been definitely denied by the courts of various States, the question is still open in some jurisdictions.

## Jackson Succeeds Swain As Md. Drug Official

*Baltimore, July 20, 1939*

At a meeting of the Maryland State Board of Health, today Aquilla Jackson, a member of the retail drug firm of Morgan & Millard, was appointed Deputy Food and Drug Commissioner, in succession to Dr. Robert L. Swain, who resigned several months ago.

In this official capacity it will be Mr. Jackson's duty to look after the enforcement of drug legislation and to see to it that the laws relative to the conduct of pharmacies are observed. The new official has been closely identified with pharmacy ever since his graduation. He is a member of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association and a former president of the Baltimore Retail Druggists' Association, and is at present a member of the Maryland Board of Pharmacy. He has also participated in fair trade activities in the State.

Mr. Jackson is a son-in-law of Charles Morgan, president of Morgan & Millard, and has specially looked after the management of the Roland Park Pharmacy of that corporation.

### Tropical Milling Injunction Petition Is Reserved

Decision on a petition by property owners for an injunction to restrain the Tropical Milling Company, Brooklyn, from operating its plant has been reserved by Supreme Court Justice Meier Steinbrink. The petition stated that the company mills materials used as a basis for an insecticide, that smoke and fumes enter nearby dwellings and that consequently home conditions are "virtually unlivable."

## Tablet Machine Makes Multiple-Layer Product

*OPD Washington Bureau*
*July 18, 1939*

United States patent No. 2166192 has been issued today to Charles H. Whittemore, Elizabeth, N. J., for a tablet-compressing machine "adapted to assemble, in a single tablet, a plurality of chemically incompatible drugs separated in layers by inert material." The machine, by means of an intricate system of feeding and pressing, turns out "layer-cake" tablets of any desired combination.

The ingenuity of this apparatus is further indicated by the following declarations in the patent:—

A further object of the invention is to provide, in such a machine, means whereby successive mold capacities may be varied at will, such means including adjustable sections on a cam for regulating the position of a series of lower plungers.

A further object of the invention is to provide a novel means for delivering the granulated materials separately to each mold at predetermined points in their paths.

A further object of the invention is to provide novel means whereby excess of the different materials above the predetermined amount will be separately removed from the top of the molds by means hereafter described.

Mr. Whittemore's patent is illustrated with five figures interpretative of the details of the description of the apparatus. He makes seven claims covering the construction of the machine in respect of the rotary die plate, the feed rack, and other elements.

### Pharmaceutical Makers' Sales Increased 20 Percent in May

Manufacturers' sales of pharmaceuticals and proprietary medicines during May increased 20 percent over May, 1938, according to twenty-five firms reporting to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Sales volume for the reporting group for May amounted to $2,152,000 and $1,795,000 in May, 1938. The cost value of manufacturers' stocks at the end of May was 17 percent under the same date of the previous year. Inventories for the group of twelve reporting these data separately amounted to $2,388,000 at the end of May, 1939, compared with $2,868,000 at the end of May, 1938.

## Yahr-Lange Control Passes to New Hands

Control of Yahr-Lange, Inc., wholesale druggist, Milwaukee, has been acquired by Dr. W. J. Egan and Carl Foerster, that city, through the purchase of the interest of Fred E. Yahr. Mr. Yahr and his son, Earl Yahr, have relinquished all interest in the company.

There has been no change in the active management of the business, H. W. ("Tommy") Adkins continuing as executive vice-president in charge of operations. The following other officers have been elected:—President, Dr. W. J. Egan; vice-president, Carl Foerster; treasurer, Ferdinand C. Yahr; secretary, M. A. McCabe.

## Drug Wholesalers' Sales Up 10 Percent in May

Sales of drugs and drug sundries by wholesalers during May increased 10 percent over May, 1938, according to reports to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce from seventy-two houses. The sales volume in May was placed at $7,549,000, making the total sales for the first five months $37,644,000. The most favorable sales comparison recorded for any of the geographical areas of the United States was registered by wholesalers in the South Atlantic region who reported an increase of 14½ percent over May last year.

The cost value of inventories of wholesalers at the end of May was 0.4 percent lower than the same month a year ago, being placed at $11,566,000. The stock-sales ratio for May was 188 percent, somewhat below the ratio of 211 percent recorded for May, 1938. Collections during May amounted to 77 percent of the total volume of accounts receivable outstanding at the beginning of the month. This was above the ratio shown for May last year which was 73 percent.

# Botanical Drugs, Spices, and Gums

**Spot Prices on Stramonium and Valerian Lower—Belladonna Root Needs Watching — Crop of Sandarac Nil This Year —Marjoram Develops Weakness—Digitalis Steady**

The outstanding feature of the botanical drug market last week was the general stability of most prices. In point of fact, recent changes in quotations have been far fewer than normal, especially for this time of the year and that fact alone may point, it was believed last week, to a Fall and Winter of firm and even advancing prices if demand prove normal.

The normality of consuming demand in the months ahead, however, may be controlled in some measure by the amount of buying done by consumers last Spring. At that time, the threat of war led many to lay in stocks intentionally in excess of immediate consuming requirements. At that time, it was the intention of such buyers to lay in supplies which were to be warehoused and used only and when war in Europe might check normal shipments of botanical drugs to this country.

With the easing of the European tension, some consumers are now believed to be drawing on stocks bought last Spring for reserve purposes. Hence, the importance of such reserves in considering the probability for trade during the Fall and Winter months.

Entries of botanicals at the port of New York since the week of January 1, 1939, and the detention of these items by the Department of Agriculture because of the presence of matter rendering them unfit for human consumption were:—

| | Bags | |
|---|---|---|
| | Detained. | Entered. |
| Anise | ... | 960 |
| Belladonna | ... | 220 |
| Caraway | 1,804 | 18,689 |
| Cardamom (cases) | 32 | 994 |
| Celery | ... | 1,118 |
| Coriander | 95 | 6,000 |
| Cumin | 100 | 1,792 |
| Digitalis leaves (cases) | ... | ... |
| Dill | ... | 677 |
| Fennel | 315 | 1,130 |
| Henbane leaves (bales) | ... | 126 |
| Mustard | ... | 12,368 |
| Poppy | ... | 20,145 |
| Sage leaves (bales) | ... | 1,237 |
| Sesame | 1,716 | 13,317 |
| Stramonium | 299 | 339 |
| Thyme | 40 | 944 |

### Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

**Advanced**

Ginger, Cochin, lemon, ¼c. per lb.
Mustard seed, Bombay brown, ½c. per lb.
Pepper, black, Lampong, ½c. per lb.
Sandarac gum, 3c. per lb.

**Reduced**

Canary seed, Morocco, ¼c. per lb.
Cassia, Batavia No. 1, ½c. per lb.
Grains of Paradise, 1c. per lb.
Lycopodium, 5c. per lb.
Marjoram, French, 1½c. per lb.
Tunisan, 1c. per lb.
Chilean, 1½c. per lb.
Mustard seed, California browns, ½c. per lb.
Danish yellow, ⅜c. per lb.
Nutmegs, West India, ¼c. per lb.
Orange peel, sweet, 1c. per lb.
Paprika, Spanish, extra fancy, 3c. per lb.
Stramonium leaves, 1c. per lb.
Valerian root, 1c. per lb.

### Comparative Values

Index number compiled from forty typical botanicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

| Last week. | Prev. week. | Last month. | Last year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **124.8** | **125.3** | **121.1** | **123.1** |

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

## Barks

**Bayberry.**—Interest was restricted to small lots and the market ruled quietly throughout the past week without prices showing even a trace of tendency toward early change.

**Buckthorn.**—Nothing suggests that import costs will be much lower than those now prevailing in the primary markets. Reserve stocks on spot were reported moderate in size, yet, on the basis of current trade, entirely sufficient for present needs.

**Cascara Sagrada.**—Some propaganda for the purpose of advancing prices was received by local dealers from the primary market last week, but it was not productive of buying. Also, London, a large buyer, has as yet refused to pay prices asked on the Coast. Furthermore, proposals cabled from the spot at 5s per hundredweight under the Coast figure for London delivery proved unattractive to British buyers.

**Orange Peel.**—Sweet peel could be bought slightly lower at 11c. to 12c. per pound in a very quiet market. Bitter peel held quotably unchanged.

**White Pine.**—Collections in the primary market were reported to be building a fair reserve against the active season to come. Prices were expected to be little changed from those last year.

## Beans

**Calabar.**—Lacking more than jobbing demand, this item passed through a quiet week in which price stability was the leading feature.

**Vanilla.**—New developments were lacking. The foundation of the market was the strength of foreign prices, the absence of any reasonable prospect for larger supplies from new crops, and the prospect for a very fair consumption throughout the world during the Fall and Winter months. Local quotations were firm to strong and trade was very fair.

## Berries

**Juniper.**—Consumption was in good volume and the market as a whole showed complete stabilization not only as to requirements, but also as to spot and forward prices.

**Raspberries.**—Demand was reported slightly improved and the firmer prices noted recently seemed to be strengthened by the better interest of consumers.

## Flowers

**Arnica.**—Undertones were very steady and prices here reflected the well maintained views on values in the foreign markets. Present demand was light but fair interest for early Fall delivery was expected to develop soon.

**Calendula.**—Although the undertone was still fairly easy, prices failed to decline further. However, conditions seemed to favor buyers.

**Pyrethrum.**—The market in Japan continued strong and upward in trend. Japanese consumption has risen so high as to provide the Japanese producers with a market large enough to make them more or less independent in their sales relationships with this country. Concentrates were strongly held as to price and most sellers were not anxious to accept large orders not covered by purchases of flowers.

**Rose.**—It was uncertain that normal supplies of pale flowers would be available. Consumption in the country of origin was thought likely to absorb much of the smaller than normal crop. Red flowers continued very steady in price but were in quiet request.

## Gums

**Arabic.**—Business was a slightly improved affair last week. While quantities taken into consuming channels increased little if any, there were more orders booked and the business tended to create added firmness in general undertones locally.

**Asafetida.**—Stocks were low and hence prices were very firm. Competition was far less an element in the market than it was recently and hence quoted values were close to being the actual market on firm business.

**Karaya.**—Consumption ran to an excellent tonnage, giving values substantial support and creating firm undertones and an absence of excessive competition between suppliers.

**Sandarac.**—Reliable advice indicates that practically no gum will be gathered this year in the primary market. Spot prices were advanced to 23c. to 25c. per pound last week and much higher quotations were looked for. Collectors at the source pay a license fee—several, in fact—for the right to gather the gum. Ordinarily, some 200 or 300 persons take out licenses. This year, only 40 to 50 licenses were issued. Sellers on spot were very reserved last week. The question of carryover stocks in the primary market has yet to be developed.

## Balsams

**Copaiba.**—Jobbing business was sufficient to keep the market on a steady basis. Buyers bought close to actual needs and hence volume was conservative.

**Fir.**—Fairly steady undertones prevailed in the local market regardless of the fact that sales into consumption channels continued to be controlled mainly by the coverage only of jobbing requirements. Competition was not aggressive.

## Herbs and Leaves

**Belladonna.**—Stocks were offered in fair quantities at reasonably attractive prices. Actual consumption buying was moderate last week but the outlook for Fall was very good.

**Buchu.**—Undertones were steady. Immediate demand was light but sellers held firm price views and expected the market to rise moderately once substantial demand returns to the market again in the not far distant future.

**Marjoram.**—Prices have weakened as stocks have increased. French material was down to 23½c. to 24c. per pound last week; Tunisan, 21c to 21½c; Chilean, 13c to 13½c. Some felt that spot values would ultimately reach normal position.

**Senna.**—Cables from India indicated higher replacement cost on all qualities and grades of this item. The rise, however, was not sufficient to find prompt reflection in spot quotations but it did at least point toward the prevailing tendency of values at the source.

**Stramonium.**—Although replacement cost failed to change, the spot price was down slightly at 12c. to 13c. per pound as the result of purely local conditions. Reserves were conservative in size.

## Miscellaneous

**Ergot.**—The market remained in statu quo, importers being a unit in awaiting developments as the result of new crops abroad under conditions at last freed from civil war. Locally, sales were conservative since consumers also were disposed to hold aloof in order to profit by any favorable turn of foreign values.

**Grains of Paradise.**—In a slow market, spot quotations were lower at 33½c. to 34c. per pound, business being done in several instances and the general situation showing the item to be placed favorably for buyers.

**Current prices on botanical drugs and spices are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7**


WHAT'S IN A NAME?
*Whatever you put into it!*

***It costs just as much to manufacture a low-test preparation as a high-test product.*** **And, in the last analysis, your name is judged by what you make it mean to the public. In purchasing the Botanical Crude Drug ingredients that go into your product, the most unalterably important thing you must consider is—*uniformity of quality*. If you choose not to compromise with this ideal, if you must be absolutely certain of your source of supply and the quality you can dependably expect from it, look into our facilities for meeting your strictest requirements. We have invested nearly 50 fruitful years in checking ourselves against your specifications. *Samples and quotations on request.***

The Earth Contributes
AND
J.L. HOPKINS & CO.
DISTRIBUTE
ALL KINDS OF ROOTS, BARKS, HERBS, GUMS, LEAVES & SEEDS, WHICH ARE USED FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES; WHOLE, GROUND OR POWDERED
TRADE
MARK

J. L. HOPKINS & CO.
PROFESSIONALLY MILLED
ANALYZED—STANDARDIZED CRUDE DRUGS
220 BROADWAY • NEW YORK

GUMS
IMPORTERS
GUM TRAGACANTH
LOCUST BEAN GUM
(CAROB FLOUR)
GUM ARABIC
GUM KARAYA

PAUL A. DUNKEL AND COMPANY, INC.
82 WALL ST., NEW YORK, N.Y.
HANOVER 2-3750
NEW ENGLAND REP.
G. H. BUNTON
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
PHILADELPHIA REP.
R. PELTZ & CO.
36 KENILWORTH ST.,
TEL: LOMBARD 6359

Tens of thousands of
Sales Leads
in the new book—
Uses and Applications of Chemicals and Related Materials

—comprising articles on **5167 Materials,** collated from 17 years of **"Where You Can Sell"** information in the OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER. A big book — 672 pages — covering uses in all converting, compounding, and processing industries.

Price $10 Postage paid in U. S. Plus 39c postage elsewhere

**Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, 59 John Street, New York, N. Y.**

# HYDROXY CITRONELLAL SPECIAL

Stability in Soap and Cosmetic Perfumes is assured by the use of HYDROXY CITRONELLAL SPECIAL.

The fact that ordinary Hydroxy Citronellal turns rancid in time has long been a drawback. This new product remains stable indefinitely.

The odor you incorporate in your product is of no greater value to you than its condition on reaching the ultimate consumer.

Considering the fact that HYDROXY CITRONELLAL SPECIAL is no more costly than the ordinary grade, it is readily understandable why some of the largest users of the product have adopted it.

Requests for samples on your firm's letterhead will be promptly answered.

**AROMATICS DIVISION**
**GENERAL DRUG COMPANY**

170 VARICK ST., NEW YORK — TRANSPORTATION BLDG., LOS ANGELES, CAL.
9 SO. CLINTON ST., CHICAGO, ILL. — 907 ELLIOTT ST. WEST, WINDSOR, ONT.


**Lycopodium.**—Although the foreign market situation would warrant maintainence of very firm spot prices, the local market sagged to $1.15 to $1.20 per pound since consumption has been light and insufficient to maintain the recent advance on spot.

**Nux Vomica.**—Manufacturing requirements of the strychnine makers accounted for excellent consumption of this item. Also, forward buying of import parcels was reported substantial in size at very steady prices.

## Roots

**Belladonna.**—Reports locally suggested that the quality of root available at minimum prices was hardly standard, although the assay test was admitted to be satisfactory. Also, reports last week suggested that something was developing abroad on this article and that it would bear watching.

**Golden Seal.**—Prices were very firm at the recent advance and since most sellers were unable to deliver a strictly N. F. article, the outlook for well maintained values was excellent. A change in the situation, however, is likely to come, when the new crop is collected, prepared and marketed.

**Ipecac.**—Prices on spot and at the source were strong and the tendency, if any, was still upward. Immediate demand was moderate, but the expected needs of the Fall and Winter months were expected to reinforce the present situation.

**Mandrake.**—A report received direct from a primary market center of distribution stated last week that the present outlook is for a crop 25 to 30 percent of normal. Labor ordinarily attracted to the collection of this item has been diverted to WPA projects, or has gone on relief. Income obtained in that way exceeds that obtainable through gathering this root. Information in this market was to the effect that Spring collection resulted in a 70 percent of normal collection. Against this was the added information that a good sized carryover exists and that consumers will have fair, though not excessive stocks to work on.

**Rhubarb.**—Talk of lowering and weakening prices was heard in some quarters while in others, quite the contrary was the view most often encountered. The one certain thing was that normal stocks were not available for shipment from the primary market.

**Valerian.**—Quotations were shaded to 12c. to 13c. per pound as a competitive measure that seemed to reflect a slight change in the forward position of the item at the source.

## Seeds

**Anise.**—Prices held. Demand was light and irregular. Stocks were moderate in size, but up to present requirements.

**Caraway.**—Shipment prices were easier and slightly lower, but the spot failed to show change. Demand was light.

**Coriander.**—Shipment cables came in below those of the previous week, but the change was fractional. Local quotations were inert.

**Mustard.**—California brown seed was cheaper at 5¾c. to 6¼c. per pound. Danish yellow was also lower at 8⅞c. to 9¼c. Bombay brown was higher at 4¼c. to 4⅝c. In general, demand was light enough to make conditions more favorable to buyers.

**Poppy.**—Foreign values were about steady and those on spot at least lacked quotable change. Consumption was routine and probably under that normal for Summer.

**Strophanthus.**—The spot price for home consumption was back to $1.25 to $1.30 per pound. When inquiries from London reached this market recently, values were advanced to $1.60 since such inquiries indicated a basic change in the whole situation. So far as learned, London bought no goods at $1.60.

## Spices

**Cassia.**—The sole change came in the price of No. 1 Batavia, which was lowered to 15½c. to 16c. per pound. The balance of the market was steady.

**Clove.**—Only the range changed and Madagascar spice, supplying the bulk of domestic demand was noted at 13⅞c. to 14¼c. per pound.

**Ginger.**—Lemon Cochin was slightly higher at 6½c. to 7c. per pound. Jamaica root was steady and African at least held without quotable change.

**Nutmegs.**—West India material yielded to the pressure of competition and the market was down to 9¾c. to 10¼. per pound. The East India merchandise continued steady in price.

**Paprika.**—Spanish material continued to work lower and spot quotations developed on the basis of 33c. to 34c. per pound last week. Hungarian and Portuguese were unchanged, but conditions favored buyers.

**Pepper.**—Black Lampong was a small fraction higher at 3½c. to 3¾c. per pound. Other black, and all other red and white peppers were unchanged on spot and were in but moderate demand from grinders.

Trading in black pepper futures on the New York Produce Exchange from July 17 to July 21, inclusive, comprised 102 contracts, a total of 3,427,200 pounds. Following is a price record for the week:—

| | Cents per pound | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | High. | Low. | Close. |
| January | 3.51 | 3.51 | 3.37@3.44 |
| March | 3.62 | 3.49 | 3.46@3.50 |
| May | 3.66 | 3.58 | 3.55@3.58 |
| September | 3.39 | 3.27 | 3.27 sale |
| December | 3.52 | 3.37 | 3.35@3.46 |

**Pepsi Cola Company,** Long Island City, stockholders of record July 22 will meet August 1 for the purpose of electing directors.

## McCormick & Co. Holds Outing

*Baltimore, July 17, 1939*

Employees of McCormick & Co., spices, extracts and chemical specialties, and their families, making up about nine hundred persons, held the twenty-fourth annual outing July 15 at Bay Ridge, a waterside resort about twenty miles from Baltimore. The affair was sponsored by the senior, junior and factory executives, and included a full day's program of games, dancing, special events, bathing and other pastimes.

## Penick & Co. Engages Kryzak

G. I. Kryzak, associated for many years with Amtorg Trading Corporation, commercial representative in this country for the USSR, has joined the staff of S. B. Penick & Co., botanical drugs, fine chemicals, and insecticides, this city. Mr. Kryzak will specialize in the Russian and associated products sold by the Penick company.

**Don G. Mitchell has** been appointed sales manager for the Pepsi-Cola Company. Mr. Mitchell was formerly head of the marketing division of the American Can Company.


# ESSENTIAL OILS

The integrity of the house with which he deals is a consideration of utmost importance for the buyer of essential oils. But it is not his sole concern. He must take into account also that firm's sources of raw supplies. In our case, long experience and large-scale purchases have gained for us preferential selection of many of the finest crop oils produced. This advantage, coupled with our careful quality control and exclusive method of rectification where necessary, assures better-than-average quality and uniformity to users of FRITZSCHE'S ESSENTIAL OILS.

**FRITZSCHE BROTHERS, Inc.**
PORT AUTHORITY COMMERCE BLDG., 76 NINTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y.
BRANCH STOCKS
BOSTON CHICAGO LOS ANGELES ST. LOUIS TORONTO, CANADA MEXICO, D. F.
FACTORIES AT CLIFTON, N. J. AND EDILLAMS (VA.) FRANCE

# Essential Oils, Aromatic Chemicals

**Cassia Lower on Spot and for Shipment—Citronella Under Competition at Reduced Prices — Peppermint Eases in Middlewest—Lemon Strong Abroad—Vanillin Attractive**

Reports in the market for essential oils and aromatic chemicals showed that business was still very conservative in size. Outside of demand for certain seasonal items—such as lemon, orange and lime oils—the call from manufacturing consumers usually did little more than cover prompt requirements of buyers and such business was placed under conditions that emphasized the competitive character of the market. It was significant, however, that the market lacked numerous open changes, competition effecting more favorable prices when actual business was in sight but not extending to general downward revision in quoted prices on the open market.

### Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

**Advanced**

None.

**Reduced**

Cassia, 2c. per lb.
Citronella, Ceylon, 2c. per lb.

### Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical essential oils on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

| Last week. | Prev. week. | Last month. | Last year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 70.1 | 70.2 | 69.1 | 70.3 |

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Cables reported lower shipment quotations on cassia oil and spot values weakened accordingly. Anise seemed to be about steady; at least, spot quotations were unchanged. There was an almost total absence of primary market offerings. Bourbon geranium for shipment was about two francs higher, but the rise had still to affect spot quotations. Competition still governed in the absence of broader consumer interest.

Vanillin and ethyl vanillin were still very attractive for buyers and very fair business was reported. Italian lemon was strong abroad, but since California was in a position to supply domestic requirements at prices far below the cost of Italian oil, the situation abroad was but nominally important to home consumers.

Peppermint eased in the country. While quoted prices held, it was evident that dealers at the source were disposed to accept bids. Their opportunity for shading, however, was poor since dealers and consumers alike were usually aloof. The tendency was to remain out of the market and to permit new crop influences to work their will.

Imports of essential oils from the Philippine Islands in 1938 totaled 90,453 kilos, of which quantity the United States supplied 67,372 kilos. This compared with the 1937 total of 25,267 kilos, the United States contributing 10,456 kilos.

## Essential Oils

**Anise.**—Not many, if any, offerings were received from the primary market last week. Locally, values held unchanged but there was very little done in the item and conditions seemed favorable for buyers.

**Birch Tar.**—Demand was routine and distinctly jobbing in size. Prices seemed steady and were readily obtained last week since there was no unsettling competition.

**Bois De Rose.**—Well stabilized prices prevailed locally in line with the situation in the primary market. Local demand was reported routine by dealers and covered prompt needs mainly.

**Camphor.**—Everything available on spot was practically engaged and hence the prices continued to be strictly nominal. The situation in Japan remained unchanged.

**Capsicum (Oleoresin).**—Prices were very steady throughout the past week and a fair but not expanded demand was reported. Raw material values have not changed much of late and hence production costs have been fairly stable.

**Caraway.**—Stocks were ample to meet the conservative consuming requirements reaching local dealers of late. Prices seemed reasonably steady in most directions and were said to line up with prevailing replacement cost abroad.

**Cassia.**—Cables came in about 2c. lower last week and the spot quotations developed on the basis of 88c. to 93c. per pound, quoted according to seller and packing. Business was not very active, especially in view of the weakening at the source.

**Cedarleaf.**—The special demand noted a few weeks back apparently supplied most consumer requirements. Trade was dull during the past week, consisting usually of small lot business.

**Cedarwood.**—Trade has dropped to seasonal size and last week was just about sufficient to effect steady prices and check competition.

**Citronella.**—A routine market prevailed on spot. Buyers bought close to actual needs and the business was taken under rather more competitive conditions than had appeared on the surface of the market of late. Quotations on Ceylon oil were slightly lower at 31c. to 33c. per pound in drums and 33c. to 35c. in cans.

**Clove.** — Producers still reported steady prices and a lack of substantial demand from leading consumers and distributors. Resale prices shaded producers' quotations occasionally.

**Dill.**—Picklers showed slightly more interest in offerings and that was a condition in line with normal experience at this time of the Summer. Crops have grown very well and pickling operations were said to be well underway in some sections.

**Eucalyptus.** — Market strength was still apparent and it seemed probable that values would be strongly placed when consumption shall be expanded by a coverage of Winter consuming requirements. Replacement costs were well maintained at the source.

**Geranium.**—Shipment quotations on Bourbon oil were up about 2 francs per kilo without affecting local quotations as yet. The trend of replacement cost has been upward for some time and hence widening of demand would possibly stimulate local advances.

**Lemon.**—Cables left the Italian market unchanged and spot values were generally firm, being very close to actual replacement cost. The full effect of foreign advances has been checked here by the fact that California oil in ample quantities continued to be available at $2.50 per pound.

**Lime.**—Seasonal sales continued very fair in size and contributed much to the full stability of prices. Exports of distilled lime oil from the Guadalajara district of Mexico, through the port of Colima, during the first half of the current year, were recorded at 10,408 pounds, valued at $15,971 and 856 pounds of cold pressed oil valued at $3,185. In the corresponding period of 1938, a total of 9,550 pounds of distilled oil, valued at $20,581, were exported.

**Orange.**—Routine transactions built a fair volume of business in which the California product shared amply. Deliveries were prompt out of spot stocks that were substantial in size and widely distributed. Replacement cost in primary markets was favorable.

**Peppermint.** — Reports locally intimated that undertones in the primary market were becoming easier. While open quotations were no lower, there was reason to believe that dealers at the source would accept reasonable bids. This was in line with normal developments at this time of the year and the fact that new production will start in the not far distant future was as influential as anything in turning the market more definitely in buyers' favor. Little business was done locally.

**Wormseed.**—Recent advances were consolidated last week and while values were not raised further, they were very firm notwithstanding the fact that new production is not so far away. Demand for export continued to be very good.

**Current prices on essential oils and aromatic chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7**

## Aromatic Chemicals

**Benzaldehyde.**—Trading was steady but usually involved quantities that covered little more than the actual current requirements of manufacturing consumers. Quotations were very steady.

**Benzyl Compounds.**—Complete price stability prevailed locally. Little competition was current and producers generally reported demand to be maintained close to the volume current during the past several weeks.

**Ethyl Vanillin.**—Undertones were steady. Prices were still very attractive for consumer operations and it was reported that a very fair movement into consumption was a fairly general experience. Reserves in the hands of producers were ample in size.

**Geraniol.**—The market was amply supplied and conditions generally were highly favorable for buyers. Competition was more than reasonably keen and prices appeared to be made firm only at the time of sale.

**Linalool.**—More inquiry but a doubtful gain in sales prevailed locally and for the most part buyers continued to purchase close to their actual requirements. Quotations were reasonably steady, however.

**Linalyl Acetate.**—Some sellers reported a gain in business along lines that contributed considerably to general stability of the market as a whole. Competition was negligibly a part of most transactions last week.

**Methyl Anthranilate.**—Inquiry was fair but reached the spot irregularly much of last week. Pricewise, the market was generally steady, values being maintained almost firmly in most quarters.

**Methyl Cinnamate.**—Local activity was along jobbing lines. Trade was below normal volume, it was reported, but because of replacement cost spot quotations continued to hold fairly steady in most quarters.

**Musk.**—Movement into consumption was quiet. Jobbing business built the bulk of local volume and the business was taken usually under fairly competitive conditions. Stocks were ample.

**Novoviol.** — Alpha, alpha extra, and alpha beta were firmly held as to price and normally active as to demand. The general market position was one of substantial stability. Beta, beta extra, ketone, methyl, methyl extra, methyl alpha gamma, and omega were rather quiet but still had a firm position.

**Paracresyl Acetate.**—Buying was of jobbing size for the most part and volume was smaller than it had been recently. However, market undertones continued to be very steady and the local quotations were free from any tendency toward shading.

**Pelargol.** — Manufacturers of soap makers' perfumes had fair-sized requirements to fill and business was rea-

IS PRICE AN OBSTACLE?
You can effect sizeable savings by substituting MM&R specialty odors for the more expensive oils you are now using . . . .
FOR THIS . . . . SUBSTITUTE THIS
Oil Sassafras Artificial . . . . . Perfume Oil 413
Oil Citronella . . . .Andro MM&R or Jerale MM&R
Oil Camphor Sassafrassy . . . . . Sass-O MM&R
Orange Blossom . . . . . Neroli Artificial
MAGNUS, MABEE & REYNARD, INC.
Essential Oils, Balsams, Aromatic Chemicals, Concentrated Flavors . . . Since 1895
16 DESBROSSES STREET, NEW YORK, N.Y.
CHICAGO BRANCH: 180 N. Wacker Drive
CANADA: Richardson Agencies, Ltd., 454 King St., W., Toronto
An MM&R ECONOMY POINTER

OIL OF CLOVES
OIL OF NUTMEGS

Two of the most important items in our Factory. We can guarantee to furnish you with the highest quality obtainable.

GEORGE LUEDERS & CO.
427-429 WASHINGTON ST., NEW YORK
*Branches:* Chicago, San Francisco, Montreal *Factory:* Brooklyn

D. W. HUTCHINSON & CO., Inc.
ESSENTIAL OILS
IMPORT Established 1896 EXPORT
162-164 FRONT STREET NEW YORK CITY

BOUQUET L No. 7
is especially recommended for Lethane base insecticidal sprays where complete coverage is assured.

PERFUME COMPOUNDS
for every purpose. Manufacturing and perfuming problems expertly solved, without obligation. Correspondence invited.

H. C. RYLAND, INC.
*Essential Oils—Aromatic Chemicals*
161-163 Water St., New York, N.Y.

Manufacturing Consumers
Importers and Distributors at first hands, not only in the United States and Canada but throughout the world, receive the Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter every week.

sonably active throughout the past week. Prices proved to be very steady in the absence of unsettling competition.

**Phenyl Acetaldehyde.**—Both 50 percent and 100 percent merchandise moved very well. Inquiries were improved over those in the previous week and the interest displayed by buyers kept prices free from any tendency to sag.

**Phenyl Acetic Acid.**—Inquiry was fairly light. Buyers bought no more than current requirements and for the most part the leading consumers seemed well stocked with reserve goods. Prices held.

**Phenylethyl Alcohol.**—Imported goods moved only moderately well. Domestic merchandise covered most requirements reaching the spot last week and the goods went into consumption at firm and well maintained prices.

**Phenylethyl Butyrate.** — Trade was slow. With ample reserves available on spot, it appeared that most consumers were covered fairly well ahead and hence transactions throughout the past week were of jobbing order.

**Rhodinol.**—Market undertones indicated a fairly healthy condition to prevail and while business was not very active, prices responded to the basic position of the market by remaining on the firm side.

**Safrol.**—Values were fully firm. Stocks were not too ample and replacement cost tended to keep quotations free from any downward tendency on the spot. Demand was also very good.

**Terpineol.** — Both domestic and imported goods moved well, volume comparing favorably with that in recent periods and tending to keep market undertones and prices firm.

**Vanillin.**—Price stability prevailed. Conditions were favorable for consumers coverage of requirements and a very fair amount of material moved to buyers at prices still very attractive. Competition in terms of prices has decreased substantially.

---

**Mennen Company,** toilet goods manufacturer, Newark, employees with the company one year or more will receive as a special bonus an extra week's salary. In addition to this bonus, the entire organization receives a week's vacation with pay.

## Toilet Preparations Exports During May Tabulated

The value of United States Exports of toilet preparations during May, 1939, according to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, was as follows:—

| Classification. | Value. |
|---|---|
| Dental creams | $143,193 |
| Other dentifrices | 7,459 |
| Talcum powder in packages | 60,315 |
| Face and compact powder | 25,617 |
| Cold creams | 14,495 |
| Vanishing creams | 13,118 |
| Other creams, lotions and balms | 35,341 |
| Rouges | 12,562 |
| Lipsticks | 50,031 |
| Other cosmetics | 9,779 |
| Manicuring preparations | 41,192 |
| Depilatories and deodorants | 9,613 |
| Hair preparations | 48,766 |
| Perfumery and toilet waters | 12,297 |
| Other toilet preparations | 39,740 |

## Fitch Gets Additional Fair Trade Injunctions

Under the provision of the New York fair trade law which enjoins selling at less than contractual minimum price, the F. W. Fitch Company and the Wildroot Company has secured additional injunctions. Injunctions were secured under date of July 11 by the F. W. Fitch Company against:

Dashow's Drug Store, Inc., Brooklyn; Rubin Chemists, Inc., Brooklyn; Harrico Drugs, Inc., Brooklyn; St. James Pharmacy, this city; and Shack's Pharmacy, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The following injunctions were secured under date of July 11, 1939, by The Wildroot Co., Inc., against:

Dashow's Drug Stores, Inc., Brooklyn; Rubin Chemists, Inc., Brooklyn; Rosenbaum's Pharmacy, Richmond Hill, N. Y.; Harrico Drugs, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Reid & Yeomans, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y.; and James Pharmacy, this city.

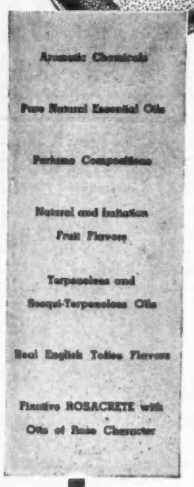
The total number of injunctions secured by the Fitch company to date is twenty-seven and the total number secured by the Wildroot organization is eighteen.

## Fritzsche Bros. Relocate San Francisco Branch Office

The San Francisco office of Fritzsche Brothers, essential oils and aromatics, this city, has been moved to 729 Rialto Building from its former location at 1325 Howard street. The office is in charge of Stanley Crouch, who also is manager of the Los Angeles branch.


STANDARD SYNTHETICS

Essential Oils
*you should try . . .*


Aromatic Chemicals
Pure Natural Essential Oils
Perfume Compositions
Natural and Imitation Fruit Flavors
Terpeneless and Sesqui-Terpeneless Oils
Real English Toffee Flavors
Fixateur ROSACRETE with Otto of Rose Character

**MESSINA OIL OF LEMON, U.S.P.**

A fine quality product widely known for its delicious flavor, purity, uniformity. Protected by our registered brand name, "Leonardo Vinci." Repacked in 1-lb. metal containers to insure absolute freshness when used by small-quantity buyers.

**MESSINA OIL OF ORANGE, U.S.P.**

Capturing the rare flavor of sun-kissed Italian oranges. It will add fresh zest to your orange-flavored products.

**ENGLISH OIL OF PEPPERMINT, REDISTILLED, U.S.P.**

A brand new appeal for your peppermint-flavored products. Unique flavor and high quality have gained immediate acceptance for this essential oil wherever introduced.

*Ask for* SAMPLES . . .

These essential oils speak for themselves. All we ask is that you try them—at our expense. So write for generous samples—and quotations on your requirements.

STANDARD SYNTHETICS CO.

39 West 32nd. Street. New York, N. Y.

IT PAYS TO BE CERTIAN ABOUT YOUR
PETROLATUM

Knowing positively that your product will not deteriorate, lose its color, or spoil while it is in storage or on dealers' shelves, is the first step towards sustained high quality and consumer satisfaction.

Stringent tests prove that Penn-Drake Petrolatum, refined by the famous Karnsite Process, constantly retains its supreme purity and uniformity. In the iodine number test where 9 iodine number is regarded as commercially pure, Penn-Drake White Petrolatum shows less than 1 iodine number. Pharmaceutical and cosmetic manufacturers report Penn-Drake Petrolatum retains its soft, smooth quality, stability, and permanent freedom from taste and odor.

When you specify Penn-Drake Petrolatum, you are certain that the original quality of your product will be maintained. It is refined exclusively from 100% pure Pennsylvania crude.

You can choose the color that fits your product best from Penn-Drake's wide selection of permanent colors — dark green to pure opaque white.

Our booklet, "Making Your Pharmaceutical or Cosmetic Products More Profitable", will interest you. May we send you a copy?

PENNSYLVANIA REFINING CO.
General Offices: BUTLER, PA.

REFINERIES AT
Titusville, Pa. and Karns City, Pa.

WAREHOUSE STOCKS MAINTAINED IN:
New York, Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles, St. Louis, Atlanta, Boston, Scranton and Cleveland

penn drake petroleum products

PENN-DRAKE PRODUCTS
U. S. P. White Oils and Technical Oils . . . Petrolatums . . . INSECTI-SOL . . . Waxes . . . Naphthas . . . Rubber Solvents Motor oils and greases . . . High flash lubricants . . . Industrial lubricants and greases

# Petroleum Solvents Lubricants, Fuels

**Refined Wax Strong—Crude Wax Demand Slackening—Natural Gas Market Stronger With Advance Expected — Rubber Solvent Holds Interest — Heating Oil Advanced**

Prospects of advances in the prices for refined paraffin wax were enhanced last week because of a strong pick-up in demand and an increase in the number of inquiries for future sales. On the other hand, the crude scale wax market showed signs of slowing down and was entering a two-month period of seasonal lull with prices easy. Interest in white mineral oils and petrolatums was at a good level and quotations were firmer.

Reports from the Mid-Continent indicated that the natural gasoline market was seeking higher ground and would possibly be advanced this week. This strength was reflected by certain of the lighter fractions although conditions in that division of the refined petroleum trade did not change from the previous week. Rubber solvents remained one of the strong points of the industry with tire makers creating a brisk market. Paint manufacturers were more active in their interest in thinners and v.m. & p. naphthas.

Crude oil price postings were advanced in the Bloomingdale district of Michigan and were reduced in the Shrevesport pool of North Louisiana. Three grades of heating oil were advanced in New York and principal points of New England for tankcar delivery. A similar advance was posted for Diesel oil at shore points. The tankcar price on kerosene was reduced on the Gulf Coast while the tankwagon price in Norfolk, Va., was also lowered.

The daily average production of natural gasoline decreased in May to 5,799,000 gallons from the April figure of 5,925,000, according to the Bureau of Mines. Output in May, 1938, was 6,685,000 gallons. Stocks continued to increase and the total on hand at the end of May was 260,904,000 gallons, or 30,576,000 more than on the first of the month, but 14,112,000 less than the total on hand May 31, 1938. Shipments increased from 9,996,000 gallons in April to 10,962,000 in May, and exports from 14,532,000 to 14,658,000 gallons.

Interest in oil circles was centered on Santa Fe, N. M., where the two-day meeting of the Interstate Oil Compact Commission began on July 19. More than 150 members were expected to be present to discuss uniform schedules of production allowables and other conservation measures in the oil industry. Member states are Colorado, Kansas, Oklahoma, Michigan, Illinois and New Mexico.

Standard Oil Company of New Jersey this week will begin bringing 2,000 barrels of Illinois crude daily by pipeline to its Bayway refinery in an attempt to alleviate the pressure of surplus production in that state.

## Solvents and Diluents

No new features appeared in the market during the period under review, both demand and prices holding evenly to previous levels. Gallonage shipped into consumption continued at about the same volume with a little better interest for future deliveries of some materials noticed. Paint manufacturers were showing more interest in offerings of petroleum thinners and v.m.&p. naphthas, and rubber solvent was in good call from tire makers. Reports from the Midwest indicated that shipments increased in volume during the week, while the market was beginning to slow down in the Mid-Continent area.

**Cleaners' Naphtha.**—This material was moving in a somewhat uneven manner during the period under review, following several weeks of steadiness. The cleaning trade was showing a bit less interest in calling out stocks. Despite this, the price continued firm without revision.

**High-Solvency Naphtha.**—Prices were firm at the quoted levels with no changes in demand reported.

**Petroleum Thinners.**—Paint manufacturers were a little more active last week and the inquiries for future delivery showed increases. Pricewise there was no change.

**Rubber Solvent.**—Rubber tire manufacturers continued to hold their output at a high level last week and the call for this ingredient was steady. Shipments were for large gallonages and inquiries indicated the market would be in a strong position for several weeks to come. The price was firm to strong.

**V. M. & P. Naphtha.**—Similar to the market for thinners, the situation here mirrored the awakening of the paint manufacturing trade. Inquiries increased and price was firm.

**Chicago, July 20.**—A considerable volume of material has been moving in petroleum solvents and diluents in the last few days, with prices about steady. Cleaners' material has moved in somewhat uneven fashion in relation to past performance. Paint industry buying is reported scattered but quite extensive in total. Ruling prices in tankcar lots except as noted are (tankcar prices f.o.b. Group 3 Oklahoma):—Blending naphtha, 4¼c. to 4⅜c. per gallon; cleaners' naphtha, 6⅜c. to 6½c., tankcar; 17.5c., tankwagon; petroleum spirits, 5⅜c. to 5½c., tankcar; 16.2c., tankwagon; lacquer diluent, 7⅜c. to 7½c.; rubber solvent, 6⅜c. to 6½c.; Stoddard solvent, 5⅞c. to 6c., tankcar; 15.9c., tankwagon; V. M. & P. naphtha, 6⅜c. to 6½c., tankcar; 16.5c., tankwagon.

**Tulsa, July 20.**—There is a slowing up in inquiries of most products with the exception of rubber solvents. The prices are unchanged with the tone fair to easy in some grades which are seasonally lower in demand. Stoddard V. M. & P. and cleaners' naphthas are also remaining at the same quotations.

## Lighter Fractions

Conditions surrounding the Mid-Continent natural gasoline market were increasingly more favorable last week and price advances were impending. Several quarters were of the opinion that the market would seek higher ground this week. The effect of the strengthening of the natural gas market was not immediately apparent but it will undoubtedly give further buoyancy to severial materials in this division of the refined petroleum market. No new features appeared in the trade for light gaseous solvents in the petroleum hydrocarbon group during the period under review. Demand and shipments were at about the same levels and prices were firm.

**Butanes.**—Material was being shipped in a steady manner with demand at about the same level of the previous week. The long-standing price that had been in effect for several months continued without revision during the period under review.

**Hexane.**—The strength of the natural gasoline market continued to be reflected by the conditions surrounding this material, despite the fact that industrial demand was somewhat lighter last week. The activity of the larger buyers slackened a bit and shipments were for small-sized lots of material. Prices were unchanged at 12½c. per gallon for the normal grade in car lots, and 14c. per gallon for the laboratory grade, both basis Group 3.

**Heptane.** — Demand held previous levels with shipments moving at 11c. per gallon for car lots of the mixed material and 11½c. per gallon for the normal, both basis Group 3.

**Pentanes.**—A stable market was reported by leading suppliers with no change in demand or size of shipments. Prices were steady at the quoted levels.

**Propane.** — Similar to hexane, the market here continued to mirror the strength of the natural gasoline market, although shipments were for small gallonages. Prices continued at 11½c. per gallon for normal material, and 14c. per gallon for the laboratory grade, both basis Group 3.

**Octanes.**—The demand for this mixture continued without change during the period under review. The car lots quotation of 12½c. per gallon was not revised.

## Petrolatums and Waxes

Conditions surrounding the refined wax market were more favorable last week, with noticeable increases in demand reported. The crude scale wax market was quiet. Interest in white mineral oils and petrolatum was at a good peak with prices firm.

**White Mineral Oils.** — Sales of the domestic material were in better volume during the period under review. Shipments were for slightly larger sized lots and were steady. The price continued firmly at the previously quoted level. The market for the imported material was slightly better than the previous week although shipments were more or less irregular. Importers have not found favorable market conditions this year to date in comparison with business transacted during the corresponding period of 1938. The price continued firm.

**Petrolatum.**—The export market became a little less active last week and shipments were for smaller sized lots of material. Domestic industrial consumers, however, showed more interest in offerings, a fact which counterbalanced the drop in export trade.

**Paraffin.**—An increased demand was noticed in the market for refined wax last week. On top of that, shipments into consuming channels were in much better volume due to the gradually increasing demand noticed for the previous three weeks. The market for crude scale wax, however, was slackening off. July and August are slow months for crude with the bottom some time during the early days of August. The New York price still held around 2.85c. per pound for 122-124 material

### *Outputs and Quotas*

A comparison of Bureau of Mines calculations for July productions, State allowable quotas where they exist and the American Petroleum Institute's estimate for crude production for the week ended July 15, follows:—

| | *B. of M. Dept. of Int. calculations. | State allowable. | Estimated output. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Oklahoma .. | 456,100 | 428,000 | 475,400 |
| Kansas .... | 160,300 | 166,000 | 166,750 |
| Texas .....1,426,500 | | †1,362,158 | 1,325,750 |
| Louisiana ... | 264,500 | 264,163 | 275,850 |
| Arkansas ... | 53,900 | 61,117 | 61,400 |
| Illinois ..... | 187,400 | ..... | 263,950 |
| Eastern ..... | 105,900 | ..... | 96,000 |
| Michigan ... | 53,200 | ..... | 67,550 |
| Wyoming ... | 73,200 | ..... | 62,100 |
| Montana .... | 16,100 | ..... | 15,950 |
| Colorado ... | 4,800 | ..... | 4,050 |
| New Mexico. | 116,100 | 116,100 | 109,650 |
| California .. | 595,200 | ‡595,000 | 625,300 |
| Totals ....3,513,200 | | ..... | 3,529,700 |

* These are Bureau of Mines' calculations of the requirements of domestic crude oil based upon certain premises outlined in its detailed forecast for the month of July. As requirements may be supplied either from stocks, or from new production, contemplated withdrawals from crude oil inventories must be deducted from the Bureau's estimated requirements to determine the amount of new crude to be produced.

† Net daily average basic allowable for the thirty-one (31) day period beginning July 1. Shutdowns are ordered for all Saturdays and Sundays during July.

‡ Recommendations of Central Comtee of California Oil Producers.

### *The State of the Petroleum Market*

Crude oil price changes did not have any bearing on the figures in this box.

| | July 15 | July 8 | Last Year |
|---|---|---|---|
| Crude petroleum price at well (average for ten fields) per barrel..... | $1.147 | $1.147 | $1.26 |
| Gasoline prices at refineries (at four refining centers) per gallon ..... | .0492869 | .0492869 | .050625 |

**Current prices on petroleum and its products are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7**

NICKEL CATALYST
Also NICKEL CARBONATE - NICKEL OXIDE, Etc.
THE RUFERT CHEMICAL CO.
420 LEXINGTON AVENUE NEW YORK, N. Y.

SHERWOOD'S
GUARANTEED QUALITY WHITE OILS ALL GRADES
SHERWOOD PETROLEUM COMPANY, INC.
REFINERY · WARREN, PA. MAIN OFFICE · ENGLEWOOD, N. J.

Highest quality
NAPHTHENIC ACID
U.S.P. and Technical WHITE OILS
CRESYLIC ACID
VISCOUS OILS (extremely viscous polymerized hydrocarbons)
CALODORANT GAS ODORANT
STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA
225 BUSH STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y.

NEUTROLEUM
ALPHA
GAMMA
MAKES BAD ODORS VANISH!
A few drops of NEUTROLEUM will neutralize instantly the most offensive odors. Originally introduced for use in fly sprays and petroleum-base preparations, it is now proving its effectiveness in hundreds of totally different technical products. Its cost is negligible; its value immeasurable. If your product has a sales-retarding scent you can free it of this handicap. Investigate NEUTROLEUM.
FRITZSCHE BROTHERS, Inc.
PORT AUTHORITY COMMERCE BLDG., 76 NINTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y.
BRANCH STOCKS
BOSTON CHICAGO LOS ANGELES ST. LOUIS TORONTO, CANADA MEXICO, D. F.
FACTORIES AT CLIFTON, N. J. AND SEILLANS (VAR) FRANCE

## Petroleum Production—Motor Fuel Stocks

| | Barrels | |
|---|---|---|
| | 1939 Jan. 1-July 22 | 1938 Jan. 1-July 22 |
| Commercial crude oil production | 703,615,000 | 669,778,000 |
| | Week ended July 22, 1939 | Week ended July 23, 1938 |
| Daily average production | 3,523,813 | 3,323,000 |
| | Week ended July 15, 1939 | Week ended July 8, 1939 |
| Estimated motor fuel stock total | 79,416,000 | 80,823,000 |
| Estimated finished motor fuel stock total | 73,541,000 | 74,808,000 |

in car lots, while 124-126 was being sold at 2.90c. per pound. Yellow crude prices were at the same levels.

**Chicago,** July 20.—The refined petroleum wax market is fairly steady, and buying has been in moderate volume. The price structure has held unchanged, with no special evidence of extensive broadening out of demand. Most buying is in limited lots. Ruling prices are:—122-124, 4.25c. to 4.3c. per pound; 125-127, 4.35c. to 4.4c.; 127-129, 4.7c. to 5.75c.; 130-132, 5c. to 5.05c.; 132-134, 5.25c. to 5.3c.

**Tulsa, July 20.**—Sales were reported at 2.85c. per pound for the American crude 124-26 grade. Several refiners are quoting this price instead of 3c. flat.

## Fuels and Lubricants

Gasoline demand was running at extremely high levels in the Midwest and Mid-Continent areas last week and further gains were registered at Eastern refining points. Tankcar prices on three grades of heating oil were advanced in New York and New England. Diesel oil was also increased.

**Gasoline.**—The demand in New York harbor continued without change last week with the price steady at the quoted level.

**Kerosene.**—The tankcar price was advanced ⅛c. per gallon in East Boston and Quincy due to a shade more firmness in the markets at New York and the Gulf Coast.

**Fuel and Gas Oils.**—An increase of ⅛c. per gallon was made in tankcar prices of Nos. 2, 3, and 4 heating oil in New York. The new price is 3⅞c. per gallon. A similar ⅛c. advance was made for heating oil in the Boston area with the higher quotation at 4c. per gallon. A ⅛c. increase was also posted for Diesel oil at shore points.

**Lubricating Oils.**—Refiners of Pennsylvania lubricants found a steady demand in the market last week. All prices were firm.

### Crude Oil Price Changes

Tri-Lakes Corporation, a subsidiary of Standard Oil of Ohio, posted a 5c. per barrel advance for Bloomingdale District, Michigan crude. The new price is 83c. per barrel. Several small refiners in North Louisiana posted a price of 95c. per barrel, a 10c. reduction, for crude from the Shreveport pool.

### Tankwagon Price Changes

The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey reduced the kerosene price 1c. per gallon at Norfolk, Va., to a level of 10½c. Principal sellers reduced third-grade gasoline for dealer consumption ½c. per gallon to 10.9c. per gallon at Mason City, Ia.

### Markets at Other Centers

**Chicago,** July 20.—Gasoline demand is running around all-time high levels and material moving on the trade's orders is attaining large totals in volume. Tankcar markets are quiet, and inclined to be a little easy in a spotty fashion. Kerosene is soft and dull. Tractor fuel business has been good. Distillates show no decided trend, but are apparently a little easier. The heavy fuel oil business continues to hold up well, and tone is strong. Lubricants are marking time.

GASOLINE.—Low octane motor, 4¼c. to 4⅜c. per gallon; 63-66 octane motor, 4½c. to 4⅝c.; 67-69 octane motor, 4¾c. to 4⅞c.; 70-72, regular, 5c. to 5⅛c.; 60-62, 400, 4¼c. to 4⅜c.; 68-70, 360, 5c. to 5⅛c.

KEROSENE.—42-44, water white, 3¾c. to 4c. per gallon; 41-43, water white, 3⅝c. to 3⅞c.

FURNACE OILS.—Range oil, 3½c. to 3¾c. per gallon; No. 1 prime, 3⅜c. to 3⅝c.; No. 1 straw, 3¼c. to 3½c.; No. 2 straw, 3⅜c. to 3⅝c.; No. 2 dark, 3c. to 3¼c.; No. 3, 3c. to 3⅛c.; 32-36, dark, industrial gas oil, 2⅝c. to 2⅞c.

FUEL OILS.—No. 4, $1 to $1.10 per barrel; No. 5, 70c. to 80c.; No. 6, 60c. to 70c.

**New Orleans,** July 18.—Kerosene reflected a ⅛c. drop in price during the past week, while prices of all other commodities remained unchanged. Foreign inquiries and exports were good. U. S. motor gasoline was quoted at 5⅝c.; U. S. motor below 62 octane at 5⅜c.; 63-67 octane at 5⅞c., and 58-70 octane at 6½c.—all prices being based on a per gallon rate at refinery.

With the ½c. reduction in the price of kerosene, this commodity was quoted at 7½c. per gallon at refinery.

Bunker C fuel oil was quoted at 80c. per barrel at terminal and 85c. per barrel delivered alongside, while industrial plants were quoted at $1.36 per barrel, delivered.

**Tulsa,** July 20.—Again it has been the highly competitive third grade gasoline that has been menacing the stability of the markets. The availability of this grade from the newer Central Western fields appears to be the dominant factor of the markets, despite an unusually high consumption which is recording new high levels not only in gasoline but also in lubricating oils. Recently, the gains in gasoline consumption have been averaging about seven to eight percent, having tapered off from the 10 percent gain in May. However, in lubricants the gains thus far this year have averaged 10 percent but in May the gain was 22 percent over May, 1938. Kerosene is easy but tractor distillates have been in good demand. Fuel oil is in good demand. Lubricants are unchanged.

Following are the quotations in the Midcontinent and Central States market on the basis of Group 3.

GASOLINE.—U. S. motor grade 60-62, below 63 octane, 4¼c. to 4⅜c. per gallon; 63-66 octane, 4½c. to 4⅞c.; 67-69 octane, 4¾c. to 5⅛c.; 70-72, 5c. to 5⅜c.

NATURAL GASOLINE.—The 26-70 is at 2¾c. per gallon in Texas and Oklahoma and the 18-55 grade is at 3¼c.

KEROSENE.—The 41-43 grade is at 3⅜c. to 3⅝c. per gallon, and 42-44 grade is at 3⅝c. to 3⅞c.

DISTILLATES.—No. 1 prime white, 3⅜c. per gallon; straw, 3¼c.; No. 2, 2¾c. to 3c.; gas oils, 2⅜c. to 2⅝c.

FUEL OIL.—The 24-28 grade is 85c. to 90c. per barrel, with the low gravities below 15 degrees at 45c. to 65c. per barrel.

LUBRICANTS. — Quotations are unchanged with shipments at a high level and market tone easy.

---

**Atlantic Refining Company,** Philadelphia, has joined with the Shell Oil Company, and the Petroleum Finance Company in the construction of natural gasoline extraction plant in the Magnolia field of Columbia county, Ark.


Tens of thousands of

# Sales Leads

in the new book—

## Uses and Applications of Chemicals and Related Materials

—comprising articles on **5167 Materials,** collated from 17 years of **"Where You Can Sell"** information in the OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER. A big book — 672 pages — covering uses in all converting, compounding, and processing industries.

**Price $10** Postage paid in U. S. Plus 39c postage elsewhere

**Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, 59 John Street, New York, N. Y.**


# What You Can Use

## Various Materials That Are Suitable for Operating Purposes in Chemical Processing Industries

**Fully protected by Copyright**

**Two-hundred-eighty-seventh Instalment**

## Nitrocellulose

*(Continued from July 17 issue)*

### Preservatives for Nitrocellulose Emulsions

Gold chloride
Guaiac
Meconine
Meconine acetate
Morphine
Narceine
Narceine acetate
Narcotine
Narcotine acetate
Pyrogallol
Quinidine
Quinidine acetate
Resins
Shellac
Silver malate
Tannin
Tannin and morphine
White soap

### Reagent for Denitrating Nitrocellulose

Ammonium sulphide

### Reagents for Preventing Discoloration of Nitrocellulose Films by Ultraviolet Light

Cerium methylcyclohexylphthalate
Diphenylguanidin
Orthodiphenylbenzene
Metadiphenylbenzene
Paradiphenylbenzene
Titanium butylphthalate
Vanadium butylphthalate

### Reagents for Reducing Inflammability of Nitrocellulose

Alum
Aluminum acetate
Aliumnum borate
Aluminum chloride
Aluminum hydroxide
Aluminum iodide
Aluminum ricinoleate
Aluminum silicate
Aluminum sulphate
Aluminum sulphoricinoleate
Ammonium bromide
Ammonium carbamate
Ammonium carbonate
Ammonium chloride
Ammonium iodide
Ammonium nitrate
Ammonium oxalate
Ammonium sulphate
Ammonium-magnesium phosphate
Amyl borate
Amyl silicate
Antimony chloride
Barium chloride
Barium chromate
Barium iodide
Barium phosphate
Beeswax
Borated benzene
Borates
Boric acid
Butyl borate
Butyl silicate
Cadmium bromide
Cadmium chloride
Cadmium iodide
Calcium arsenite
Calcium chloride
Calcium chromate
Calcium iodide
Calcium oxalate
Calcium phosphate
Calcium sulphate
Camphogine
Cetyl palmitate
Chondrin
Chromium bromide
Chormium chloride
Chromium iodide
Chromium oxide
Cobalt bromide
Cobalt chloride
Cobalt iodide
Cobalt phosphate
Cupric bromide
Cupric chloride
Cupric iodide
Diethyl disilicate
Diethyl oxalate
Dinitroacetylcellulose
Dinitroxylene
Disilicic esters
Ethyl borate
Ethyl monosilicate
Ethyl silicate
Ferric bromide
Ferric chloride
Ferric iodide
Ferric oxalate
Ferrous chloride
Fish glue
Gelatin
Glyceryl orthosilicate
Glyceryl silicates
Hexaethyl disilicate
Lead chloride
Lead chromate
Lead fluoride
Lead iodide
Lead nitrite
Lead oxychloride
Lead phosphate
Lead ricinoleate
Lead sulphoricinoleate
Lithium bromide
Lithium chloride
Lithium iodide
Magnesium borate
Magnesium chloride
Magnesium iodide
Magnesium oleate
Magnesium oxide
Magnesium ricinoleate
Magnesium sulphate
Magnesium sulphoricinoleate
Malt dextrin
Manganese bromide
Manganese chloride
Manganese iodide
Mercuric bromide
Mercuric chloride
Mercuric iodide
Methyl borate
Methyl silicate
Microcosmic salt
Naphthyl carbonate
Naphthyl phosphate
Nickel bromide
Nickel chloride
Nickel iodide
Nitrocumen
Oxalic esters
Paraffin
Petrolatum
Potassium oxalate
Propyl borate
Propyl silicate
Quartz
Resin soap
Resinates
Resinoleates
Shellac
Silica
Silicic ethers
Sodium bicarbonate
Sodium carbonate
Sodium oleate
Sodium oxalate
Sodium palmitate
Sodium silicate
Sodium stearate
Sodium-ammonium phosphate
Spermaceti
Stearite
Strontium bromide
Strontium chloride
Strontium iodide
Tetracetyloctonitrocellulose
Tetraethyl silicate
Trinitroxylene
Triphenyl phosphate
Tungsten salts
Urea
Urea oxalate
Vegetable wax
Waterglass
Zinc acetate
Zinc bromide
Zinc chloride
Zinc iodide
Zinc oxide
Zinc oxychloride
Zinc ricinoleate
Zinc sulphoricinoleate

### Solvents for Nitrocellulose

Absolute alcohol
Acaroid
Acetal alcohol
Acetaldehyde
Acetaldol
Acetamide
Acetanilide
Acetic acid esters of 2-butyloctanol
Acetin
Acetindiformin
Acetinformin
Acetinmonoformin
Acetobetanaphthalide
Acetochlornydrin
Acetochlorhydrin diacetate
Acetochlorhydrose heptaacetate
Acetochlorhydrose monoacetate
Acetochlorhydrose octaacetate
Acetochlorhydrose tetraacetate
Acetodichlorhydrin
Acetone
Acetone oils
Acetoneglycerol
Acetonylacetone
Aceto-orthotoluidide
Acetopara-anisidide
Acetophenone
Acetoxylide
Acetylacetone
Acetylamidophenyl amylcarbonate
Acetylamidophenyl ethylcarbonate
Acetylamidophenyl methylcarbonate
Acetyldicyclohexylamine
Acetyldiethylamidophenyl ethylcarbonate
Acetyldiphenylamidophenyl amylcarbonate
Acetylene tetrachloride
Acetylethylamidophenyl isobutylcarbonate
Acetylethylamidophenyl methylcarbonate
Acetylglycollic acid ethylether
Acetylmethylamidophenyl amylcarbonate
Acetylmethylamidophenyl ethylcarbonate
Acetylmethylamidophenyl isobutylcarbonate
Acetylmethylamidophenyl methylcarbonate
Acetylmethylanilide
Acetylmethylanilin
Acetylpalmitic esters
Acetylphenylnaphthylamine
Acetylphenyltolylamine
Acridin
Acyl derivatives of polyhydroxy alcohols
Adronal
Adronal acetate
Alcohol, anhydrous
Alcohols, esterified, low or high boiling
Aldehydes
Aldols
Aliphatic dicarboxylic acid esters of 2-butyloctanol
Aliphatic monocarboxylic acid esters
Aliphatic monocarboxylic acid esters of 2-butyloctanol
Aliphatic polycarboxylic acid esters
Alkyl glycol acetate
Alkyl glycol BM
Alkyl glycols esterified
Alphadichlorhydrin
Amidobenzenesulphoazodiphenylamine
Amidophenol
Amyl acetate
Amyl acetate mixed isomers
Amyl acetylsalicylate
Amyl alcohol
Amyl alcohol mixed isomers

*(To be continued)*

# Fertilizer Materials

**Trade Interest Centers on Contracting—Sulphate Negotiations Brisk —Spot Market Slow—Blood and Tankage Advanced—Prices Firmer in Midwest with Deliveries Light**

The principal activity in Eastern fertilizer circles was centered on booking contracts for chemicals during the period under review. Negotiations for the delivery of sulphate of ammonia were brisk, with future consumers responding to price concessions in a highly satisfactory manner. The maximum discount period for the shipment of potash materials ended last week and shipments prior to the last day were believed in greater volume than during the maximum discount period of last year. Interest in other materials continued to be sluggish, although prices were a bit firmer. Unground feeding tankage was advanced here.

Sellers were taking a firmer stand in the Midwest and prices were steady and a shade higher in two instances. Purchasers were apparently still a bit cautious and not inclined to stock up on supplies, with the result that deliveries were small in volume. Tankage was steady with the high-grade feeding material advanced. The principal grade ground blood was also increased in price. There was a fairly good demand for certain grades of bone material following several previous weeks of slackness.

Contracting for sulphate and potash materials in the Lower South was brisk although leading producers estimated that volume of sales would not be greater than last year. More optimistic was the report that the cotton crop was improved and the boll weevil threat lessened. The tobacco crop, now being harvested, was reported excellent.

### Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

**Advanced**

Blood, high-grade grd., 5c. per unit, f.o.b. Chicago.
Tankage, ungrd. feeding, 5c. per unit. high-grade feeding, Chicago, 15c. per unit.

**Reduced**

None.

### Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from four typical fertilizer materials on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

| Last week. | Prev. week. | Last month. | Last year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 66.3 | 66.3 | 66.3 | 66.3 |

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

## Ammoniates

With the exception of the activity in the booking of contracts for various chemical fertilizer materials, there was little interest in the market for ammoniates last week. Prices were fairly firm with high-grade blood advanced in Chicago and tankage selling for a higher price.

**Nitrate of Soda.**—Leading suppliers were active in booking contracts for delivery during the present season, with negotiations reported satisfactory.

**Sulphate of Ammonia.**—Sales were being made for delivery before the end of the month at the price of $26.50 per ton. Contracting for subsequent delivery was being carried on briskly.

**Dried Blood.** — The higher-grade ground material was advanced 5c. per unit-ton in Chicago to a price of $2.40. Other quotations were unchanged.

**Fish Scrap.**—Suppliers along the Eastern coast continued to report a light catch, although some material was being offered on a "when-and-if-made" basis. Offerings were for small amounts only, however. Prices were firm.

**Tankage.**—Unground feeding material was being sold at $2.90 and 10c. per unit-ton in bulk, which was 5c. per unit higher than the previous price. High-grade feeding material was advanced 15c. in Chicago to a level of $3 and 10c. per unit-ton in bulk.

## Potashes

The maximium discount period ended last week and sellers reported a fair shipment at the price concession. Contracting for delivery during the second price concession period was under way, with a good interest in evidence. A comparison between a good year for potash imports, 1928, and the year just passed, showed a sharp decline. Imports in 1928 totaled 841,550 long tons against 326,730 tons last year.

## Phosphates

Interest in offerings of most materials in this group continued to be sluggish last week with small amounts of material being in demand. Prices were firm.

**Bone Materials.**—The price schedule for materials in this group continued to be quoted at the level that had held for several previous weeks. Demand was light and sales held down to a minimum.

**Phosphate Rock.**—The market continued quiet with demand light. Prices were firm. Imports of phosphate rock and related materials into Germany during 1938 totaled 1,088,266 metric tons, against 1,000,910 tons the previous year.

**Superphosphate.**—Sales were being made at the same unchanged price scale although there was only a small interest in offerings.

## Sulphur and Pyrites

No new features appeared in the market for materials in this group during the week under review, with prices continuing firm and unchanged. Pyrites deliveries by forty-eight European mining companies in 1938 are reported at slightly less than 6,500,000 long tons. One-fourth of the producers operated in Spain and they accounted for 36½ percent of the total volume. Deliveries were made to twenty-four countries.

### Markets at Other Centers

**Atlanta, July 19.**—Reports in fetilizer circles are that there has been active contracting for potash materials and sulphate of ammonia in anticipation of the closing date for the maximum discounts, but it was stated that it has not been larger than usual. Superphosphate prices for interior producing points in the south are announced as 52½c. per unit, run-of-pile, with an added 50c. per ton for 16 percent grade.

Reports of fisheries in the south Atlantic waters are to the effect that the catch has been disappointing, being not more than 50 percent of last year's. Acid scrap is quoted, port basis, at $2.50 and 50 per unit for August and September deliveries.

With the cessation of heavy rains and hot dry weather, the condition of the cotton crop is reported improved and the boll weevil threat is lessened thereby. The tobacco crop now being harvested in the lower south is reported excellent. Quotations of this market on leading fertilizer materials are as follows:—

SUPERPHOSPHATE.—52½c. per unit, run-of-pile, interior producing points.
NITRATE OF SODA.—Bulk, $27 per ton, port basis.
SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.—$27 per ton, port basis.
COTTONSEED MEAL.—8 percent grade, $23.50 to $24 per ton.
BLOOD.—$2.40 per unit, basis Chicago.
TANKAGE.—$3 and 10c., basis Chicago.
FISH.—Acid scrap $2.50 and 50 per unit, Atlantic coast points.
BONE.—3 and 50 percent, $27 per ton, basis Chicago.

**Baltimore, July 19.**—The market for crude fertilizer materials remains without any important changes. Quotations continue just about nominal. The current level of values is about as follows:—

FISH SCRAP.—Further sales of this ammoniate have been made, with the price still around $3.35 and 10c. per unit-ton at factory, the level that has been adhered to since the opening of the season. Up to the present time more than 9,000 tons are estimated to have been sold on a when-and-if-made basis.

TANKAGE.—The last business done in 9 to 10 percent unground fertilizer material was done at $2.75 and 10c. per unit-ton, f.o.b. shipping point.

GARBAGE TANKAGE.—With contracts covering the greater part of the year the market was steady around $6.50 per ton, f.o.b. shipping point, which brings the level here up to about $8 to $8.50 per ton.

NITROGENOUS MATERIAL.—Very little activity was to be noted as to this product which just about held around $2.30 per unit.

BONE.—A touch of firmness seemed to make itself felt as to this ammoniate, with 1½ and 60 held at $26 per ton, c.i.f.

**Chicago, July 19.**—A firmer stand apparently is being made by sellers in the fertilizer materials market here in the last few days, for tone is steadier and prices are fairly stable to a shade better in some scattered instances. Purchases have been along moderately good lines on the whole. Most of the buying continues to be in limited-size lots, for purchasers apparently still are quite cautious and not inclined to over-reach themselves. There is a quiet demand for blood, prices a shade firmer. Tankage is mostly steady. There is a fairly good demand for some grades of bone materials.

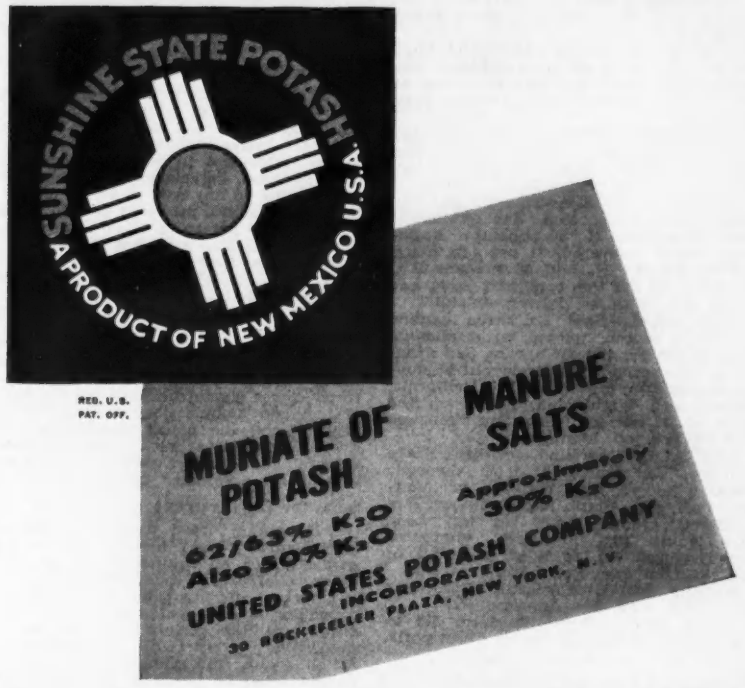
BLOOD.—Principal grade, $2.30 to $2.40 per unit of ammonia.

TANKAGE.—High grade, feeding, $2.90 to $3 and 10c.; hoof meal, $2.50; liquid stick, $1.50 to $2.

BONE MATERIALS.—Ground, steamed bone, 1¼ and 60 percent, $21 to $24; 3 and 50 percent, $24 to $25; 4½ and 50 percent, $26 to $27; grinding hoofs, pigs' toes and waste horn materials, $35 to $40; cattle jaws, skulls and knuckles, $25 to $26; beef

**Current prices on fertilizer materials are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7**

DOMESTIC
SULPHATE OF AMMONIA
AND AMMONIA LIQUOR
THE Barrett COMPANY — 40 RECTOR STREET, NEW YORK




LET GEORGE DO IT

In every American family, there is usually some one member whose resourcefulness is a byword in the circle. If there is a radio to be fixed, an automobile to be tuned up, or a leaky faucet in need of repair, "George" is the man who always does the job.

In the field of chemical producing and chemical processing, sulphur plays the role of George. Faced with the necessity for developing new production economies or efficiencies, the chemical engineer's first thought is "Let's see if sulphur will do it." For sulphur, in the form of sulphuric acid, is industry's most versatile and economical processing agent—expert in the performance of innumerable chores, and always ready to take on something new.

We maintain ample supplies of 99.5 per cent pure elemental sulphur ready for immediate shipment from our mines in Texas and Louisiana. Through more than a quarter century of service, we have established a reputation for unexcelled service.

▼

FREEPORT SULPHUR COMPANY
122 East 42nd Street New York

cracklings, soft pressed, $40 to $42.50; pork cracklings, soft pressed, $47.50; hard pressed cracklings, per unit of protein, 77½c. to 82½c.

**San Francisco,** July 18.—Revision upwards of the sulphate of ammonia price schedule for deliveries through June, 1940, took place here last week as domestic production was placed on the market at a price at least $2 per ton higher than last season, and, depending upon freight rates, running still higher for delivery to certain points inland. A new basis was established, whereby a price of $34.50 per ton, f.o.b. cars, Pittsburg, California was made, which includes a freight allowance of $4.40 per ton. Delivery points taking a higher freight rate from factory than the allowance must pay the extra freight involved. This compares with last year's schedule for delivery to any inland point at a straight $32.50 per ton basis. Meantime, Canadian production has not been placed on a revised price basis, although an announcement from sellers here is expected shortly. Otherwise, the fertilizer market is a routine affair. There is a tendency to take on a little blood and tankage and most items are steady. Ruling prices are:

NITRATE OF SODA.—100-pound bags, $29 per ton, ex vessel or warehouse; 200-pound bags, $28.30 per ton, ex vessel or warehouse. Prices effective through June 1940.

SUPERPHOSPHATE.—Domestic, 75c. per unit in bulk, f.o.b. producer's plant, San Francisco Bay. Bags, 85c. per unit. Foreign material nominal.

AMMONIA PHOSPHATE.—$40 per ton, single bags, f.o.b. cars, San Francisco; basis 16 percent N., 20 percent P.A. Inland points, delivered, $1 per ton extra. Eleven percent N. and 48 percent P.A. material, $53 per ton, cars, port basis, and $1 per ton extra for delivery inland.

FISH MEAL.—Spot California sardine meal, old season, quoted on a nominal basis of $45 per ton, f.o.b. cars, San Francisco. New crop, for delivery out of August/September production in California, Oregon and Washington quoted on the basis of $41 per ton, f.o.b. San Francisco and $40 per ton, Monterey.

TANKAGE.—Unground, fertilizer grade tankage, wet rendered, from domestic packing houses, $2.75 and 10c. per unit-ton, f.o.b. cars, South San Francisco. Dry rendered, ground, $42.50 per ton, f.o.b. cars, South San Francisco; unground, dry rendered 70c. to 72½c. per unit of protein, f.o.b. cars, South San Francisco.

BLOOD MEAL.—Domestic, $2.60 per unit, f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles.

BONE MEAL.—Domestic, from $25 to $29 per ton, delivered, Pacific Coast ports.

## Pridmore Leaves Barrett Co.

J. C. Pridmore has resigned as agronomist for the Barrett Company, this city. His resignation will become effective September 1. Mr. Pridmore has been with the Barrett organization for the past five years. He plans to make his home in Greenville, S. C.

Previous to joining the Barrett organization, Mr. Pridmore had served for many years with the soil improvement committee of the Southern Fertilizer Association, and from 1925 to 1929 he was director of the Southern division for soil improvement work for the National Fertilizer Association. Prior to entering the fertilizer industry, Mr. Pridmore was professor of agronomy at the University of Tennessee.

## DuPont Co. Earnings Up

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co. reports for the six months ended June 30, 1939, net income of $39,871,535 after all charges, including provision for Federal income taxes, equal after dividend requirements on the debenture stock and the $4.50 cumulative preferred stock, to $3.28 a share on 11,056,146 shares of common stock outstanding, excluding the shares held in the treasury. This compares with net income of $18,937,605, or $1.36 a share on 11,042,003 shares outstanding for the six months ended June 30, 1938.

Net sales and other operating revenue for the six months ended June 30, amounted to $136,385,469, against net sales of $105,392,155 for the same 1938 period. Inventories at or below cost as of June 30, 1939, totaled $48,627,865, against $51,512,586 as of Dec. 31, 1938.

## Soda Ash Used in Germany To Desulphurize Iron

Soda ash has been adopted to replace manganese for the desulphurizing of Thomas, low-manganese iron by the Rochling Iron & Steel Works, Volklingen, Germany. The soda ash is said to have been found more efficacious, as well as less costly, in large-scale operations, 6.5 kilograms of soda ash being as efficient as 40 kilograms of manganese to reduce the sulphur content of iron containing 0.55 percent of manganese to 0.035 percent.

The soda ash is applied in molten form. This is said to reduce heat losses, and loss of reagent and to diminish the deleterious effects of soda ash dust, in comparison with the use of the material in solid form. The molten ash, also, is reported to be 10 percent more efficient than the solid form as a desulphurizing agent.

A detailed account of this desulphurizing process and the equipment employed has been published by Adam Holschuh in *Stahl und Eisen* (58: 133-136).

## *Monopoly Report Urges Patent Reforms*

*—Continued from page 3*

**No Restrictions by Operator**

2. It should be made unlawful for any person to whom a patent has been issued, or who has in any other way acquired any patent or any interest in or right or license under a patent, to sell, lease or otherwise dispose of any article produced or sold under such patent or any such right or license on any restrictive condition of the kind described in paragraph No. 1.

**Written Records Required**

3. It should be made mandatory for any sale, assignment or other disposition of any patent or of any interest in or right or license under a patent to be evidenced by an instrument in writing. Similarly, any condition, agreement or understanding relating to any sale or other disposition of any article produced or sold under a patent by a person to whom such patent has been issued or who has in any other way acquired such patent or any interest in or right or license thereunder, should be required to be evidenced by an instrument in writing. The seller or assignor in such case would be required to file a copy of such written instrument with the Federal Trade Commission within thirty days after execution. A register of these copies should be kept by the Federal Trade Commission, and both the register and the copies should be held available for inspection by the Attorney-General, the Commissioner of Patents, or any officer designated by either.

**Suits for Infringement**

4. No action based upon a charge of infringement of any patent, whether for damages, for an injunction, or for any other relief, should be permitted against any licensee under a patent or against any purchaser or lessee of any article unless either (a) the plaintiff has previously prosecuted to successful judgment an action against the grantor of the license or the seller or lessor of the article, as the case may be, for infringement arising out of or in connection with the granting of such license or the sale or lease of such article; or (b) jurisdiction over the grantor, seller or lessor cannot be obtained in any court of the United States.

A provision to the foregoing effect would help meet one of the most serious abuses in the patent field, the use of litigation as a deliberate weapon of business aggression, rather than as an instrument for adjudicating honest disputes.

**Penalty Forfeiture**

5. If any person who owns a patent or an interest in or exclusive right under a patent, violates any of the prohibitions described in paragraphs 1 and 2 above, he should forfeit his patent or his interest in or right under a patent to the United States, and such forfeiture should be recoverable in a civil action against such person by the United States. It should be provided that, upon a proper showing in such an action, a judgment should be entered requiring the defendant to assign his patent, or interest in, or right under a patent, to the United States, such assignment to be received by the Secretary of the Treasury in the name of the United States. Thereafter, the patent or patent right would be offered for sale under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury in the manner prescribed by law.

A provision to the foregoing effect would adapt to the patent situation a familiar principle of law: That the abuse of a privilege granted by the State—e. g., public utility franchises, licenses to sell securities, etc.—should result in forfeiture of that privilege. In this case, it seems wise to provide that the patent should be seized and resold, and so kept alive for useful exploitation, rather than to provide for its cancellation.

**Requirements to Be Continuing**

6. It should be made clear that the provisions described in paragraphs 1 to 5 shall be applicable to any extension, renewal or modification of any existing license, contract of assignment or contract of sale or other disposition, with the same force and effect as to any new license, sale, assignment or other disposition."

## Crude Oil Daily Output Down

The daily average crude oil production in the United States during the week ended July 15, totaled 3,529,700 barrels, a decline of 100 barrels from the 3,529,800 in the previous week, according to the American Petroleum Institute. A decline of 21,950 barrels in the daily output of Texas was the most important change. Stocks of gasoline at the end of the week were 79,416,000 barrels, compared with 80,823,000 at the end of the preceding week, a drop of 1,407,000 barrels. Finished gasoline stocks at the end of the week were 73,541,000 barrels, compared with 74,808,000 barrels the previous week.

## Teepleite Is Rare Sodium Mineral

*OPD Washington Bureau*
*July 20, 1939*

A hitherto unknown mineral, which probably exists for a brief period only once in every half-century or so, has just been added to the collections of the Smithsonian Institution. It has been given the name, "Teepleite", by its discoverers, W. A. Gale, of the American Potash & Chemical Corporation, Dr. William F. Foshag, of the United States National Museum, and M. Vonsen, Petaluma, Cal.

It is a sodium borate-chloride, whose natural color ranges from pure white to pale-buff. It is easily soluble in water. It was found during the late summer of 1934, when Borax Lake in Lake County, Cal., the earliest commericial source of borax in the United States, became almost completely dry during a prolonged drought. The floor of the lake became a mud flat, a condition not observed previously since 1861, when the moisture was reported to have disappeared entirely.

In the pools of brine remaining, crusts of salts were formed, and in the central area, covering as much as 2 acres, a shallow pool remained, beneath which beds of salt minerals of a light-buff color were deposited. In the central portion of the lake bed, immersed and covered by a thick, brown, viscous brine, were bodies of salts, the largest about 60 feet in length. These salts were very complex, but when an effort was made to analyze them, one was found which hitherto had not been reported in nature, although it had been prepared in the laboratory as an artificial compound It was named in honor of the late Dr. John E. Teeple in recognition of his services in this field.

Later in the season, after several rains and cooler weather, the newly found mineral completely disappeared. It is not expected that it will be found again until another drought dries the lake almost completely.

Normally, says Dr. Foshag, its color would be pure white, and the pale-buff tint can be accounted for by the presence of organic matter in the brines. In the final state of desiccation of Borax Lake these colored the water molasses-brown. The luster of the natural mineral is glassy to somewhat greasy, becoming duller upon exposure to light.

## Tin Consumption Off in 1938

Consumption of tin in the United States in 1938 aggregated 58,275 long tons, according to a statistical report issued by the United States Bureau of Mines. This total compared with 90,130 tons consumed in 1937, indicating a decline of more than 35 percent.

Consumption in 1938 was divided between 46,712 tons of primary metal and 11,563 tons of secondary. Tin consumed in the production of chemical derivatives in 1938 and 1937 accounted for the following tonnage:—

| | Long tons— | |
|---|---|---|
| | 1938. | 1937. |
| Tin oxide | 991 | 1,204 |
| Other tin chemicals | 1,076 | 1,502 |

Of the tin consumed in the production of chemicals in 1938, 65.5 percent was secondary metal, although the larger part of the oxide was made from primary metal.

## California Mineral Resources Described in State Journal

A large part of the contents of the October, 1938, issue of the *California Journal of Mines and Geology*, just published, is devoted to descriptions of the mineral deposits in Inyo county, which is one of the richest areas of the State in this respect.

The descriptions, which include illustrative figures and plates, geologic and mines and claims maps, and statistical tables, comprise the general mineral resources of the county, the geology and ore deposits of the silver-lead mining district, and the sulphur deposits.

In addition, this issue of the journal contains an historical summary of the production of gold in California from 1848 to 1937 and the biennial report of the State mineralogist.

Copies of the issue, with a map of Inyo county, may be procured at 60 cents each from Walter W. Bradley, State mineralogist, Division of Mines, Ferry building, San Francisco.

# *Obituaries*

## H. P. Fritsch

H. P. Fritsch, vice-president of the Vane-Calvert Paint Company, St. Louis, died July 15, after a brief illness. He was seventy-nine years of age.

Born in St. Mary's, Ohio, Mr. Fritsch was graduated from the local high school and the St. Louis School of Pharmacy. He started his business career as a drug clerk for his father, who was a pioneer physician and a druggist at St. Mary's. In 1880 he secured a position as a traveling salesman for A. B. Ansbacher & Co., New York, remaining with that concern for eighteen years. He resigned in 1899 to become associated with Charles A. Niemeyer and George A. Mayer in the purchase of the Vane-Calvert Paint Company, and after the purchase of which he was named secretary-treasurer. He later became vice-president.

Surviving are two daughters, three sisters and a brother. His wife died about three years ago.

## Michael B. Zimmer

Michael B. Zimmer, Chicago representative for Fritzsche Brothers, essential oils and aromatic chemicals, this city, and a brother of Ben. F. Zimmer, vice-president of the company in charge of the Chicago office, died unexpectedly July 16 of a heart attack in his home. He was seventy years of age.

Mr. Zimmer was born September 23, 1869, in Chicago. Prior to joining the Fritzsche organization, he served Marshall Field & Co., in that city for more than twenty-five years. His years of service with Fritzsche were twenty-five, and on February 2 last he became a member of the Fritzsche Quarter of a Century Club. He was a past president of the Chicago Drug and Chemical Association, and a member of the Knights of Columbus.

Surviving are three daughters, Mrs. Eleanor Gresik, Mrs. Virginia Finnegan, and Miss Marion Zimmer, and a son, the Rev. Bernard Zimmer O.S.B.

**Frederick B. Childs,** executive vice-president of Libby, McNeill & Libby, Sturgis, Mich., died of a heart attack July 18. He was forty-six years of age. Surviving are his wife, two daughters and two sons.

**Marion Bothwell Crigler,** for over thirty years manager of the Carolina Oil Mill, in Cheraw, S. C., died July 7.

**Harry S. Foster,** formerly a member of the firm of Firth & Foster, textile manufacturer, Philadelphia, died July 19. He was forty-seven years of age.

**Charles A. Gamble,** senior assistant chemist for the New York Sugar Trade Laboratories, died in his office July 20. He was fifty-seven years of age, and has been connected with the laboratories for twenty-nine years.

**B. L. Hartwell,** former director of the Rhode Island experiment station, died at his home in Cranston, R. I., July 12. He was connected with the experiment station for thirty-seven years until his retirement six years ago.

**Edwin R. A. Seligman,** author of various treatises on fair trade and other economic and financial subjects, died of coronary thrombosis July 18, in his home in Lake Placid, N. Y. He was seventy-eight years of age. Best known of Dr. Seligman's works in the fair trade field was the volume prepared in 1932 with the collaboration of Dr. Robert A. Love, entitled "Price Cutting and Price Maintenance."

**Wylie F. Tuttle,** former publisher of a number of trade journals, including *Chemical Color and Oil Record*, later *Chemicals*, died of pneumonia July 17 in a hospital in Port Chester, N. Y. He was seventy-nine years old.

## Gasoline Freights Lower

*Albany, July 19, 1939*

The New York Public Service Commission has approved commodity freight rates on the following:—

Of the New York Central (East) and West Shore—Gasoline, blended gasolines, kerosene, petroleum naphtha, petroleum fuel oil, distillate or residual, tankcars, from Buffalo stations, East Buffalo and Harriet to La Salle and Echota 4c. per hundred weight, Brockport 9½c. per hundred weight. From Buffalo to Attica 5c. per hundred weight, except on petroleum naptha. Reductions are effective August 8.

# Shipping Information

All matter under this heading fully protected by copyright

## Imports at U.S. Ports

### New York Imports

ACID, CRESYLIC—76 dms, Monsanto Chemical Co, Scythia, Liverpool
1 bx, Philipp Bros, Scythia, Liverpool
93 dms, Scythia, Liverpool
HYDROIODIC — 1 cs, Eimer & Amend, Deutschland, Hamburg
STEARIC—4 bgs, Yardley & Co, Britannic, London
100 bgs, Binney & Smith Co, Noordam, Rotterdam
125 bgs, M J Corbett & Co, Black Condor, Rotterdam
ADEPS LANAE—145 bgs, Public National Bank & Trust Co, Scythia, Liverpool
AGAR AGAR—15 bls, Kachurin Drug Co, Goyo, Kobe
ALBUMEN, EGG, HEN—33 cs, P A Dunkel & Co, Goyo, Shanghai
56 cs, Meichers, Inc, Goyo, Shanghai
28 cs, American Cyanamid & Chemical Co, Goyo, Shanghai
ALUMINUM FOIL—4 cs, International Forwarding Co, Deutschland, Hamburg
78 cs, F P Gaskell Co, Deutschland, Bremen
8 cs, Noordam, Rotterdam
38 cs, F T Gaskell & Co, Bremen, Bremen
AMMONIA PERCHLORATE—100 kegs, International Selling Corp, Pipestone County, Havre
ANNATTO SEED—175 bgs, Santa Barbara, Guayaquil
ANTIMONY ORE—615 bgs, Bank of London, South America, Southern Prince, Buenos Aires
SULPHIDE—300 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Santa Barbara, Callao
ARROWROOT—400 bbls, 200 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Nerissa, St Vincent
ARSENIC POWD—400 dms, Industrial Sales Corp, Jean Jadot, Antwerp
ARTISTS MATERIAL—7 cs, Gallagher & Ascher, Black Condor, Rotterdam
ASBESTOS—2,000 bgs, Raw Asbestos Distributors, Sagadahoc, Beira
2,918 bgs, Barbarigo, Genoa
ASPHALT—650 cakes, Deutschland, Bremen
3,218 bbls, 1,213 dms, Nerissa, Trinidad
BABASSU KERNELS—2,499 bgs, General Food Corp, Gdynia, Parnahyba
833 bgs, General Food Corp, Gdynia, Maranhao
2,500 bgs, General Food Corp, Balzac, Parnahyba
6,332 bgs, General Food Corp, Balzac, Maranhao
BARYTES—1,581 bgs, Smith Chemical & Color Co, Barbarigo, Genoa
BAY RUM—41 dms, Bornn Dist Co, Nerissa, St Thomas
BERYL—100 bgs, Bill, Cabedello
BITUMEN—16 cs, 34 bdls, Intersped Agency, Black Condor, Antwerp
BLUE, BERLIN—5 bbls, Fezandie & Sperrle, Ragnhild, Rotterdam
BONE MEAL—1,745 bgs, Anita, Buenos Aires
BRISTLES—14 cs, F H Cone & Co, Tosan, Kobe
55 cs, Tradesmen Natl Bank, Tosan, Tientsin
55 cs, Rubberset Co, Tosan, Tientsin
90 cs, Kane Import Corp, Tosan, Tientsin
162 cs, B C Ritchie & Co, Tosan, Tientsin
207 cs, F H Cone & Co, Tosan, Tientsin
4 cs, Ragnhild, London
5 cs, J Block & Co, American Trader, London
63 cs, American Trader, London
26 cs, Chestnut Cooper & Co, Aquitania, Southampton
8 cs, Chestnut Cooper & Co, Queen Mary, Southampton
50 cs, N Wagman & Co, Goyo, Kobe
30 cs, F H Cone & Co, Goyo, Dairen
CALCIUM, CHLORIDE—1 cs, Eimer & Amend, Deutschland, Hamburg
HYDROXIDE—5 kgs, Globe Shipping Co, Queen Mary, Havre
PHOSPHIDE—2 cs, Gloucester City, Bristol
SILICIDE—2 cs, Philipp Bros, Pipestone County, Bordeaux
CALCIUM-MANGANESE SILICIDE — 2 cs, Philip Bros, Pipestone County, Bordeaux
CANARY SEED—247 bgs, Anita, Buenos Aires
960 bgs, Southern Prince, Buenos Aires
CAPSICUM OLEO RESIN — 2 cans, A M Schmid & Co, President Roosevelt, Hamburg
CARAWAY SEED—100 bgs, M Witsenburg, Noordam, Rotterdam
50 bgs, Archibald & Kendall, Noordam, Rotterdam
CAROB BEAN FLOUR—100 bgs, President Hayes, Marseilles
CASTOR BEANS—3,388 bgs, Bill, Bahia
3,400 bgs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Bill, Bahia
CELERY SEED—86 bgs, A G Dunn, President Hayes, Bombay
CELESTITE—96 tons, Gloucester City, Bristol
CHALK, PRECIP—245 bgs, H J Baker & Bros, Gloucester City, Bristol
CHAMOIS—5 cs, Schroeder & Tremayne, President Roosevelt, Havre
3 cs, R C Wehling Co, Manhattan, Havre
CHEMICALS—2 dms, E I duPont de Nemours Co, Gloucester City, Bristol
11 cs, Yardley & Co, Britannic, London
500 cks, Advance Solvents & Chem Co, Deutschland, Hamburg
10 cs, 5 bbls, Deutschland, Hamburg
13 cs, Schimmel & Co, Deutschland, Hamburg
5 cs, Eimer & Amend, Deutschland, Hamburg
20 cks, Chemical Marketing Co, Deutschland, Hamburg
1 ck, 3 cs, Philip Bauer Co, Deutschland, Bremen
2 pkgs, Heemsoth-Kerner Corp, Deutschland, Bremen
1 dm, Deutschland, Bremen
50 cks, Jungmann & Co, Noordam, Rotterdam
2 cks, Merck & Co Noordam, Rotterdam
5 dms, Meadows, Wye & Co, Queen Mary, Havre
40 cks, Chemical Marketing Co, Black Condor, Antwerp
150 bgs, Black Condor, Antwerp
185 pkgs, Jean Jadot, Antwerp
2 cks, Stanley-Doggett, Bremen, Bremen
25 cks, 2 nkgs, Bremen, Bremen
CHROME ORE—2,001 tons, 15 cwt, 2 qtrs, 4 lbs, Ore & Metal Corp, Sagadahoc, Lourenco Marques
1,605 tons, 11 cwt, 3 qtrs, 4 lbs, Ore & Metal Corp, British Prince, Lourenco Marques
CINCHONA BARK—100 bls, New York Quinine & Chemical Works, Noordam, Rotterdam
CLAY—1 cs, Lansen Naeve Corp, Deutschland, Hamburg
CLOVES—300 bls, Sagadahoc, Zanzibar
COALTAR DERIVATIVES—8 cks, General Aniline Works, Deutschland, Bremen
INTERMEDIATES—1 ck, General Aniline Works, Deutschland, Hamburg
3 cs, General Dyestuff Corp, Deutschland, Hamburg
57 cks, General Aniline Works, Deutschland, Bremen
24 cks, 5 cs, General Dyestuff Corp, Noordam, Rotterdam
COCOA BEANS—37 bgs, Daggett Chocolate Co, Manuela, San Juan
100 bgs, Fruit Dispatch Co, Talamanca, Porto Limon
60 bgs, United Fruit Co, Talamanca, Porto Limon
500 bgs, Nieschlag & Co, Talamanca, Cristobal
450 bgs, Daarnhouwer & Co, Bill, Para
223 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Bill, Para
300 bgs, Bill, Para
24 bgs, Banque Canadienne National, West Humhaw, Winnebah
5,844 bgs, Banque Canadienne National, West Humhaw, Accra
1,425 bgs, Superintendence Co, West Humhaw, Lagos
4,403 bgs, Comp Franc L'Afrique Occid, West Humhaw, Lagos
1,600 bgs, West Humhaw, Lagos
3,022 bgs, G L Gaiser, West Humhaw, Lagos
400 bgs, English & Scottish Joint Cooperative Wholesale Society, West Humhaw, Accra
3,192 bgs, Banque Canadienne National, West Humhaw, Accra
600 bgs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, West Humhaw, Accra
3,000 bgs, Comp Franc L'Afrique Occid, West Humhaw, Port Bouet
2,993 bgs, W & A Leaman, Noordam, Rotterdam
3,550 bgs, Curacao Trading Co, Borinquen, Trujillo
250 bgs, Santa Elena, Puerto Cabello
300 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Sagadahoc, Port Spain
550 bgs, Kennedy, Butcher & Co, Nerissa, Trinidad
346 bgs, Gdynia, Manaos
1,476 bgs, Gdynia, Para
523 bgs, Balzac, Para
RESIDUE—2,353 bgs, H J Baker & Bros, Noordam, Rotterdam
COCONUTS—232 bgs, Universal Import & Exports Co, Manuela, San Juan
100 bgs, E A Marketing Co, Borinquen, San Juan
45 bgs, Caribbean Trading Co, Borinquen, San Juan
75 bgs, Josephine Roman, Borinquen, San Juan
20 bgs, Sion Solomon, Borinquen, San Juan
60 bgs, Ramon Cerra, Borinquen, San Juan
100 half bgs, Borinquen, San Juan
1,250 bgs, I L Toledano Corp, Panama, Cristobal
COCONUT DESIC—300 cs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Tosan, Davao
COLORS, ARTISTS'—1 cs, Winsor & Newton, Britannic, London
DRY—1 dm, Stanley Doggett, Noordam, Rotterdam
EARTH—15 bbls, Baltic Shipping Co, Noordam, Rotterdam
5 bbls, Penson & Co, Noordam, Rotterdam
10 bbls, President Hayes, Marseilles
160 bgs, R F Downing & Co, Black Condor, Antwerp
COLUMBITE—21 cs, Bill, Cabedello
COPAIBA BALSAM—20 cs, W R Grace & Co, Panama, Cristobal
29 cs, S Grazi & Co, Santa Elena, Barranquilla
60 cs, 5 dms, Gdynia, Manaos
COPPERAS—268 bbls, Scythia, Liverpool
CORIANDER SEED—100 bgs, P H Petry & Co, Exchester, Casablanca
500 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Exchester, Casablanca
100 bgs, Raphael & Son, Exchester, Casablanca
200 bgs, Jewett & Sherman, Exchester, Casablanca
100 bgs, A G Dunn, Exchester, Casablanca
100 bgs, J L Hopkins & Co, Exchester, Casablanca
100 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Exchester, Casablanca
CORK, WASTE—4,526 bls, Congoleum Navin, Express, Terranova
COTTON LINTERS—4,539 bls, Chase National Bank, Dornoch, Novorossisk
CUBE ROOT—310 bls, Wessel, Duval & Co, Balzac, Iquitos
CUMIN SEED—100 bgs, McCormick & Co, Exchester, Casablanca
100 bgs, Knickerbocker Mills Co, Exchester, Casablanca
DANDELION SEED—20 bgs, President Roosevelt, Hamburg
DYES, ALIZARIN—4 cks, General Dyestuff Corp, Noordam, Rotterdam
ANILIN—6 dms, L & R Organic Product, Ragnhild, Rotterdam
1 cs, J E Bernard & Co, Deutschland, Hamburg
2 cks, 1 pkg, General Dyestuff Corp, Deutschland, Hamburg
169 cks, 1 dm, 1 cs, General Dyestuff Corp, Noordam, Rotterdam
21 dms, Ciba Co, Noordam, Rotterdam
10 dms, Sandoz Chem Works, Noordam, Rotterdam
1 dm, Ciba Co, Scythia, Liverpool
29 kgs, 2 cs, Carbic Color & Chem Co, Queen Mary, Southampton
43 pkgs, Ciba Co, Manhattan, Havre
EGG YOLK, HEN—224 cs, Stein, Hall & Co, Tosan, Tientsin
112 cs, Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, Tosan, Tientsin
EPHEDRA—63 bls, Arnhold & Co, Tosan, Tientsin
ERGOT—15 cs, H W Henning & Son, Scanstates, Gdynia
FENNEL SEED—195 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, President Hayes, Bombay
FENUGREEK SEED—30 bgs, Knickerbocker Mills Co, Exchester, Casablanca
50 bgs, A G Dunn, Exchester, Casablanca
50 bgs, President Hayes, Alexandria
FERROMANGANESE—125 cks, Charles Hardy, President Roosevelt, Havre
7,819,000 lbs, Sagadahoc, Durban
125 cks, Charles Hardy, Manhattan, Havre
FILTER PAPER—19 cs, H Reeve Angel & Co, President Roosevelt, Southampton
11 cs, H Reeve Angel & Co, Britannic, London
5 cs, Deutschland, Hamburg
76 bls, 1 cs, J Manheimer, Queen Mary, Southampton
FLAXSEED—1,204 tons, 48,160 bus, L Dreyfus & Co, Southern Prince, Buenos Aires
800 bgs, 1,760 bus, L Dreyfus & Co, Southern Prince, Buenos Aires
FLEASEED—414 bgs, T M Duche & Son, President Hayes, Bombay
14 bgs, Stallman & Co, President Hayes, Bombay
280 bgs, Chartered Bank of India, President Hayes, Bombay
FLINT, CRUSHED—100 bgs, D C Andrews & Co, American Trader, London
PEBBLES—265 bgs, Buebendorf Bros, Scanstates, Copenhagen
FULLER'S EARTH—100 bgs, L A Salomon & Bros, Britannic, London
GELATIN—41 cks, T M Duche & Sons, Westernland, Antwerp
17 cs, L A Consmiller, Black Condor, Antwerp
GINGER ROOT—8 bgs, D Steengrafe, Manuela, San Juan
315 bgs, G B Ollivant, West Humhaw, Marshall
100 bgs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, West Humhaw, Marshall
GLASS, WINDOW—13 cs, Semon, Bache & Co, Black Condor, Antwerp
35 cs, Jean Jadot, Antwerp
GLUE—60 bgs, Rex & Reynolds, Pipestone County, Bordeaux
30 cks, Rex & Reynolds, President Hayes, Marseilles
SHEET—100 bgs, Barbarigo, Trieste
GLYCERIN—60 dms, Anita, Buenos Aires
GRAPHITE—4,000 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Tosan, Fusan
GREASE, WOOL—32 dms, Hummel Chem Co, Scythia, Liverpool
GUM—10 cs, Peek & Velsor, Noordam, Rotterdam
ARABIC—50 bgs, Deutschland, Hamburg
BENZOIN—5 cs, A Chiris Co, President Hayes, Marseilles
COPAL—50 bgs, France, Campbell & Darling, Jean Jadot, Antwerp
DAMMAR—50 cs, 288 bgs, Stroock & Wittenberg, President Hayes, Singapore
INSOLUBLE—100 bgs, E Meer & Co, President Hayes, Bushire
KARAYA—133 bgs, P A Dunkel & Co, President Hayes, Bombay
303 bgs, S B Penick & Co, President Hayes, Bombay
180 bgs, Frank Vliet Co, President Hayes, Bombay
176 bgs, President Hayes, Bombay
LOCUST BEAN—150 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, President Hayes, Marseilles
100 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co, President Hayes, Marseilles
20 cks, Stein, Hall & Co, President Hayes, Marseilles
50 bgs, Chase National Bank, Barbarigo, Genoa
50 bgs, J E Bernard & Co, Barbarigo, Genoa
15 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Barbarigo, Genoa
OLIBANUM—50 bgs, W E Martin, President Hayes, Bombay
PERILLA — 30 bls, Chicle Development Co, Panama, Cristobal
SANDARAC—15 bbls, G H Lincks, Exchester, Casablanca
TRAGACANTH — 278 bgs, Thurston & Braidich, President Hayes, Bushire
27 bgs, Frank Vliet Co, President Hayes, Bushire
30 cs, 434 bgs, E Meer & Co, President Hayes, Bushire
20 cs, 509 bgs, President Hayes, Bushire
GYPSUM—3,900 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Ravnanger, Windsor
4,800 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Gypsum Empress, Windsor
3 cks, American Trader, London
204 bgs, L A Salomon & Bros, Scythia, Liverpool
6,300 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Gypsum Queen, Windsor
HENNA LEAVES—24 bls, Britannic, London
62 bls, J L Hopkins & Co, President Hayes, Port Said
HERBS, MEDICINAL—25 bls, New York Trust Co, President Roosevelt, Hamburg
8 bls, Deutschland, Hamburg
27 bls, Jean Jadot, Antwerp
HOPS—18 bls, R F Downing & Co, President Roosevelt, Hamburg
5 bls, Globe Shipping Co, Black Condor, Antwerp
IPECAC ROOT—21 bgs, C E Griffin Co, Panama, Cristobal
IRON ORE — 12 dms, Reichard Coulston, Scythia, Liverpool
OXIDE—25 cks, Mineral Pigment Corp, Noordam, Rotterdam
35 cks, J A McNulty, Scythia, Liverpool
40 cks, J Lee Smith & Co, Scythia, Liverpool
50 bgs, Scythia, Liverpool
224 bgs, 18 cks, C J Osborn & Co, Manhattan Southampton
ISINGLASS — 15 cs, Richard Shipping Co, Aquitania, Southampton
JALAP ROOT—12 bls, Monterey, Vera Cruz
JUNIPER BERRIES—25 bls, Barbarigo, Leghorn
KAMALA—29 bgs, Chartered Bank of India, President Hayes, Bombay
LEAVES, MEDICINAL—21 bls, Ferndale, Leghorn
190 bgs, Barbarigo, Genoa
LICORICE ROOT—41 bgs, President Hayes, Port Said
LIME, HYDRATED—200 bgs, Gloucester City, Bristol
LYCOPODIUM—7 cs, Scanstates, Gdynia
MACE—49 cs, Nerissa, Grenada
MAGNESIA, CALCINED — 10 cs, Schofield-Donald Co, Scythia, Liverpool
1 ck, Eimer & Amend, Deutschland, Hamburg
CARBONATE—75 cs, Schofield-Donald Co, Scythia, Liverpool
15 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Barbarigo, Genoa
SILICATE—10 cks, Meadows, Wye & Co, American Trader, London
STEARATE—10 bgs, Yardley & Co, Britannic, London
MANGANESE CHLORIDE—20 cks, Deutschland, Bremen
MATCHES, SAFETY — 300 contrs, Guaranty Trust Co, Manhattan, Hamburg
MEDICINAL PREPS—1 cs, Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Deutschland, Bremen
3 cs, Burrouchs-Wellcome Co, American Trader, London
8 cs, Ratin Laboratory, Scanstates, Copenhagen
MICA—2 cs, Bill, Cabedello
566 cs, Norwegian American Line, Bergensfjord, Oslo
BLOCK—134 cs, City of Elwood, Calcutta
1 cs, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt Co, City of Elwood, Calcutta
DISCS—8 cs, City of Elwood, Calcutta
8 cs, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt Co, City of Elwood, Calcutta
FILM—12 cs, City of Elwood, Calcutta
1 cs, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt Co, City of Elwood, Calcutta
SCRAP—35 cs, Southern Prince, Buenos Aires
203 bgs, City of Elwood, Calcutta
SPLITTINGS—210 cs, Norwegian American Line, Bergensfjord, Oslo
55 cs, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt Co, City of Elwood, Calcutta
2 cs, City of Elwood, Calcutta
WASTE—1,035 bgs, British Prince, Lourenco Marques
MINERALS—16 pkgs, Watson Grach & Co, Santa Elena, Barranquilla
610 bgs, National Lead Co, Anita, Buenos Aires
26 dms, Royal Bank of Canada, Southern Prince, Buenos Aires
MOLASSES—700,000 kilos, W R Grace & Co, Santa Barbara, Salaverry
170,000 gls, American Molasses Co, Munargo, Havana
MOULDING POWDER—5 cns, Wedeman & Godknecht, Deutschland, Hamburg
MURU MURU KERNELS—2,168 bgs, General Food Corp, Bill, Para
1,000 bgs, General Food Corp, Gdynia, Para
MUSTARD SEED—336 bgs, Dutch Mustard Co, Tosan, Tientsin
NAPHTHALENE—1,412 bgs, Gloucester City, Bristol
NUTMEGS—50 bgs, Royal Bank of Canada, Nerissa, Grenada
324 bgs, Nerissa, Grenada
OCHER—900 bgs, J Lee Smith & Co, President Hayes, Marseilles
OIL, ALMOND—10 cs, Ungerer & Co, Queen Mary, Southampton
BAY—15 cs, D Steengrafe, Manuela, Arroyo
11 cs, Nerissa, Dominica
BERGAMOT—80 qtr cs, Ungerer & Co, Express, Messina
100 cs, 100 qtr cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Express, Messina
BINDER—2 cs, Gallagher & Ascher, Black Condor, Rotterdam
CINNAMON LEAF—2 dms, President Hayes, Colombo
CITRONELLA—6 dms, Orbis Product Corp, Maidan, Colombo
19 dms, Ungerer & Co, Maidan, Colombo
CLOVES—2 dms, Norwegian American Line, Bergensfjord, Oslo
COD—600 dms, Atlas Refinery, Ragnhild, Rotterdam
250 dms, Bergensfjord, Oslo
100 dms, Bergensfjord, Kristiansund
110 dms, Bergensfjord, Aalesund
70 bbls, Bowring & Co, Fort Townshend, St Johns
65 dms, Silmo Chemical Corp, Fort Townshend, St Johns
50 bbls, Manhattan, Hamburg
CODLIVER — 50 bbls, Schieffelin & Co, Bergensfjord, Oslo
154 dms, Bergensfjord, Reykjavik
633 dms, C T Smith, Manhattan, Hamburg
DISTILLATE—10 dms, J H Hunter & Son, American Trader, London
ESSENTIAL—16 cs, President Roosevelt, Havre
2 cs, Britannic, London
5 dms, Pipestone County, Havre
25 cs, 6 dms, Aquitania, Southampton
1 cs, Aquitania, Havre
14 cs, Noordam, Rotterdam
2 cs, 6 cks, President Hayes, Marseilles
3 cs, Queen Mary, Southampton
4 cs, Queen Mary, Havre
5 dms, Monterey, Vera Cruz
1 cs, Manhattan, Lyon
12 cs, Manhattan, Havre
FUEL—112,545 bbls, Standard Oil Co of N J, Franz Klasen, Aruba
65,000 bbls, Standard Oil Co of N J, Paul H Harwood, Aruba
104,000 bbls, Standard Oil Co of N J, Wilhelm A Riedeman, Aruba
83,605 bbls, Standard Oil Co of N J, Penelope, Aruba
112,000 bbls, Standard Oil Co of N J, Heinrich, Aruba
FUSEL—7 dms, C P Chemicals Solvents, Manuela, Ponce
GERANIUM—3 cks, A Chiris Co, President Hayes, Marseilles
LEMON—22 cs, Wells Fargo & Co, Monterey, Vera Cruz
50 cs, Geo Luecders & Co, Express, Messina
LIME—6 cs, Nerissa, Dominica
2 cs, Dodge & Olcott Co, Nerissa, Montserrat
LINSEED—3 cs, B F Drakenfeld & Co, Scythia, Liverpool
1 dm, Gallagher & Ascher, Black Condor, Rotterdam
LUBRICATING—2 cs, Victory Shipping Co, Black Condor, Antwerp
MANDERIN—1 half cs, Orbis Product Corp, Express, Messina
20 cs, Fritzsche Bros, Express, Messina
8 qtr cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Express, Messina
MINERAL—70 dms, Kuhne Libby Co, Deutschland, Hamburg
OITICICA—246 dms, Murray Oil Prod Co, Bill, Ceara
1,768 dms, Bill, Cabedello
650 dms, Gdynia, Fortaleza
792 dms, Balzac, Fortaleza
OLIVE—75 cs, Exchester, Seville
10 dms, National City Bank, Exchester, Malaga
75 dms, Leghorn Trading Co, Exchester, Malaga
25 dms, Exchester, Malaga
605 cs, Ferndale, Piraeus
2,110 cs, Ferndale, Leghorn
125 cs, Ferndale, Genoa
150 dms, Lekas & Drivas, Nea Hellas, Piraeus
125 dms, Smith Wehman Co, Nea Hellas, Piraeus
100 dms, Nea Hellas, Piraeus
100 dms, Bank of Greece, Nea Hellas, Candia
10 dms, Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co, President Hayes, Genoa
25 dms, A Corrao, President Hayes, Genoa
780 cs, President Hayes, Genoa
50 dms, La Manna, Azema & Farnan, President Hayes, Marseilles

OIL, OLIVE (Continued):—
25 dms, Cooks Food, Inc, President Hayes, Marseilles
27 cs, President Hayes, Marseilles
30 cs, Queen Mary, Southampton
100 dms, Comml Bank of Greece, Express, Suda Bay
100 dms, Lekas & Drivas, Express, Suda Bay
50 dms, Leghorn Trading Co, Express, Suda Bay
50 dms, Lekas & Drivas, Barbarigo, Leghorn
100 cs, Barbarigo, Genoa
OLIVE SULPHUR—173,000 kilos, National Bank of Greece, Express, Suda Bay
486,600 kilos, Express, Lattakia
121,000 kilos, Express, Beyrouth
109 bbls, Barbarigo, Trieste
PALM—60 dms, 17 cks, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, West Humhaw, Port Harcourt
PEANUT—5 dms, Lamont, Corliss & Co, Noordam, Rotterdam
PERILLA—200 tons, Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, Tosan, Mozi
300 tons, Mitsui & Co, Tosan, Kobe
POPPYSEED—1 dm, Gallagher & Ascher, Black Condor, Rotterdam
RAPESEED—200 tons, Mitsui & Co, Tosan, Kobe
ROSEWOOD— 8 dms, Gdynia, Para
16 dms, Balzac, Para
RICE BRAN—298 tons, W R Grace & Co, Tosan, Osaka
SPERM—50 dms, Transylvania, Glasgow
SYNTHETIC—14 cs, Lo Curto & Fuck, Ragnhild, Rotterdam
ORE—320 bgs, American Trader, London
PAPAIN—10 cs, Maidan, Colombo
PAPRIKA—50 bgs, J Raphael & Son, President Roosevelt, Hamburg
25 bgs, Victory Shipping Co, President Roosevelt, Hamburg
50 bgs, Deutschland, Hamburg
50 bs, H Schoenfeld & Son, Deutschland, Hamburg
200 bgs, Knickerbocker Mills Co, Manhattan, Hamburg
68 bgs, H Schoenfeld & Son, Manhattan, Hamburg
100 bgs, Manhattan, Hamburg
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—17,086 tons, Standard Oil Co of N J, Peter Hurll, Guiria
113,000 bbls, Standard Oil Co of N J, Harry G Seidel, Aruba
68,556 bbls, Cities Service Oil Co, Cities Service, Oklahoma, Tampico
PICHI LEAVES—6 bgs, Peek & Velsor, Maria, Talcahuano
134 bgs, Maria, Talcahuano
PLANTS, DRIED—14 cs, 11 bls, New York Trust Co, President Roosevelt, Hamburg
POPPYSEED—50 bgs, American Express Co, Noordam, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Jaburg Bros, Noordam, Rotterdam
50 bgs, Archibald & Kendall, Noordam, Rotterdam
POTASH, CHLORATE — 425 dms, Charles Hardy, Black Condor, Antwerp
SALT—20 kgs, American Trader, London
SILICATE—1 ck, Elmer & Amend, Deutschland, Hamburg
PYRETHRUM FLOWERS—35 bls, Sagadahoc, Mombasa
PYRITES—1,200 tons, General Chem Co, Clevelander, Little Current, Ontario
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—2,400 bgs, International Prod Corp, Southern Prince, Buenos Aires
400 bgs, Tannin Corp, Southern Prince, Buenos Aires
350 bgs, Moarthur Chem Co, Southern Prince, Buenos Aires
QUINCE SEED—85 bgs, E Meer & Co, President Hayes, Bushire
RESIN—22 cs, Astoria Importing & Mfg Co, Balzac, Iquitos
73 cs, Balzac, Iquitos
ROSE LEAVES—20 bls, Peek & Velsor, Exchester, Casablanca
234 bls, Exchester, Casablanca
SALT—550 bgs, Independent Salt Co, Amor, Turks Island
SAND—100 cks, Whitehead Bros, Pipestone County, Havre
SARSAPARILLA ROOT—11 bls, Monterey, Vera Cruz
13 bls, Munargo, Havana
SENNA LEAVES—31 bls, Britannic, London
SIFTINGS—11 bls, Britannic, London
SESAME SEED—150 bgs, President Hayes, Alexandria
SHELLAC—25 bgs, W Zinsser & Co, Britannic, London
10 cs, A Hurst & Co, Deutschland, Hamburg
660 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Maidan, Calcutta
200 bgs, 125 cs, Guaranty Trust Co, Maidan, Calcutta
200 bgs, E E Androvette, Maidan, Calcutta
SEEDLAC—300 bgs, City of Elwood, Calcutta
100 bgs, Ralli Bros, City of Elwood, Calcutta
950 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Maidan, Calcutta
100 bgs, Brown Bros-Harriman Co, Maidan, Calcutta
400 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Maidan, Calcutta
400 bgs, Ralli Bros, Maidan, Calcutta
400 bgs, Maidan, Calcutta
SIENNA—200 bgs, Reichard-Coulston, Ferndale, Leghorn
SILICA—4 dms, M W Kellogg Co, Aquitania, Southampton
SILVER SULPHIDES—53 bgs, Bank of London-South America, Maria, Iquique
SOAP—10 cs, H Bendel, President Roosevelt, Havre
43 cs, J E Bernard & Co, American Trader, London
7 cs, R F Downing & Co, Aquitania, Southampton
BASE—51 cs, Yardley & Co, Britannic, London
CLEANING—5 dms, Innis, Speiden & Co, Britannic, London
SADDLE—75 cs, J J Gavin & Co, Britannic, London
TOILET—2 cs, American Express Co, Britannic, London
SOAP BARK—28 bls, W R Grace & Co, Santa Barbara, San Antonio
SODA, CYANIDE—500 dms, American Cyanamid & Chem Co, Jean Jadot, Antwerp
SODA, HYDROSULPHITE — 25 bgs, Philipp Bros, Scythia, Liverpool
NITRATE—14,990 bgs, Chilean Nitrate Sales Corp, Maria, Tocopilla
362,900 kilos, Chilean Nitrate Sales Corp, Maria, Tocopilla
PRUSSIATE—305 kegs, Philip Bauer Co, Tosan, Yokohama
SOLVENTS—300 dms, Manuela, Ponce
SPONGES—7 bls, J Bloch, Lancastria, Nassau
4 bls, Lancastria, Nassau
1 bl, National Bank of Greece, Nea Hellas, Piraeus
17 bls, Schroeder & Tremayne, Monterey, Havana
10 bls, J H Rhodes & Co, Munargo, Nassau
REFUSE—1 bl, Lancastria, Nassau
152 bls, Johns-Manville Corp, Munargo, Nassau
STARCH, RICE—112 bbls, Stein, Hall & Co, Black Condor, Antwerp
STORAX—25 cs, Express, Istanbul
SULPHUR PRECIP—16 cs, Mallinckrodt Chem Works, Scythia, Liverpool
SUMAC—350 bgs, Express, Catania
TALC—600 bgs, L A Salomon & Bros, Pipestone County, Bordeaux
45 cs, Binney & Smith Co, Pipestone County, Bordeaux
500 bgs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Pipestone County, Bordeaux
200 bgs, Mitsui & Co, Goyo, Yokohama
900 bgs, Chase National Bank, Goyo, Yokohama
462 bgs, City of Elwood, Calcutta
TAMARINDS—10 bbls, Nerissa, Antigua
TANKAGE—2,680 bgs, Anita, Buenos Aires
TANTALITE—42 cs, Britannic, London
TARTAR—307 bgs, Standard Brands, Exchester, Casablanca
TONKA BEANS—1 pkg, Kennedy, Butcher & Co, Southern Prince, Trinidad
TRIACETATE—8 bbls, Deutschland, Hamburg
TRIETHANOLAMINE—1 cs, Yardley & Co, Britannic, London
TUCUM KERNELS—740 bgs, General Food Corp, Bill, Para
1,563 bgs, General Food Corp, Balzac, Parnahyba
VALONIA—2,405 bgs, Exchester, Izmir
VANADIUM—4,716 bgs, Vanadium Corp, Santa Barbara, Callao
VANILLA BEANS—2 cs, American Trader, London
11 cs, Dammann & Smeltzer, President Hayes, Marseilles
17 cs, Bank of Manhattan, President Hayes, Marseilles
9 cs, President Hayes, Marseilles
41 cs, Thurston & Braidich, St Mary, Zamora
VARNISH—2 cs, Victory Shipping Co, President Roosevelt, Havre
1 cs, Burroughs-Wellcome Co, American Trader, London
WATER MINERAL — 455 cs, Lansen-Naeve Corp, Britannic, London
100 cs, Bisleri Co, Barbarigo, Genoa
WATTLE BARK—482 bgs, Tannin Corp, Sagadahoc, Durban
4,671 bgs, Sagadahoc, Mombasa
WAX—1 cs, H A Gogarty, Deutschland, Hamburg
BAYBERRY—8 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Sagadahoc, Capetown
7 bgs, W M Allison & Co, Sagadahoc, Capetown
BEES—135 bgs, President Hayes, Alexandria
160 bgs, Southern Prince, Santos
CARNAUBA—137 bgs, Bank of London South America, Bill, Bahia
111 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Bill, Bahia
15 bgs, American Cyanamid & Chem Co, Bill, Bahia
98 bgs, American Cyanamid & Chem Co, Bill, Ceara
53 bgs, W M Allison & Co, Bill, Ceara
56 bgs, W M Allison & Co, Gdynia, Areja
22 bgs, Lenape Trading Co, Balzac, Fortaleza
125 bgs, Balzac, Parnahyba
97 bgs, Gdynia, Fortaleza
504 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Gdynia, Areia
167 bgs, Bank of London South America, Gdynia, Areia
111 bgs, Brown Bros Harrimann Co, Gdynia, Areia
112 bgs, Gdynia, Areia
63 bgs, Strahl & Pitsch, Gdynia, Parnahyba
125 bgs, American Cyanamid & Chem Co, Gdynia, Parnahyba
63 bgs, Gdynia, Parnahyba
MINERAL—25 bgs, American Trader, London
MONTAN—750 bgs, Strohmeyer & Arpe Co, Deutschland, Hamburg
OZOKERITE—20 cs, Manhattan, Havre
SPERMACETI — 100 cs, Transylvania, Glasgow
VEGETABLE—20 cs, H H Rosenthal Co, Tosan, Mozi
WOODFLOUR—600 bgs, Burnet Co, Bergensfjord, Fredrikstad
550 bgs, B L Soberski, Bergensfjord, Fredrikstad
400 bgs, State Chem Co, Noordam, Rotterdam
400 bgs, Burnet Co, Scanstates, Kotka
YEAST—20 bgs, Jean Jadot, Antwerp
ZINC OXIDE—50 bbls, American Cyanamid & Chem Co, President Hayes, Marseilles
80 bbls, Innis, Speiden & Co, Black Condor, Antwerp
1 cs, Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co, Southern Prince, Buenos Aires

## New York Transit Imports

DYES, ANILIN—5 dms, Westernland, Antwerp, Toronto
MUSTARD SEED—500 bgs, W C Otten, American Trader, London, Rochester
PAPAIN—36 cs, Carter, Cummings & Co, Sagadahoc, Mombasa, Buffalo
SPONGES—11 bls, Lancastria, Nassau, Denmark
8 bls, Lancastria, Nassau, France
20 bls, Munargo, Nassau, England
16 bls, Munargo, Nassau, France
VANILLA BEANS—29 cs, M Cortizas Co, St Mary, Zamora, Philadelphia
32 cs, Zink & Triest, St Mary, Zamora, Philadelphia

## Baltimore Imports

ARSENIC—10 cks, Estrella, Marseilles
BARIUM HYDRATE—33 cks, Manchester Exporter, Manchester
BONEMEAL—1,103 bgs, West Imboden, Hamburg
CHROME ORE—5,950 tons, British Prince, Lourenco Marques
1,000 tons, Exminster, Thessaloniki
COCONUT, DESIC—167 cs, Tancred, Manila
CRYOLITE—224 bgs, Collamer, Havre
IRON ORE—22,500 tons, Bethlehem Steel Co, Marore, Cruz Grande
10,500 tons, Bethlehem Steel Co, Cubore, Daiquiri
22,300 tons, Bethlehem Steel Co, Amerikaland, Cruz Grande
MANGANESE ORE—300 bgs, Estrella, Marseilles
3,000 tons, City of Rayville, Calcutta
1,500 tons, City of Worcester, Calcutta
MOLASSES—514,733 gls, Commercial Molasses Corp, Comol Rico, Matanzas
954,810 gls, Commercial Molasses Corp, Comol Rico, Sagua
OIL, FUEL—33,000 bbls, Standard Oil Co N J, Orville Harden, Aruba
OLIVE—200 cs, Exminster, Leghorn
PEATMOSS—600 bls, West Imboden, Bremen
375 bls, West Imboden, Hamburg
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—81,832 bbls, Standard Oil Co N J, Orville Harden, Las Piedras
SESAME SEED—280 bgs, Tancred, Hongkong
80 bgs, City of Worcester, Colombo
SIENNA—30 bgs, Exminster, Leghorn
STEATITE, WASHED—320 bgs, City of Worcester, Calcutta
TANKAGE—1,003 bgs, Buenos Aires

## Boston Imports

ACID, FATTY—50 bbls, 10 tons, 1 cwt, 3 qtrs, 27 lbs, Scythia, Liverpool
PEANUT OIL—132 dms, 61,069 lbs, Black Eagle, Rotterdam
STEARIC—200 bgs, 30,754 lbs, Black Eagle, Antwerp
BARYTES—300 bgs, C J Osborn Co, Barbarigo, Venice
BRISTLES—55 cs, Chase National Bank, Tancred, Kobe
55 cs, H Cone & Co, Kirisima, Tientsin
CARAWAY SEED—25 bgs, 2,756 lbs, M L Fernald Co, Black Eagle, Rotterdam
CASSIA—58 bls, Irving Trust Co, City of Roubaix, Belawan-Deli
CHALK—2,750 tons, N E Whiting Co, Fidelio, London
CHEMICALS—75 dms, 18,162 lbs, Black Eagle, Rotterdam
300 bgs, 51,896 lbs, Black Eagle, Rotterdam
450 bgs, 99,207 lbs, Black Eagle, Antwerp
50 bbls, 23,920 lbs, Industrial Sales Corp, Black Eagle, Antwerp,
EMERY FILLET—1 cs, Atkinson Haserick Co, Scythia, Liverpool
FISH LIVERS, HALIBUT—142 crtns, General Seafoods Co, Newfoundland, Halifax
LIVERS, TUNA—2 cs, Joseph Rich, Saint John, Yarmouth, N S
2 cs Joseph Rich, Yarmouth, Yarmouth, N S
GLUE, BONE—200 bgs, Barbarigo, Trieste
HIDE—50 double bgs, Barbarigo, Trieste
GLUESTOCK—30 bls, 11,539 lbs, E Butterworth & Co, Black Eagle, Antwerp
FISH—2 bbls, R Ranagan, Saint John, Yarmouth
3 pkgs, 2 bxs, J R Poole, Saint John, Yarmouth
4 bxs, J R Poole, Yarmouth, Yarmouth
1 bbl, Reba Fisheries, Yarmouth, Yarmouth
GREASE, WOOL—60 bbls, 12 tons, 19 cwt, 1 lb, Scythia, Liverpool
GUM, VEGETABLE—20 bgs, Linder & Co, Barbarigo, Genoa
HERBS—204 bls, Barbarigo, Trieste
MACE—32 cs, Raby Castle, Batavia
MEDICINAL PREPS—37 cs, 3 bskts, Quong Wah Lung, Tancred, Hongkong
3 cs, Tung Hing Lung, Tancred, Hongkong
MICA, SCRAP—1,000 bgs, First National Bank, Maidan, Calcutta
MYROBALANS—200 pkts, Maidan, Calcutta
NAPHTHALENE—1,500 bgs, 334,328 lbs, Black Eagle, Rotterdam
NUTMEGS—100 bgs, Lady Drake, Grenada
OIL, COD—50 csks, Newfoundland, St John's, N F
OLIVE SULPHUR—216 bbls, Barbarigo, Trieste
SPERM—130 dms, 10 bbls, Transylvania, Glasgow
OSSEIN—1,000 bgs, 111,993 lbs, J O Whitten Co, Black Eagle, Antwerp
391 bgs, 56,721 lbs, Black Eagle, Antwerp
PEPPER—86 bgs, City of Roubaix, Batavia
POPPYSEED—75 bgs, 8,267 lbs, M L Fernald, Black Eagle, Rotterdam
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—5,081 bgs, 512,587 lbs, Tannin Corp, Mormacstar, Buenos Aires
2,050 bgs, 192,166 lbs, International Products Corp, Mormacstar, Buenos Aires
SAGO FLOUR—363 bgs, Rhexenor, Singapore
25 tons, Rhexenor, Singapore
SHELLAC—40 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Maidan, Calcutta
GARNET LAC—110 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Maidan, Calcutta
SEEDLAC—200 bgs, First National Bank, Maidan, Calcutta
SILICON CARBIDE—635 bgs, John W Higman Co, Hammaren, Gothenburg
SOAP, TOILET—1 cs, Lever Bros, Newfoundland, Liverpool
1 cs, Scythia, Liverpool
SODA, HYDROSULPHITE—20 kgs, 1 ton, 2 cwts, 16 lbs, Lever Bros, Scythia, Liverpool
STARCH, CHEMICALLY TREATED—280 bgs, 35,715 lbs, Linder & Co, Black Eagle, Rotterdam
POTATO—250 bgs, 55,115 lbs, Stein, Hall & Co, Black Eagle, Rotterdam
20 bgs, 2,270 lbs, Charles S Tanner Co, Black Eagle, Antwerp
TANKAGE—1,000 bgs, Port Montreal, Auckland
TAPIOCA FLOUR—2,206 bgs, Minute Tapioca Co, Raby Castle, Pasoeroean
276 bgs, First National Bank, Raby Castle, Pasoeroean
1,103 bgs, Raby Castle, Pasoeroean
750 bgs, City of Roubaix, Tjilitjap
2,733 bgs, National City Bank, Rhexenor, Sourabaya
250 bgs, Tanimbar, Cheribon
WAX—35 cs, Transylvania, Glasgow

## Boston Transit Imports

COLOR, POTTERS'—2 csks, Scythia, Liverpool, for East Liverpool, Ohio
OIL, LINSEED—2 dms, Eastern Mfg Co, Newfoundland, Liverpool, for Bangor, Maine
PAINT, SHIP—59 cs, Eastern Mfg Co, Newfoundland, Liverpool, for Bangor, Maine

## Galveston Imports

OIL, LUBRICATING—21 bbls, Meanticut, Rotterdam

## Gloucester Imports

FISH LIVERS—11 cs, from Nova Scotia

## Houston Imports

ARSENIC—300 dms, Spaarndam, Rotterdam
POWDERED—143 dms, Spaarndam, Antwerp
CHARCOAL, ANIMAL DUST—500 bgs, Spaarndam, Antwerp
BONE CHAR DUST—250 bgs, Margaret Lykes, Havana
COCONUTS—1,018 bgs, Cardonia, Arroyo
PEATMOSS—200 bls, Spaarndam, Rotterdam
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—79,501 bbls, Myriam, Tuxpam
34,656 bbls, Aztec, Tuxpam
55,969 bbls, Litiopa, Tuxpam
TAPIOCA FLOUR—320 bgs, Cardonia, Ciudad Trujillo

## Los Angeles Imports

AGAR AGAR—330 lbs, Niel Maersk, Kobe
AMMONIA, CARBONATE—75 pkgs, 16,200 lbs, Gracia, Glasgow
PHOSPHATES—600 bgs, 60,480 lbs, Kingsley, Trail
SULPHATE—1,700 bgs, 170,240 lbs, Kingsley, Trail
AMMONIAC SAL—2,760 lbs, from Warsaw
BABASSU KERNELS—5,080 bgs, 671,960 lbs, West Ira, Parnahyba
BALSAM—720 lbs, Charcas, San Salvador
BARYTES ORE—500 bgs, 55,130 lbs, Cellina, Genoa
BONE MEAL—500 bgs, 51,520 lbs, Hoyanger, Buenos Aires
CANARY SEED—407 bgs, 54,500 lbs, Lowther Castle, Buenos Aires
331 bgs, 44,320 lbs, Hoyanger, Buenos Aires
CARAWAY SEED—50 bgs, 5,460 lbs, from Gdynia
CLAY BALL—100 bgs, 22,290 lbs, Lochgoil, Plymouth
75 cks, 87,610 lbs, Oakland, Bremen
COALTAR PROD—10 lbs, Asama, Kobe
COCONUT DESIC—1,000 cs, 150,000 lbs, Agra, Manila
2,200 cs, 220,000 lbs, Laura Maersk, Manila
COPRA—3,528,000 lbs, Dagmar, Phil Islands
MEAL—2,000 bgs, 200,000 lbs, Hoegh Silverstar, Manila
7,000 bgs, 700,000 lbs, Dagmar, Manila
DRUGS—1 lb, from Canada
DYE, HAIR—90 lbs, Yamabiko, Kobe
360 lbs, Asama, Kobe
FERROMANGANESE—168,000 lbs, Abraham Lincoln, Oslo
FISH LIVER—153 tins, 6,120 lbs, Asama, Yokohama
391 tins, 15,640 lbs, Asama, Kobe
1,900 tins, 74,750 lbs, Yamabiko, Yokohama
692 tins, 27,680 lbs, President Taft, Japan
856 tins, 34,240 lbs, Laura Maersk, Yokohama
GLASS, SHEET—466 cs, 59,460 lbs, Cellina, Milan
WINDOW—1,790 lbs, Cellina, Florence
GUM, ELEMI—2,500 lbs, President Coolidge, Manila
GYPSUM—8,102,080 lbs, Griffco, San Marcos
HEMPSEED MEAL—2,000 bgs, 200,000 lbs, Wales, Kobe
INK—20 lbs, Asama, Yokohama
20 lbs, President Coolidge, Hongkong
INDIA—10 lbs, Yamabiko, Tokyo
IRON OXIDE—150 bbls, 82,670 lbs, from Malaga
KELP MEAL—2,000 lbs, Asama, Tokyo
MEDICINAL PREPS—6 lbs, Asama, Kobe
MENTHOL—120 lbs, President Coolidge, Shanghai
MUSTARD, PREPARED—2 lbs, Lochgoil, London
OCHER—25 pkgs, 13,970 lbs, Cellina, Marseilles
OIL, CHINAWOOD—337 dms, 141,540 lbs, President Taft, Hongkong
CODLIVER—75 dms, 16,880 lbs, Abraham Lincoln, Bergen
MINERAL—65 dms, 32,770 lbs, from Antwerp
OLIVE—100 cs, 10,300 lbs, President Adams, Leghorn
100 cs, 10,410 lbs, Cellina, Leghorn
50 dms, 22,250 lbs, from Malaga
PEPPERMINT—120 lbs, President Coolidge, Shanghai
SPERM—300 dms, 118,090 lbs, Abraham Lincoln, Oslo
TUNG—244,850 lbs, Laura Maersk, Hongkong
PEATMOSS—1,183 pkgs, 118,730 lbs, Abraham Lincoln, Malmo
47 blg, 8,990 lbs, Europa, Copenhagen
PEANUT MEAL—1,000 bgs, 100,000 lbs, Wales, Tsingtao
PEPPER, BLACK—67 bgs, 11,260 lbs, Hoegh Transporter, Madras
POTATO FLOUR—2,200 lbs, Lochgoil, Zuidbroek
PUMICE—272 bgs, 59,970 lbs, Cellina, Palermo
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—500 bgs, 53,590 lbs, Hoyanger, Buenos Aires
742 bgs, 78,110 lbs, Lowther Castle, Buenos Aires
639 bgs, 67,270 lbs, Hoyanger, Buenos Aires
RESIN VINYL—910 lbs from Montreal
ROSIN—848 cs, 109,000 lbs, Charcas, Guadalajara
SESAME SEED—56 bgs, 11,200 lbs, Asama, Hongkong
1,643 bgs, 190,230 lbs, Charcas, Corinto
SCHEELITE—240 bgs, 17,930 lbs from Ensenada
SIENNA, BURNT—840 lbs, Cellina, Rome
RAW—1,780 lbs, Cellina, Rome
SOAP, SOFT—1,650 lbs, Abraham Lincoln, Oslo
TOILET—110 lbs, Asama, Kobe
230 lbs, Tanjo, Kobe
STARCH—1,370 lbs, Asama, Yokohama
TALC—500 bgs, 109,760 lbs, Cellina, Turin
TANKAGE—500 bgs, 56,000 lbs, Lowther Castle, Montevideo
181 bgs, 22,400 lbs, Lowther Castle, Buenos Aires
TOILET PREPS—760 lbs, Asama, Yokohama
TUNGSTEN POWD—4,480 lbs, Salacia, Liverpool
UREA—4,000 pkgs, 400,960 lbs, Oakland, Berlin
WATER, MINERAL—890 lbs, Abraham Lincoln, Oslo
WAX, CARNAUBA—3,370 lbs, Lowther Castle, Fortaleza
44 bgs, 8,730 lbs, Lowther Castle, Fortaleza
WHEAT FLOUR—1,600 lbs, President Taft Hongkong

## Mobile Imports

BAUXITE ORE, CRUSHED & DRIED—3,167 tons, Sea Glory, Paramaribo
3,853 tons, Ramo, Paramaribo
2,887 tons, Torungen, Paramaribo
3,737 tons, Askaladden, Paramaribo

## New Orleans Imports

BAUXITE ORE—2,475 tons, Aluminum Ore Co, Dalvangen, Paramaribo
464 tons, Aluminum Ore Co, Dalvangen, Port of Spain
CHALK—2,000 sx, Spaarndam, Antwerp
CHEMICALS—75 csks, Spaarndam, Rotterdam
COCONUTS—50 sx, Harboe Jensen, Kingston
100 sx, Valle & Suero, Harboe Jensen, Belize
GLASS, PHOTO—350 cs, Illinois Central RR, Spaarndam, Antwerp
OIL—74 dms, Toloa, Cristobal
PAINT—90 ctns, 46 cs, 40 kits, 40 dms, United Fruit Co, Santa Marta, Cristobal
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—56,654 bbls, Shell Oil Co, Elusa, Curacao
POTASH, NITRATE—210 bbls, Spaarndam, Rotterdam
STARCH—800 sx, Spaarndam, Rotterdam
TAPIOCA FLOUR—552 sx, Talisse, Pasoeroean
250 sx, Talisse, Cheribon
286 sx, Backer & Green, Dalvangen, Ciudad Trujillo

## Norfolk Imports

ASBESTOS CLOTH—1 gross, W Spence, c/o Southern Railway System, Manchester Exporter, Manchester

CLEANING MILLING
GUMS, DRUGS
FOOD PRODUCTS
To
Your Specification
Try
Gruman's Service
Telephone MArket 3-2491
J. B. GRUMAN CO.
St. Francis, Komorn and Maine Sts
Est. 1854 NEWARK, N. J.

COCOA RESIDUE—2,500 bgs, H J Baker & Bros, Beemsterdijk, Rotterdam
DEXTRIN, POTATO — 50 bgs, Farvant Co, N Y, Beemsterdijk, Rotterdam
GUM, INDUSTRIAL—65 csks, 15 tons, 17 cwt, 3 qtrs, J P Marston & Co, Boston, Mass, Capulin, Liverpool
GYPSUM ROCK—1,825 tons, F S Royster Guano Co, Vestland, Walton
LARD COMPOUND—500 cs, 21 tons, 17 cwt, 2 qtrs, National City Bank of N Y, Capulin, Liverpool
LEATHER SCRAP—1,429 bls, 47 tons, Smith-Rowland Co, Black Osprey, Rotterdam
796 bgs, 20 tons, 14 cwt, 3 qtrs, Capulin, Liverpool
934 bgs, Manchester Exporter, Manchester
MICA WASTE—1,334 bgs, City of Rayville, Calcutta
PEATMOSS—300 bls, Halfmoon Mfg & Trading Co, N Y, Beemsterdijk, Rotterdam
280 bls, Eelsingh & Luchtigheid, Grand Rapids, Beemsterdijk, Rotterdam

## Philadelphia Imports

ACID, SHEANUT OIL—30 bbls, Noordam, Rotterdam
BRISTLES—79 cs, Guaranty Trust Co, Kirisima, Tientsin
CELERY SEED—190 bgs, Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China, Vinni, Karachi
CHEMICALS—200 dms, Noordam, Rotterdam
CHROME ORE—610 bgs, City of Rayville, Madras
CLEANSER—15 dms, Wm J Jones & Co, Noordam, Rotterdam
CLOVES—105 bgs, Kertosono, Tandjong Priok
COCOA BEANS—1,000 bgs, Wessel, Kulenkampf & Co, Cape Corso, Bahia
243 bgs, W & A Leaman, Noordam, Rotterdam
CORKWOOD—328 bls, Armstrong Cork Co, Exchester, Seville
CUTTLEFISH BONES—100 cs, Estrella, Marseilles
FISH LIVERS, FROZEN—101 tins, Asano Bussan Co, Nosiro, Yokohama
FLAXSEED—2,540,000 kilos, Augvald, Diamante
FUSTIC LOGS—157 tons, Herma, Rio Bueno
GRAPHITE—500 bgs, New York Trust Co, City of Worcester, Colombo
GUM, COPAL—74 bskts, Guaranty Trust Co, Kertosono, Macassar
72 bskts, Kertosono, Macassar
HEMPSEED—336 bgs, Mitsui & Co, Nosiro, Dairen
LICORICE ROOT—12,087 bls, 700 sks, Exchester, Izmir
LOGWOOD—1,523 tons, Herma, Black River
MACE—16 cs, Kertosono, Tandjong Priok
MAGNESITE—876 bgs, City of Worcester, Madras
CAUSTIC—100 bbls, Noordam, Rotterdam
MANGANESE ORE—8,200 tons, E J Lavino & Co, Thirlby, Takoradi
MEAKIN MEAL—2,700 bgs, Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, Kirisima, Kobe
MEBRANITE—1 cs, samples, Rohm & Haas, Dessau, Hamburg
MYROBALANS—3,200 bgs, Vinni, Bombay
3,840 bgs, City of Worcester, Bombay
7,680 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, City of Worcester, Bombay
NAPHTHALENE—1,250 bgs, Noordam, Rotterdam
NUTGALLS—374 bgs, Philadelphia National Bank, Nosiro, Hongkong
OCHER—45 bgs, Estrella, Marseilles
OIL, CODLIVER—139 dms, Collamer, Havre
75 dms, Pratt Food Co, Dessau, Hamburg
25 dms, I H Nester & Co, Topeka, Aalesund
300 dms, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Topeka, Bergen
175 dms, Allen Forwarding Co, Topeka, Bergen
120 dms, J A McCarthy, Topeka, Bergen
OXIDE, RED—114 bbls, F B Vandegrift & Co, Exchester, Malaga
PAINTS—1 bskt, E De Beu, Noordam, Rotterdam
PEATMOSS—800 bls, Dessau, Bremen
300 bls, Ernst Bremermann & Co, Noordam, Rotterdam
10 bls, Noordam, Rotterdam
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—91,502 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Gulfwax, Las Piedras
109,180 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Gulfhawk, Las Piedras
67,965 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Francis R Hart, Las Piedras
72,300 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Mirlo, Las Piedras
POTASH MURIATE—3,085,000 kilos, N V Potash Export My, Dessau, Bremen
PUMICE—135 bgs, Extavia, Canneto Lipari
RICE FLOUR—200 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Noordam, Rotterdam
SARDINE MEAL—1,000 bgs, Mitsui & Co, Kirisima, Kobe
SESAME SEED—170 bgs, Vinni, Bombay
SHELLAC—1,000 bgs, Commercial National Bank & Trust Co, City of Rayville, Calcutta
1,000 bgs, Bank of London & South America, City of Rayville, Calcutta
150 bgs, Bank of Manhattan, City of Rayville, Calcutta
STRONTIATE ORE—125 bgs, Extavia, Tunis
TAPIOCA FLOUR—3,698 bgs, National City Bank, Kertosono, Sourabaya
463 bgs, Kertosono, Cheribon
1,105 bgs, National City Bank, Kertosono, Sourabaya
VANILLA BEANS—12 cs, French American Banking Corp, Estrella, Marseilles

## Portland, Ore., Imports

COPRA—350 tons, Durkee Famous Foods, Bengkalis, Cebu
GLASS, WINDOW—310 cs, Wisconsin, Antwerp
OIL, LUBRICATING—14 dms, Holman Transfer Co, Drechtdijk, London
SODA CHLORATE—4,000 dms, International Selling Corpn, Wisconsin, Havre
TAPIOCA SEED—181 sks, American Trust Co, Bengkalis, Sourabaya

## San Francisco Imports

ALCOHOL, ETHYL—100 dms, Maunawili, Honolulu
ARGOLS—250 sks, Rialto, Genoa
500 sks, Bank of California, N A, Rialto, Genoa
ASPHALT—50 dms, Knute Nelson, Antwerp
BABASSU KERNELS—884 sks, Bank of California, N A, Hardanger, Para
9,831 sks, Bank of California, N A, Hardanger, Maranhao
6,427 sks, Bank of London & South America, Hardanger, Maranhao (for Oakland)
847 sks, Hardanger, Maranhao (for Oakland)
1,667 sks, National City Bank of Cleveland, Hardanger, Maranhao (for Oakland)
BONE MEAL—500 sks, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Kamakura, Kobe
CALCIUM ARSENATE—1,500 dms, Mitsui & Co, Kunikawa, Kobe
CHALK, GROUND—200 sks, Vancouver, Antwerp
CHEMICALS—1 cs, Dewey & Almy Chemical Co, Mariposa, Melbourne
67 sks, Innis, Speiden & Co, Vancouver, Hamburg
67 sks, Innis, Speiden & Co, Vancouver, Hamburg (for Oakland)
1,000 sks, Vancouver, Bremen
CHILLIES—30 sks, American Commerce Co, Nanman, Kobe
50 sks, Nanman, Kobe
25 sks, Stafan Blum & Son, Kunikawa, Kobe
CHINA CLAY—500 sks, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Damsterdijk, Rotterdam
COCOA BEANS—100 sks, Otis, McAllister & Co, Vancouver, Cristobal
250 sks, Hardanger, Port of Spain
130 sks, Hardanger, Manaos
114 sks, Bank of California, Hardanger, Manaos
60 sks, H A Phillips & Co, Hardanger, Para
232 sks, Hardanger, Para
COPRA—1,859 sks, Mariposa, Pago Pago
FISH MEAL—83 cs, Nippon Co, Kunikawa, Yokohama
GINGER ROOT—37 cs, Maliko, Hilo
7 cs, Lurline, Honolulu
25 cs, Matsonia, Honolulu
GLASS, WINDOW—6 cs, Rialto, Leghorn
22 cs, Rialto, Leghorn (for Oakland)
846 cs, Knute Nelson, Antwerp
1,900 cs, Pacific National Bank, Knute Nelson, Antwerp
151 cs, Pacific National Bank, Knute Nelson, Antwerp (for Oakland)
GREASE, VEGETABLE—10 dms, Wm Neuberg, Vancouver, Hamburg
HERBS—8 sks, Knute Nelson, Antwerp
ISINGLASS—6 bls, 7 cs, S Ishimitsu Co, Kunikawa, Kobe
11 bls, Pacific Trading Co, Kamakura, Kobe
KAVA KAVA—15 sks, S B Penick & Co, Maunawili, Hilo
MEDICINAL PREPS—1 cs, Mutual Supply Co, Azumasan, Kobe
1 cs, Pacific Trading Co, Nanman, Kobe
MENTHOL—100 cs, Brown & Williamson Tobacco Co, Kamakura, Kobe
MOLASSES—1,600,000 lbs, Lahaina, Ahukini
3,816 tons, Makaweli, Hilo
2,000,000 lbs, Maliko, Honolulu
540 tons, Mapele, Hana
OCHER—120 sks, Reichard-Coulston, Rialto, Marseilles
OIL, CODLIVER—25 dms, Fred Olsen Line Agency, Knute Nelson, Oslo
CODLIVER, INDUSTRIAL—10 dms, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Knute Nelson, Oslo
COTTONSEED—520 dms, 300 bls, Hardanger, Pernambuco
FISH—7 dms, Mitsui & Co, Azumasan, Yokohama
FISH, HARDENED—600 ks, Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, Kunikawa, Yokohama
LUBRICATING—70 dms, Standard Oil Co of California, Vancouver, Antwerp
OLIVE—200 dms, Rialto, Leghorn
VEGETABLE — 140 tons, Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, Kamakura, Kobe
OILCAKE MEAL—300 sks, Enomoto & Co, Nanman, Kobe
17 pkgs, Nippon Co, Nanman, Nagoya
PAPRIKA—15 sks, Martin Jager Butcher Supplies, Vancouver, Hamburg
100 sks, McClintock-Stern Co, Vancouver, Hamburg
60 sks, A Schilling & Co, Vancouver, Hamburg
50 sks, Haas Bros, Vancouver, Hamburg
PEANUT MEAL—1,000 sks, Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, Kamakura, Tsingtao
PEATMOSS—1,000 bls, Domestic & Foreign Discount Corp, Vancouver, Hamburg
700 bls, American Trust Co, Vancouver, Bremen
250 bls, Albers Bros Milling Co, Vancouver, Bremen
995 bls, Wilson & George Meyer & Co, Knute Nelson, Oslo
200 bls, S L Abbot, Jr, Co, Knute Nelson, Oslo
SAGE LEAVES—60 bls, Rialto, Trieste
SAFFRON—6 cs, Rialto, Genoa
SOAP—2 cs, Mutual Supply Co, Azumasan, Kobe
SODA CYANIDE—500 dms, American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp, Damsterdijk, Rotterdam
TALLOW—75 dms, Anglo-California National Bank, Mariposa, Melbourne
100 dms, Williams Dimond Co, Mariposa, Melbourne
25 dms, Willits & Co, Mariposa, Auckland
TANKAGE—140 sks, Manukai, Honolulu
180 sks, Maunawili, Honolulu
TANNIN EXTRACT—1 cs, W J Wilson, Mariposa, Sydney
TIMBO, POWD—210 cs, Geo W Cole & Co, Hardanger, Para
TOILET PREPS—2 cs, Mutual Supply Co, Azumasan, Kobe
7 cs, North American Mercantile Co, Azumasan, Yokohama
1 cs, Tambara & Co, Kunikawa, Yokohama
WATER, MINERAL—25 cs, Knute Nelson, Antwerp
WAX, VEGETABLE—10 cs, Pacific Trading Co, Kamakura, Kobe
15 cs, M S Cowen Co, Nanman, Kobe
WOODFLOUR—1,500 sks, B L Soberski, Knute Nelson, Oslo (for Oakland)

## Savannah Imports

CALCIUM NITRATE—250 pgs, Trafalgar, Oslo
TAPIOCA FLOUR—264 bgs, Irisbank, Pasoerean
1,092 bgs, Talisse, Sourabaya
688 bgs, Talisse, Cheribon

## Seattle Imports

ACID, OXALIC—30 csks, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Drechtdijk, Rotterdam
NUTMEGS—40 cs, Bengkalis, Macassar
PEPPER, BLACK—86 sks, Bengkalis, Oosthaven
WHITE—150 sks, Bengkalis, Pangkal Pinang
TAPIOCA, PEARL—56 sks, Bank of California, N A, Bengkalis, Cheribon
SEEDS—106 sks, Bank of California, N A, Bengkalis, Cheribon

## Tacoma Imports

CHEMICALS—1,000 sks, Industrial Sales Corpn, Vancouver, Antwerp
PEPPER, BLACK—50 sks, Bengkalis, Oosthaven
TAPIOCA FLOUR—465 sks, Bengkalis, Cheribon

## Tampa Imports

COCONUTS—2,500, General Tosta, Belize
3,250, W M Delphia, Roatan
31 bgs, Laguna, Belize
SOAP—1 bx, Cuba, Havana

# Exports from U.S. Ports

## New York Exports

### Clearance Dates

Alden Barnes Fierty, July 10; Amapala, July 7; American Merchant, June 30; American Shipper, June 30; American Trader, June 30; Ancon, July 6; Antigua, June 17; Aobasan, July 5; Aquitania, June 28; Astrid Thorden, July 1; Batory, July 1; Bennestvet, June 30; Bilderdyk, June 30; Birmania, June 30; Black Falcon, July 1; Black Gull, June 28; Black Hawk, June 24; Brazil, June 30; Bremen, June 30; Britannic, June 24; California, July 2; Carinthia, June 1; Champlain, July 1; Chiriqui, June 24; Christianborg, July 8; City of Oran, June 24; Clan Macindoe, June 24; Coamo, June 29; Eastern Prince, June 23; Emile Francqui, July 5; Gran, June 27; Gypsum Empress, July 11; Hamburg, June 28; Havana, June 15; Helga, June 30; Ile France, July 6; Ingertre, July 7; International, July 12; Jeff Davis, June 29; Kansai, July 3; Kolsnaren, June 30; Kyno, June 29; Manhattan, June 27; Mauretania, June 30; McKeesport, June 24; Montgomery City, June 24; Mormacsun, June 28; Nieuw Amsterdam, July 3; Normandie, June 27; Nozima, June 27; Oriente, June 30; Otho, June 27; Panama, June 19; Platano, July 7; Ponce, July 1; Rex, June 30; Robert F Hand, July 7; Santa Elena, June 29; Santa Rita, July 7; Santa Rosa, July 6; Scanstates, June 9; Silverlaurel, June 29; Spind, July 1; Stavangerfjord, July 6; Talamanca, July 1; Thermopylae, June 30; Trifels, July 8; Vaclite, June 28; Veragua, July 5; Voco, July 5; Volendam, June 30; West Cawthon, July 1; Westernland, June 24; Wichita, July 1

ACETONE—(Southfolk) 2,478 lbs, Oslo; 33,040 lbs, Norrkoping; 2,478 lbs, McKeesport, Cork; 13,216 lbs, Scanstates, Norrkoping
ACETYLENE—3,641 lbs, Panama, Port Prince
ACID, BENZOIC—271 lbs, Chiriqui, Havana
BUTYRIC—531 lbs, Black Falcon, Rotterdam
DRY—2,330 lbs, American Trader, London; 2,192 lbs, President Roosevelt, Havre
FATTY—13,025 lbs, Stavangerfjord, Oslo
MURIATIC—3,700 lbs, Jamaica, Kingston; 762 lbs, Christianborg, Lewisporte; 772 lbs, Ingertre, St Croix
NITRIC—1,500 lbs, Christianborg, Lewisporte
SALICYLIC—5,180 lbs, Jeff Davis, Haiphong
SULPHURIC—4,267 lbs, Ponce, San Juan
ALCOHOL, BUTYL—275 gls, Southfolk, Oslo
ISOAMYL—3,410 gls, Aobasan, Kobe
ALUMINA SULPHATE—550 lbs, Mormacsun, Montevideo; 135,610 lbs, Oriente, Havana
AMMONIA, ANHYDR—42,880 lbs, Talamanca, Havana; 19,582 lbs, Mormacsun, Montevideo; 7,134 lbs, Helga, Valparaiso; 12,352 lbs, Brazil, Santos; (West Cawthon) 7,117 lbs, East London; 9,849 lbs, Port Elizabeth; 8,567 lbs, Capetown
HYDROXIDE—950 lbs, Christianborg, Lewisporte
ASPHALT—630,815 lbs, Clan Macindoe, Durban; 40,000 lbs, Black Gull, Rotterdam; 33,608 lbs, Wichita, Bombay; 43,720 lbs, Helga, Valparaiso; (American Shipper) 11,138 lbs, Liverpool; 33,785 lbs, Manchester; 220,557 lbs, Scanstates, Gothenburg; (West Cawthon) 260,793 lbs, Mombasa; 82,845 lbs, Capetown
LIQUID—17,476 lbs, American Merchant, London; 38,140 lbs, Stavangerfjord, Oslo; (Scanstates) 38,450 lbs, Gothenburg; 38,234 lbs, Malmo; 52,296 lbs, Stockholm; 30,508 lbs, Norrkoeping; 14,746 lbs, Ornsholdsvik; 32,044 lbs, Gavle
ROOFING—9,972 lbs, Coamo, San Juan
SOLID—48,959 lbs, American Shipper, Manchester
BISMUTH METAL—12,875 lbs, American Merchant, London
BLUE, ULTRAMARINE—972 lbs, Talamanca, Limon; 4,950 lbs, Brazil, Buenos Aires
VITRIOL—12,980 lbs, Panama, Puntarenas; 20,000 lbs, Gypsum Empress, Windsor; 35,612 lbs, Santa Rita, Antofagasta
BUTYL ACETATE—2,641 lbs, Southfolk, Oslo
CALCIUM CHLORIDE—20,800 lbs, Chiriqui, Havana; 5,240 lbs, Jeff Davis, Haiphong
MOLYBDATE—10,942 lbs, President Roosevelt, Havre
PHOSPHATE—686 lbs, Helga, Callao
CARBON TETRACHLORIDE—22,672 lbs, Clan Macindoe, Lourenco Marques
CATALYST—22,007 lbs, Nozima, Yokohama
CHEMICALS—80,663 lbs, Jeff Davis, Haiphong; 4,423 lbs, Rex, Naples; 16,752 lbs, American Shipper, Liverpool; 2,847 lbs, McKeesport, Dublin; 3,055 lbs, Black Falcon, Antwerp
CLAY—20,400 lbs, American Trader, London; 40,000 lbs, Stavangerfjord, Oslo
COALTAR INTERMEDIATES—765 lbs, American Trader, London
COPPER POWDER—22,180 lbs, Carinthia, Liverpool
CORN FLOUR—7,050 lbs, Oriente, Havana; (Antigua) 3,550 lbs, Santiago; 99 lbs, Porto Barrios; (Chiriqui) 3,550 lbs, Havana; 196 lbs, Limon; (Helga) 3,591 lbs, Guayaquil; 33,888 lbs, Callao; 14,200 lbs, McKeesport, Dublin
SUGAR—2,030 lbs, Jamaica, Barranquilla; 2,538 lbs, Chiriqui, Havana; 20,300 lbs, Westernland, Antwerp; 2,345 lbs, Gran, Lisbon; 705 lbs, Silverlaurel, Manila
SYRUP—25,310 lbs, Oriente, Havana; 27,305 lbs, Jamaica, Barranquilla; 7,649 lbs, Stavangerfjord, Oslo; 74,815 lbs, McKeesport, Dublin; 10,250 lbs, Oriente, Havana; 3,867 lbs, Ponce, San Juan
DEXTRIN—1,000 lbs, Trifels, Capetown
DICHLORODIFLUOROMETHANE — 2,568 lbs, Black Hawk, Antwerp; 1,717 lbs, Scanstates, Stockholm
DRUGS—2,895 lbs, American Trader, London
DYES—1,420 lbs, Manhattan, Hamburg; 659 lbs, Hamburg, Hamburg; 14,418 lbs, Wichita, Bombay; 25,454 lbs, Bilderdijk, Antwerp; 6,535 lbs, American Shipper, Glasgow
ANILIN—800 lbs, Scanstates, Gothenburg
DYEWOOD EXTRACT—2,524 lbs, Black Falcon, Antwerp
ETHYL FLUID—1,650 gls, Birmania, Zagreb
ETHYLENE DICHLORIDE — 133,021 lbs, Kansai, Yokohama
ETHYLENEGLYCOL ETHER—454 lbs, Brazil, Santos
FERTILIZER—223,990 lbs, Helga, Buenaventura; 80,800 lbs, Amapala, Kingston
FLOTATION REAGENT—11,880 lbs, Aobasan, Yokohama; 40,000 lbs, Christiansborg, Lewisporte
FUNGICIDE—16,225 lbs, President Roosevelt, Hamburg
GASOLINE—100 gls, Birmania, Fiume; 61,875 gls, Trifels, Durban
AVIATION—123,750 gls, Clan Macindoe, Durban
GELATIN—1,086 lbs, Talamanca, Havana; 361 lbs, Chiriqui, Havana; 1,062 lbs, Brazil, Montevideo; 973 lbs, American Shipper, Liverpool
GLASS, PLATE — 1,440 lbs, Chiriqui, Cienfuegos
GLUCOSE — 13,454 lbs, McKeesport, Manchester
GLUE, DRY—2,222 lbs, West Cawthon, Durban
VEGETABLE — 6,156 lbs, West Cawthon, Capetown
GRAPHITE—4,518 lbs, Brazil, Rio de Janeiro
GREASE, LUBRICATING—5,750 lbs, Veragua, Cartagena; (Otho) 2,798 lbs, Dakar; 4,800 lbs, Conakry; 410 lbs, Freetown; 94,145 lbs, Manhattan, Havre; 15,481 lbs, Westernland, Antwerp; (Gran) 11,255 lbs, Lisbon; 672 lbs, Ambrizette; 44,893 lbs, Marseilles; 880 lbs, American Trader, Tallinn; 23,990 lbs, Black Hawk, Antwerp; (Nozima) 182,799 lbs, Yokohama; 140,065 lbs, Tientsin; 18,374 lbs, Jinsen; 112,833 lbs, Hamburg, Hamburg; (Southfolk) 13,111 lbs, Gothenburg; 226 lbs, Stockholm; 1,601 lbs, Helsingfore; 1,256 lbs, Wiborg; (City of Oran) 4,450 lbs, Suez; 2,116 lbs, Colombo; 9,442 lbs, Rangoon; 57,206 lbs, Calcutta; 2,215 lbs, Karachi; 862 lbs, Bombay-Calcutta; (Clan Macindoe) 675 lbs, Mossel Bay; 4,620 lbs, Durban; 33,835 lbs, Jeff Davis, Haiphong; 14,262 lbs, Kyno, Newcastle; 48,027 lbs, Rex, Genoa; (Birmania) 11,616 lbs, Genoa; 5,584 lbs, Venice; 97,934 lbs, Britannic, London; 22,465 lbs, Silverlaurel, Hongkong; (Helga) 6,459 lbs, Arica; 58,308 lbs, Valparaiso; (Bilderdijk) 341 lbs, Antwerp; 36,537 lbs, Rotterdam; 121,997 lbs, American Merchant, London; 7,042 lbs, Stavangerfjord, Oslo; (American Shipper) 1,788 lbs, Liverpool; 46,693 lbs, Manchester; 31,235 lbs, McKeesport, Manchester; 2,800 lbs, Kolsnaren, Stockholm; 841 lbs, Volendam, Rotterdam; (Scanstates) 5,545 lbs, Helsingfors; 22,901 lbs, Stockholm; (Champlain) 6,022 lbs, Havre; 22,880 lbs, Bordeaux; 67,861 lbs, Carinthia, Liverpool; 217,260 lbs, Kansai, Dairen; (Trifels) 4,582 lbs, Capetown; 606 lbs, East London; 26,680 lbs, Durban; 784 lbs, Point Galet; (West Cawthon) 500 lbs, Dar Salaam; 1,812 lbs, Mombasa; 67,294 lbs, Lourenco Marques; 4,665 lbs, Durban
GUM, ARABIC—6,661 lbs, Helga, Callao
MYRRH—2,352 lbs, American Trader, London
HEPTANE—454 lbs, Bilderdijk, Amsterdam
INK, PRINTING—5,063 lbs, Mormacsun, Rio Janeiro
WRITING—13,775 lbs, Silverlaurel, Shanghai
INSECTICIDE—14,400 lbs, Santa Rosa, Porto Cabello
AGRICULTURAL — 12,609 lbs, American Merchant, London
HOUSEHOLD—(Wichita) 7,800 lbs, Karachi; 25,320 lbs, Bombay; 10,680 lbs, Calcutta; 9,815 lbs, Stavangerfjord, Oslo
KEROSENE—27,500 gls, City of Oran, Karachi; 2,750 gls, Spind, St Anthony
LACQUER THINNER—550 gls, Gran, Leixoes; 550 gls, Clan Macindoe, East London
LARD—(Chiriqui) 11,316 lbs, Sagua; 56,700 lbs, Havana; 6,200 lbs, Westernland, Antwerp; 263,500 lbs, American Trader, London; 44,882 lbs, Black Hawk, Antwerp; 12,900 lbs, California, Glasgow; 9,525 lbs, President Roosevelt, Southampton; 9,525 lbs, Aquitania, Southampton; 113,100 lbs, Kyno, Hull; 75,125 lbs, Britannic, London; 31,455 lbs, Bilderdijk, Antwerp; 292,850 lbs, American Merchant, London; (American Shipper) 30,807 lbs, Liverpool; 136,082 lbs, Manchester; 14,650 lbs, McKeesport, Manchester; 11,996 lbs, Black Falcon, Antwerp; 20,000 lbs, Santa Rosa, La Guaira
LEAD, TITANATE—42,080 lbs, Volendam, Rotterdam
WHITE—13,658 lbs, Mormacsun, Buenos Aires
LINSEED CAKE—673,904 lbs, President Roosevelt, Havre; 1,062,441 lbs, Black Hawk, Antwerp; 673,904 lbs, President Roosevelt, Havre; (Bilderdijk) 676,339 lbs, Antwerp; 1,127,144 lbs, Rotterdam; 1,950,739 lbs, Black Falcon, Rotterdam; 4,124,338 lbs, Emile Francqui, Antwerp
LITHARGE—12,094 lbs, Mormacsun, Buenos Aires
LITHOPONE—7,592 lbs, Britannic, London
MAGNESIA METAL—8,347 lbs, American Trader, London
OXIDE—1,212 lbs, Coamo, San Juan
MERCUROCHROME POWDER—3,087 lbs, Jeff Davis, Haiphong
METHANOL—(Aobasan) 54,835 gls, Yokohama; 127,985 gls, Osaka; 9,460 gls, Black Falcon, Rotterdam
NAPHTHA—16,005 tons, Robert F Hand, London; (Trifels) 35,000 gls, Tulear; 50,000 gls, Point Galet; 50,000 gls, Port Louis
OIL BRIGHT STOCK—293,716 gls, Birmania, Fiume
CASTOR—12,786 lbs, American Trader, London; 3,051 lbs, American Merchant, London
CEDARLEAF—680 lbs, President Roosevelt, Hamburg
CORN—2,700 lbs, Jamaica, Cartagena; (Clan Macindoe) 1,890 lbs, Capetown; 452 lbs, Mossel Bay; 660 lbs, Durban; 7,590 lbs, Lourenco Marques
DIESEL—11,000 gls, Otho, Freetown
EDIBLE—5,000 lbs, Talamanca, Limon; 3,505 lbs, Antigua, Porto Barrios; 1,000 lbs, Chiriqui, Limon; 1,496 lbs, Helga, Guayaquil
ESSENTIAL—1,088 lbs, American Merchant, London
FLOTATION—1,155 gls, Birmania, Genoa
FUEL—13,200 gls, Spind, St Anthony
LUBRICATING—(Panama) 1,100 gls, Cartagena; 9,900 gls, Amapala; 8,085 gls, Corinto; 1,650 gls, Colon; (Santa Elena) 2,970 gls, Marseilles; 5,170 gls, La Rosa; 1,430 gls, Puerto Cabello; (Bennestvet) 8,470 gls, Guiria; 8,800 gls, Caripito; 7,825 gls, Port Spain; 4,125 gls, Barranquilla; 10,450 gls, Havana, Tampico; 1,199,646 gls, Voco, Alexandria option; 410,390 gls, Vaclite, Birkenhead; (Otho) 3,370 gls, Dakar; 1,000 gls, Conakry; 1,230 gls, Freetown; 3,850 gls, Takoradi; 550 gls, Apapa; 850 gls, Montgomery City, Baghdad; (Manhattan) 7,308 gls, Hamburg; 6,380 gls, Havre; 5,670 gls, Westernland, Antwerp; (Gran) 4,032 gls, Leixoes; 4,914 gls, Lisbon; 275 gls, Amboin; 220 gls, Ambrizette; 275 gls, Gibraltar; 4,080 gls, Marseilles; (American Trader) 1,650 gls, Tallinn; 11,000 gls, London; (Black Hawk) 8,250 gls, Antwerp; 440 gls, Rotterdam; (Nozima) 22,055 gls, Yokohama; 2,850 gls, Jinsen; 1,650 gls, Fusan; 131,175 gls, Kobe; 6,140 gls, California, Glasgow; (President Roosevelt) 18,396 gls, Praha; 8,545 gls, Havre; (Mormacsun) 1,030 gls, Rio de Janeiro; 2,035 gls, Montevideo; 74,338 gls, Hamburg, Hamburg; (Southfolk) 1,100 gls, Gothenburg; 1,100 gls, Copenhagen; 2,585 gls, Stockholm; 3,575 gls, Helsingfors; 5,592 gls, Caledonia, Glasgow; (City of Oran) 4,665 gls, Colombo; 23,925 gls, Rangoon; 20,900 gls, Calcutta; 2,365 gls, Karachi; 2,805 gls, Bombay-Calcutta; (Clan Macindoe) 925 gls, Mossel Bay; 13,850 gls, Durban; 28,600 gls, Jeff Davis, Haiphong; (Black Gull) 1,890 gls, Rotterdam; 2,750 gls, Amsterdam; (Kyno) 330 gls, Hull; 31,924 gls, Newcastle; (Birmania) 31,318 gls, Genoa; 3,654 gls, Leghorn; 7,425 gls, Naples; 2,772 gls, Venice; 7,425 gls, Trieste; 2,145 gls, Bari; 11,362 gls, Britannic, London; 13,475 gls,

OIL, LUBRICATING (Continued):—
Silverlaurel, Cebu; (Helga) 1,815 gls, Buenaventura; 1,650 gls, Callao; 8,525 gls, Arica; 11,175 gls, Coquimbo; 98,800 gls, Valparaiso; 1,760 gls, Talcahuano; (Bilderdijk) 2,380 gls, Antwerp; 550 gls, Amsterdam; (American Merchant) 7,840 gls, London; 28,435 gls, Liverpool; 3,250 gls, Brazil, Santos; 5,730 gls, Eastern Prince, Rio de Janeiro; (Batory) 504 gls, Gdynia; 2,750 gls, Copenhagen; (Stavangerfjord) 3,200 gls, Bergen; 21,480 gls, Oslo; (American Shipper) 1,890 gls, Glasgow; 23,000 gls, Liverpool; 8,635 gls, Manchester; (McKeesport) 3,575 gls, Manchester; 1,925 gls, Liverpool; (Kolsnaren) 1,100 gls, Norrkoping; 2,200 gls, Stockholm; 8,470 gls, Helsingfors; 550 gls, Stockholm; 6,490 gls, Volendam, Rotterdam; (Scanstates) 1,760 gls, Gothenburg; 1,375 gls, Helsingfors; 4,785 gls, Liverpool; 5,170 gls, Ancon, Callao; (Santa Rita) 1,885 gls, Peten; 3,410 gls, Pisco; 8,800 gls, Buenaventura; 14,850 gls, Antofagasta; 1,512 gls, Ingertre, Port France; 1,815 gls, Arapala, Kingston; 4,830 gls, Champlain, Havre; 15,739 gls, Carinthia, Liverpool; (Black Falcon) 8,120 gls, Antwerp; 1,100 gls, Ghent; (Kansai) 19,525 gls, Dairen; 57,530 gls, Kobe; 12,375 gls, Santa Rosa, Puerto Cabello; (Trifels) 715 gls, Capetown; 275 gls, Port Elizabeth; 10,670 gls, Durban; 3,045 gls, Lourenco Marques; 150 gls, Point Galet; 1,150 gls, Port Louis; (West Cawthon) 4,155 gls, Dar Salaam; 550 gls, Tanga; 4,400 gls, Mombasa; 6,380 gls, Lourenco Marques; 27,650 gls, Durban; 1,010 gls, East London; 1,650 gls, Port Elizabeth; 952 gls, Capetown
NAPHTHENIC RES—113,707 lbs, Manhattan, Hamburg
NEATSFOOT—5,633 lbs, Volendam, Rotterdam
OLEO — 47,356 lbs, McKeesport, Dublin; 47,244 lbs, Volendam, Rotterdam; 11,889 lbs, Black Falcon, Rotterdam
PEPPERMINT—2,400 lbs, American Trader, London; 802 lbs, Mormacsun, Buenos Aires
PINE—21,223 lbs, Birmania, Genoa
TRANSFORMER—2,750 gls, Mormacsun, Santos; 1,650 gls, Stavangerfjord, Oslo
WHEAT GERM—864 lbs, American Merchant, London
WORMSEED—1,298 lbs, American Trader, London
OXYGEN—4,440 lbs, Panama, Port Prince
PAINT—2,597 lbs, Talamanca, Havana; 5,583 lbs, Veragua, Cartagena; 2,859 lbs, Black Hawk, Antwerp; (Mormacsun) 2,980 lbs, Montevideo; 12,707 lbs, Buenos Aires; 8,857 lbs, Southfolk, Copenhagen; 4,762 lbs, Brazil, Rio Janeiro; (Astrid Thorden) 11,675 lbs, Gothenburg; 1,944 lbs, Stockholm
PREPARED—13,190 lbs, Antigua, Porto Barrios
PARAFFIN—36,419 lbs, Coamo, San Juan; (Panama) 20,201 lbs, Amapala; 11,122 lbs, Acajutla; 27,806 lbs, Puntarenas; (Antigua) 20,201 lbs, Antigua; 20,201 lbs, Retalheu; 50,503 lbs, Porto Barrios; 66,733 lbs, Chiriqui, Limon; 2,480 lbs, Southfolk, Gothenburg; 56,717 lbs, Caledonia, Glasgow; 33,347 lbs, Rex, Naples; (Birmania) 511,476 lbs, Genoa; 1,317,355 lbs, Naples; 267,000 lbs, Venice; 178,000 lbs, Bari; 22,315 lbs, Silverlaurel, Saigon; 45,374 lbs, American Merchant, London; (Astrid Thorden) 56,515 lbs, Gothenburg; 21,067 lbs, Copenhagen; 4,719 lbs, Helsingfors; (Scanstates) 111,222 lbs, Gothenburg; 55,611 lbs, Stockholm; (Ancon) 89,133 lbs, Valparaiso; 16,161 lbs, Puntarenas; 33,815 lbs, Santa Rita, Buenaventura; 28,917 lbs, Black Falcon, Antwerp
REFINED—22,259 lbs, Gran, Lisbon
SCALE—36,236 lbs, Black Gull, Rotterdam; 606,367 lbs, McKeesport, Cork; 48,200 lbs, Volendam, Rotterdam
PARAPHENETIDIN—8,436 lbs, Batory, Gdynia
PECTIN, APPLE—2,840 lbs, American Merchant, London
PETROLATUM, MEDICINAL — 25,437 lbs, Hamburg, Hamburg; 5,281 lbs, Stavangerfjord, Oslo; 5,470 lbs, Trifels, Lourenco Marques
PETROLEUM, REFD—11,000 gls, Platano, La Romana; (Trifels) 6,000 gls, Tulear; 21,000 gls, Point Galet; 45,350 gls, Port Louis
POLISH—7,300 lbs, Carinthia, Liverpool
POTASH BICHROMATE—4,579 lbs, Mormacsun, Rio de Janeiro
CHLORATE—12,200 lbs, Amapala, Santiago; 4,690 lbs, Jeff Davis, Haiphong
MURIATE—197 tons, Alden Barnes Fierty, Port Hope
PERMANGANATE—2,340 lbs, Jeff Davis, Haiphong
PROPANE—19,360 lbs, West Cawthon, Durban
RESIN, SYNTH—14,532 lbs, President Roosevelt, Havre
ROSIN—4,633 lbs, American Trader, London
SOAP—(Ponce) 32,690 lbs, Mayaguez; 8,400 lbs, Ponce
LAUNDRY—34,500 lbs, Coamo, San Juan
SODA, AEROFLOAT—20,000 lbs, Christiansborg, Lewisporte
ASH—75,000 lbs, Talamanca, Havana; 45,215 lbs, Oriente, Havana; 6,520 lbs, Jamaica, Barranquilla; 75,000 lbs, Chiriqui, Havana; 4,210 lbs, Valparaiso; 4,500 lbs, Brazil, Rio de Janeiro; 30,000 lbs, Christiansborg, Lewisporte; (West Cawthon) 2,700 lbs, Beira; 20,812 lbs, Durban; 22,211 lbs, Capetown
BENZOATE—2,618 lbs, Brazil, Rio de Janeiro
BICARBONATE—13,560 lbs, Jamaica, Barranquilla; 41,100 lbs, Havana, Tampico
BICHROMATE—(Mormacsun) 12,211 lbs, Rio de Janeiro; 29,049 lbs, Buenos Aires; 5,442 lbs, Clan Macindoe, East London; 150,016 lbs, Christiansborg, Lewisporte
CAUSTIC—39,060 lbs, Talamanca, Havana; 4,220 lbs, Coamo, San Juan; 137,500 lbs, Oriente, Havana; (Jamaica) 38,600 lbs, Cartagena; 28,772 lbs, Barranquilla; (Veragua) 11,800 lbs, Cartagena; 18,980 lbs, Barranquilla; 32,641 lbs, Antigua, Porto Barrios; 144,162 lbs, Havana, Tampico; (Veragua) 11,800 lbs, Cartagena; 18,980 lbs, Barranquilla; 32,641 lbs, Antigua, Porto Barrios; 145,162 lbs, Havana, Tampico; 1,000 lbs, Black Hawk, Brussels; 10,000 lbs, President Roosevelt, Reykjavik; 227,600 lbs, Mormacsun, Rio de Janeiro; 229,919 lbs, Helga, Valparaiso; 106,344 lbs, Ancon, Mazatlan; 55,620 lbs, Oriente, Havana; (West Cawthon) 8,758 lbs, Durban; 4,260 lbs, Capetown
CAUSTIC, SOLID—7,180 lbs, Antigua, Porto Barrios
CHLORAMINE — 220 lbs, West Cawthon, Capetown
CHLORATE—15,000 lbs, Antigua, Banes
CYANIDE—2,400 lbs, Antigua, Porto Barrios; 327 lbs, Coamo, San Juan; 43,100 lbs, Helga, Pisco; 1,643 lbs, Ancon, Tumaco; 15,030 lbs, Santa Rosa, Cartagena; 1,095 lbs, Ponce, San Juan
SILICATE—2,675 lbs, American Trader, London; 113,112 lbs, Oriente Havana; 2,152 lbs, President Roosevelt, Havre; 2,650 lbs, American Merchant, London
SOYBEAN MEAL—60,000 lbs, Ingertre, Port Prince
STARCH—10,067 lbs, American Shipper, Liverpool; 398 lbs, Santa Rosa, Cartagena; (Ponce) 54,652 lbs, San Juan; 5,660 lbs, Ponce; 21,675 lbs, Mayaguez
STARCH, CORN—2,000 lbs, Talamanca, Havana; 2,000 lbs, Antigua, Santiago; 16,920 lbs, City of Oran, Karachi; (Wichita) 42,300 lbs, Bombay; 31,725 lbs, Calcutta; 7,050 lbs, Britannic, London; 900 lbs, Silverlaurel, Manila; 22,500 lbs, American Shipper, Manchester; (McKeesport) 55,949 lbs, Manchester; 22,500 lbs, Dublin; 5,555 lbs, Volendam, Rotterdam; 1,200 lbs, Ancon, Mollendo; 2,300 lbs, Oriente, Havana; (Ingertre) 40,736 lbs, Port Prince; 2,820 lbs, San Fernando
STEARIN, OLEO—19,489 lbs, Caledonia, Glasgow
SULPHANILIMIDE — 629 lbs, American Trader, London
TALC—60,000 lbs, Panama, Panama; (Kyno) 135,604 lbs, Newcastle; 28,000 lbs, Aberdeen
TANNING EXTRACT—7,512 lbs, Clan Macindoe, Lourenco Marques; 16,532 lbs, West Cawthon, Port Elizabeth
TERGITOL—1,032 lbs, Brazil, Rio Janeiro
TITANIUM PIGMENT—7,260 lbs, Eastern Prince, Buenos Aires
TOLUOL—(Thermopylae) 35,970 gls, Yokohama; 16,610 gls, Yokohama-Kobe; (Aobasan) 13,475 gls, Kobe; 10,780 gls, Osaka
TURPENTINE—250 gls, Nozima, Yokohama; 2,500 gls, Mormacsun, Buenos Aires; 150 gls, West Cawthon, Dar Salaam
VARNISH—4,410 lbs, Talamanca, Havana; 1,344 lbs, Veragua, Cartagena; 1,415 lbs, Chiriqui, Havana; 7,332 lbs, Brazil, Buenos Aires; 6,660 lbs, Stavangerfjord, Bergen
WITCH HAZEL EXTRACT—6,572 lbs, Hamburg, Hamburg
ZINC CHLORIDE—23,364 lbs, Brazil, Rio de Janeiro
OXIDE—12,375 lbs, Jeff Davis, Haiphong; 3,780 lbs, Wichita, Calcutta

## Baltimore Exports

### Clearance Dates

Beemsterdijk, July 11; Black Osprey, July 10; Cingalese Prince, July 7; Exiria, July 7; Gansfjord, July 12; Hektor, July 7; Masaya, July 5; Mormacrey, July 7; Quaker City, July 5; Ragnhildsholm, July 10; Robin Gray, July 8; San Rafael, July 8; Scanpenn, July 10.

ACID, CHROMIC—4,840 lbs, Black Osprey, Antwrep; 2,640 lbs, Quaker City, Hamburg
ALUMINA SULPHATE—4,000 lbs, Cingalese Prince, Hongkong
ASPHALT, SOLID—1,943 lbs, Black Osprey, Rotterdam
BLUE VITRIOL—800,000 lbs, Gansfjord, Porto Barrios; (Masaya) 17,000 lbs, St. Marc; 17,000 lbs, Cape Haitien
CADMIUM LITHOPONE — 224 lbs, Black Osprey, Rotterdam; 3,360 lbs, Quaker City, London
CEMENT, LIQUID—2,300 lbs, Mormacrey, Buenos Aires
ROOFING—50 gal, Exiria, Istanbul
CHALK, POWD—39,600 lbs, Black Osprey, Antwerp
CHEMICALS—403 lbs, Exiria, Casablanca
CLAY—50 lbs, Black Osprey, Antwrep
COLOR, DRY—50 lbs, Black Osprey, Antwrep
DEXTRIN—8,000 lbs, Robin Gray, Capetown
ETHYL CARBONATE—2,190 lbs, Quaker City, London
FURFURAL, TECH—33,000 lbs, Beemsterdijk, Rotterdam
GREASE, LUBRIC—1,222 lbs, Black Osprey, Rotterdam; 38,894 lbs, Quaker City, London; (San Rafael) 1,505 lbs, Panama; 2,010 lbs, Chile; 2,150 lbs, Scanpenn, Copenhagen
INSECTICIDE — 1,669 lbs, Cingalese Prince, Singapore
LACQUER—86 gls, Exiria, Tel-Aviv
LIME, HYDRATED—(Masaya) 35,000 lbs, St. Marc; 15,000 lbs, Cape Haitien
OIL, ENGINE—370 bbls, Beemsterdijk, Rotterdam
PAINT—121 gls, Exiria, Istanbul
COPPER—2,550 lbs, San Rafael, Cristobal
POLISH—216 lbs, Quaker City, London; 2,895 lbs, Mormacrey, Buenos Aires
PORCELAIN ENAMEL FRIT—4,700 lbs, Black Osprey, Antwerp
ENAMEL POWDER—2,800 lbs, Ragnhildsholm, Stockholm
PRIMER—25 gls, Exiria, Tel-Aviv
POTASH BICHROMATE—24,716 lbs, Beemsterdijk, Rotterdam
SODA ALUMINATE—4,376 lbs, Quaker City, London
ASH—100,100 lbs, Hektor, Rio Janeiro
BICHROMATE—22,046 lbs, San Rafael, Chile; 13,230 lbs, Beemsterdijk, Rotterdam
STARCH—60,500 lbs, Ragnhildsholm, Oslo
TIN OXIDE—300 lbs, Black Osprey, Antwerp
VARNISH—28,591 lbs, Black Osprey, Antwerp

## Beaumont Exports

### Clearance Dates

American Press, July 1; Volunteer, July 7; Brunswick, July 10; Eclipse, July 5

PETROLEUM, CRUDE—106,583 bbls, Eclipse, Havre; 101,746 bbls, Brunswick, Buenos Aires
ROSIN—(American Press) 10 dms, Mollendo; 100 dms, Valparaiso; 115 dms, Buenaventura; 100 dms, Talcahuano; 15 dms, Panama City; 70 dms, Cartagena
WOOD—120 bbls, Volunteer, Belfast

## Boston Exports

### Clearance Dates

American Banker, July 9; American Importer, July 9; Cameronia, July 12; Collamer, July 10; Evangeline, July 10; Excambion, July 10; Laconia, July 8; Newfoundland, July 12; President Harrison, July 10; Quaker City, July 10; Saint John, July 14; Yarmouth, July 13

ANIMAL DIP—(President Harrison) 20 dms, 1,100 gls, Manila; 5 dms, 275 gls, Hongkong
ALUMINA OXIDE—1 bx, 14 lbs, Quaker City, London; 1,980 bgs, 2 kgs, 198,508 lbs, Collamer, La Courneuve
BAKING POWDER—40 crtns, 480 lbs, Newfoundland, St John's, N F
CEMENT, ELASTIC—8 crtns, 240 lbs, Yarmouth, St John, N B
IRON—4 crtns, 135 lbs, Evangeline, Halifax
WATERPROOF — 3 cs, 152 lbs, Collamer, Paris
DEXTRIN—1 bg, 100 lbs, Newfoundland, Bay Roberts, N F
DIATOMACEOUS EARTH—448 bgs, 22,400 lbs, Collamer, Havre
DRESSING, LEATHER—4 dms, 1 crtn, 197 lbs, Newfoundland, St John's, N F
FLUX—11 dms, 1,485 lbs, Collamer, Havre
GELATIN—5 bbls, 1,361 lbs, President Harrison, Honolulu
GLUE—1 cs, 80 lbs, Collamer, Paris
GLUE, FISH—10 bbls, 615 gls, Quaker City, London
PHOTO-ENGRAVING—4 bbls, 2,105 lbs, Quaker City, London
GREASE, LUBRIC—14 cs, 504 lbs, Newfoundland, St John's, N F
GUM—4 dms, 349 lbs, Quaker City, London
INK, PRINTING—100 dms, 44,084 lbs, American Importer, Dundee; (President Harrison) 15 dms, 3,739 lbs, Singapore; 5 dms, 1,229 lbs, Penang
WRITING—(President Harrison) 25 pkgs, Manila; 13 pkgs, Wailuku; 5 pkgs, Honolulu; 2 pkgs, Lihue; 1 pkg, Lady Hawkins, Hamilton
INSECTICIDE—2 cs, 180 lbs, Saint John, Yarmouth, N S
LARD—250 bxs, 14,000 lbs, Quaker City, London; 200 bxs, 11,200 lbs, Cameronia, Glasgow
LEATHER SCRAP—311 bls, 210,112 lbs, Collamer, Havre
LINING COMP—8 dms, 3,810 lbs, Excambion, Marseilles; 210 dms, 1,530 gls, Quaker City, Odense; 132 dms, 2,436 gls, Collamer, Havre
LUBRICANT, DRAWING—3 dms, 15 gls, Excambion, Marseilles
MEDICINAL PREPS—2,004 bdls, 72,144 lbs, American Panker, London; 1 cs, 21 lbs, President Harrison, Honolulu; 1 cs, 24 lbs, Newfoundland, St John's, N F
MUCILAGE—(President Harrison) 3 cs, 224 lbs, Manila; 1 pkg, 10 lbs, Honolulu; 1 pkg, 64 lbs, Lady Hawkins, Hamilton
OIL, DISTILLED—2 cs, 120 lbs, Evangeline, Lockeport, N S
LUBRICATING—13 cs, 325 gls, Laconia, Liverpool; 5 bbls, 2,633 lbs, American Banker, Wellingsborough
PAINT—9 bxs, 50 gls, President Harrison, Honolulu; 1 bx, 2 gls, Collamer, Havre
BOAT—5 cs, 15 gls, Lady Hawkins, Hamilton
COMPOUND—2 kgs, 112 lbs, Quaker City, London
PASTE—1 cs, 18 lbs, Collamer, Paris
ADHESIVE—(President Harrison) 9 cs, 970 lbs, Manila; 2 pkgs, 50 lbs, Wailuku; 3 pkgs, 114 lbs, Honolulu
PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE—560 bgs, 56,000 lbs, American Importer, Liverpool
POLISH—1 cs, 8 lbs, Collamer, Paris; 26 cs, 2,210 lbs, Laconia, Leicester; 2 crtns, 172 lbs, Newfoundland, St John's, N F; 55 bxs, 1,886 lbs, Yarmouth, St John, N B
PUTTY—6 dms, 5,972 lbs, President Harrison, Manila
ROSIN—17 dms, 6,800 lbs, Quaker City, Stockholm
WOOD—2 bbls, Newfoundland, Halifax
SOAP, LIQUID—1 kg, and 1 pail, 110 lbs, Quaker City, Hamburg
MEDICATED—2 cs, 324 lbs, President Harrison, Honolulu; 2 cs, 104 lbs, Newfoundland, St John's, N F
SOLDER—2 cs, 92 lbs, Collamer, Paris
TALC—1 crtn, 36 lbs, Newfoundland, St John's, N F
TOILET PREPS—7 crtns, 278 lbs, Newfoundland, St John's, N F
WASHING POWDER—10 bbls, 2,000 lbs, President Harrison, Manila
WAX, SHOE—5 cs, 105 lbs, President Harrison, Manila

## Corpus Christi Exports

### Clearance Dates

British Inventor, July 11; Emile Miguet, July 5; Emma Maersk, June 24; Genoano, June 28; Lucania, July 1; Norvinn, July 3; Ophelia, June 27; J N Pew, July 7; Regina, June 27; Saintonge, June 22; Teresa Odero, June 26; Vendemaire, July 9

OIL, FUEL—71,363 bbls, Teresa Odero, Gibraltar; 52,786 bbls, Regina, Gothenburg; 60,594 bbls, Genoano, Gibraltar; 68,681 bbls, Lucania, Gibraltar
GAS—50,151 bbls, Regina, Gothenburg; 71,520 bbls, Norvinn, Curacao
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—103,095 bbls, Saintonge, Donges; 90,475 bbls, Emma Maersk, Gothenburg; 33,836 bbls, Ophelia, Donges; 100,093 bbls, Inverlee, Foreign; 87,006 bbls, Emile Miguet, Havre; 94,298 bbls, J N Pew, Foreign; 99,498 bbls, Vendemaire, Havre; 45,951 bbls, British Inventor, Naples

## Galveston Exports

### Clearance Dates

Borendrecht, July 6; Clearwater, July 7; El Grillo, July 20; Kexholm, July 5; Le Havre, July 8; Meanticut, July 5; Norness, July 10; Spaarndam, July 10; Tabor, July 10

BLACK, CARBON—(Kexholm) 50 cs, Gothenburg; 50 cs, Stockholm; 9 tons, Meanticut, Marseilles; (Spaarndam) 200 cs, London; 300 bgs, Antwerp; 400 bgs, Tabor, Gdynia
KEROSENE—4,150 tons, LeHavre, Avonmouth
OIL, GAS—14,100 tons, Barendrecht, Hamburg; 75,000 bbls, Norness, Curacao
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—42,800 bbls, El Grillo, Antwerp
SULPHUR—(Kexholm) 500 tons, Gothenburg; 20 tons, Gdynia; 700 tons, Raumo; 2,000 tons, Clearwater, Santos

## Houston Exports

### Clearance Dates

Arinia, July 7; Fagerfjell, July 9; LeHavre, July 7; Murena, July 11; Norness, July 8; Orkanger, July 10; Sandefjord, July 10; Spaarndam, July 8; Tabor, July 7; Thelma, July 7

BLACK, CARBON—(Tabor) 56 cs, 90 bgs, Oslo; 592 bgs, 20 cs, Gothenburg; 440 bgs, 125 cs, Copenhagen; (Spaarndam) 240 tons, London; 78 tons, Antwerp; 275 tons, Rotterdam
BUTANE—195 dms, LeHavre, Lisbon
GASOLINE—10,500 tons, Arinia, United Kingdom
KEROSENE—(LeHavre) 2,050 tons, Avonmouth; 6,800 tons, Lisbon; 1,600 tons, Orkanger, Montreal
OIL, FUEL—11,500 tons, Sandefjord, Teneriffe
FURNACE—9,500 tons, Orkanger, Montreal
GAS—2,100 tons, LeHavre, Lisbon; 32,000 bbls, Norness, Curacao
LUBRICATING—10 dms, Tabor, Copenhagen
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—7,500 tons, Thelma, Trieste; 95,000 bbls; Fagerfjell, Montreal; 11,830 bbls, Murena, Montreal

## Los Angeles Exports

### Clearance Dates

Agwiworld, July 4; Albertolite, July 6; Argyll, July 5; Berganger, July 4; Besholt, June 27; Birmingham City, July 2; Brandanger, Juce 30; City of Norfolk, July 3; City of San Francisco, June 30; Deroche, July 6; Eiyo, July 6; Goya, July 1; CLEARANCE DATES (Continued):—
Heranger, June 29; Hidalgo, July 1; Kokuyo, July 6; Marchen Maersk, June 29; Moveria, July 1; Nippon, July 4; Nore, July 8; Omurosan, July 1; Paul Shoup, June 30; President Coolidge, June 27; Providencia, July 9; Rialto, July 3; Silverguava, June 26; Sveadrott, July 5; Taiyo, June 30; Tatuno, June 30; Thorhild, June 27; Thorshavn, June 29, Topila, July 8; Wales, July 3; West Camargo, July 1; Yamabiko, July 3

ACETANILIDE, POWD — 300 lbs, President Coolidge, Hongkong
ACETONE—32 dms, 11,460 lbs, Wales, Manzanillo
ACID, BORIC—20 bgs, 2,000 lbs, Goya, Buenaventura; 300 bgs, 33,600 lbs, Moveria, Glasgow
CHLOROSULPHONIC — 2,100 lbs, President Coolidge, Shanghai
FATTY—110 lbs, Marchen Maersk, Hongkong
NAPHTHENIC—200 lbs, Brandanger, Buenos Aires; 120 lbs, Marchen Maersk, Hongkong
SALICYLIC — 1,320 lbs, President Coolidge, Hongkong
ASPHALT, GILSONITE—(President Coolidge) 80 bgs, 16,800 lbs, Yokohama; 223 bgs, 47,040 lbs, Osaka; 12 bgs, 2,240 lbs, Hongkong
LIQUID—1,250 lbs, City of San Francisco, Balboa; 620 lbs, President Coolidge, Manila
SOLID — 100 dms, 51,520 lbs, City of San Francisco, Balboa
BORAX—280 bgs, 30,870 lbs, Brandanger, Valparaiso; (President Coolidge) 100 bgs, 11,200 bgs, Shanghai; 268 bgs, 30,020 lbs, Hongkong; 984 bgs, 110,210 lbs, Rialto, Celje; 630 pkgs, 66,600 lbs, Besholt, Manila; 44 bgs, 4,400 lbs, Goya, Buenaventura; 840 bgs, 100,800 lbs, Moveria, Glasgow; 395 bgs, 44,100 lbs, Berganger, Rotterdam
CRUDE—575 sx, 83,280 lbs, Taiyo, Osaka
BUTYL ACETATE—15 dms, 5,910 lbs, West Camargo, Santos
CAFFEINE — 250 lbs, President Coolidge, Shanghai
CALCIMINE—2,000 lbs, Silverguava, Cebu
CALCIUM ARSENATE—250 dms, 26,950 lbs, Hidalgo, Topolobampo
LINOLEATE — 980 lbs, Marchen Maersk, Hongkong
CARBON, BISULPHIDE—1,240 lbs, Hidalgo, Guaymas
CLAY—4,400 sxs, 220,000 lbs, West Camargo, Buenos Aires
FILTER—2,400 sxs, 112,000 lbs, President Coolidge, Kobe
GROUND—(Silverguava) 500 bgs, 49,280 lbs, Assam Djawa, Sumatra; 441 bgs, 44,240 lbs, Pangkalan Brandan; (City of San Francisco) 100 dms, 45,000 lbs, Maracaibo; 400 bgs, 22,400 lbs, Barranquilla; 100 bgs, 11,200 lbs, Havana; 400 sxs, 20,000 lbs, Besholt, Manila; (West Camargo) 200 bge, 20,000 lbs, Port Spain; 1,200 sxs, 120,960 lbs, San Fernando
CLEANER—(President Coolidge) 70 cs, 3,570 lbs, Shanghai; 2,810 lbs, Hongkong; 2 dms, 880 lbs, Goya, Maracaibo; 4,200 lbs, City of Norfolk, Cristobal; 3,360 lbs, West Camargo, Port Spain
COALTAR—1,000 lbs, Hidalgo, Mazatlan
COTTON LINTERS—1,700 lbs, President Coolidge, Manila
DIACETONE—10 dms, 4,290 lbs, West Camargo, Buenos Aires
DIATOMACEOUS EARTH—(Brandanger) 20 bgs, 2,000 lbs, Valparaiso; 110 bgs, 11,000 lbs, Buenos Aires; 40 bgs, 4,000 lbs, City of San Francisco, Havana; 406 bgs, 33,090 lbs, Rialto, Piraeus; (Moveria) 1,330 bgs, 133,550 lbs, London; 44 bgs, 4,510 lbs, Glasgow; (Berganger) 37 bgs, 2,800 lbs, Havre; 440 bgs, 44,840 lbs, Antwerp; 110 bgs, 11,280 lbs, Birmingham City, Liverpool; (West Camargo) 100 bgs, 10,000 lbs, Rio Janeiro; 422 bgs, 42,160 lbs, Santos; 220 bgs, Buenos Aires; 110 bgs, 11,280 lbs, Drechtdyk, London; 132 sxs, 13,200 lbs, Vancouver, Valparaiso
DISTILLATE—130 dms, 47,940 lbs, Besholt, Hongkong
GASOLINE—500 cs, 40,000 lbs, Silverguava, Manila; 40 dms, 13,050 lbs, Providencia, Santa Rosalia; 7,669 bbls, 2,001,610 lbs, Omurosan, Gensan; 7,919 bbls, 2,066,860 lbs, Nippon, Tokuyama; 8,729 bbls, 2,278,270 lbs, Kokuyo, Yokosuka; 85,067 bbls, 22,202,490 lbs, Eiyo, Dairen
AVIATION—247 pkgs, 69,690 lbs, Wales, Guayaquil
INSECTICIDE, AGRIC—1,980 lbs, Rialto, Alexandria
KEROSENE—4,000 cs, 340,000 lbs, Silverguava, Manila; 100 cs, 8,110 lbs, Wales, Puntarenas
LACQUER—1,780 lbs, Brandanger, Lima; 1,400 lbs, Hidalgo, Mexico
THINNER—(Brandanger) 3,830 lbs, Santiago; 850 lbs, Valparaiso, 880 lbs, Hidalgo, Mexico
LEAD, WHITE, IN OIL—800 lbs, Hidalgo, Topolobampo
LINSEED MEAL—9,102 bgs, 1,274,560 lbs, Heranger, Antwerp; 6,635 bgs, 931,840 lbs, West Camargo, Bridgetown
MINERAL SPTS—50 dms, 17,610 lbs, Brandanger, Buenos Aires
LITHARGE, SUBL—500 lbs, Marchen Maersk, Hongkong
LITHOPONE — 1,200 lbs, Marchen Maersk, Hongkong
OIL, COTTONSEED—150 dms, 60,000 lbs, Besholt, Manila
DIESEL—34,843 bbls, 10,871,020 lbs, Thorhild, Balboa; 5,254 bbls, 1,639,250 lbs, Paul Shoup, La Union; 75,165 bbls, 23,451,480 lbs, Agwiworld, Balboa; 25,023 bbls, 7,807,180 lbs, Deroche, Koh Prong, Siam; 20,686 bbls, 6,454,030 lbs, Thorshavn, Vancouver
FUEL—67,208 bbls, 22,380,200 lbs, Thorhild, Balboa; 60,797 bbls, 20,245,400 lbs, Paul Shoup, San Jose de Guatemala; 24,138 bbls, 8,037,950 lbs, Argyll, Santa Rosalia; 39,982 bbls, 13,314,010 lbs, Thorshavn, Vancouver
FURNACE — 109,877 bbls, 34,281,620 lbs, Sveadrott, Curacao; 89,801 bbls, 28,017,910 lbs, Nore, Curacao
LEMON—1,100 lbs, Rialto, Marseilles
LUBRICATING—16 dms, 7,760 lbs, Tatuno, Pisco; 65 dms, 32,980 lbs, Rialto, Beirut; 14 pkgs, 7,760 lbs, Wales, Guayaquil; 20 dms, 10,090 lbs, West Camargo, San Juan
PAINT—(Brandanger) 180 lbs, Santiago; 860 lbs, Lima; 6,150 lbs, Hidalgo, Mexico; 700 lbs, Marchen Maersk, Hongkong
ENAMEL—1,900 lbs, Hidalgo, Mexico
THINNER—660 lbs, Hidalgo, Mexico
PECTIN, CITROUS—700 lbs, Rialto, Marseilles; 4,000 lbs, Moveria, London
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—76,804 bbls, 23,962,850 lbs, Thorshavn, Vancouver; 67,056 bbls, 20,921,470 lbs, Omurosan, Gensan; 76,426 bbls, 23,844,910 lbs, Nippon, Tokuyama; 76,515 bbls, 23,872,680 lbs, Kokuyo, Yokosuka; 66,457 bbls, 20,734,580 lbs, Albertolite, Vancouver; 54,059 bbls, 16,866,410 lbs, Topila, Ioco; 88,910 bbls, 27,739,920 lbs, Thorshavn, Vancouver
PYRETHRUM, POWD—100 lbs, Marchen Maersk, Hongkong
SILICATE—100 bgs, 11,020 lbs, West Camargo, Buenos Aires
SULPHANILAMIDE—(President Coolidge) 50 lbs, Shanghai; 10 lbs, Hongkong

SODA ASH—(Yamabiko)—6,328 bgs, 1,234,550 lbs, Rio Janeiro; 1,764 bgs, 264,600 lbs, Sao Paulo; 50 bgs, 11,000 lbs, Wales, Guayaquil
BENZOATE—20 lbs, President Coolidge, Hongkong
BICARBONATE—110 bgs, 11,000 lbs, Wales, Guayaquil
SILICATE—3,000 lbs, Wales, San Jose
TANNERS' BATE—7,520 lbs, Brandanger, Montevideo; (Goya) 1,960 lbs, Barranquilla; 750 lbs, Buenaventura
TOILET PREPS—(Silverguava) 1,050 lbs, Netherlands; 5,810 lbs, Sourabaya; 450 lbs, Rangoon; (President Coolidge 2,970 lbs, Shanghai; 1,080 lbs, Osaka; 1,370 lbs, Wales, Quito; (Goya) 5,950 lbs, Caracas; 490 lbs, Cali; 780 lbs, City of Norfolk, Havana, 350 lbs, West Camargo, San Juan
WAX, STEARIN—1,200 bgs, 120,000 lbs, Besholt, Manila
YEAST—480 lbs, Silverguava, Manila
ZINC SULPHIDE—1,000 lbs, Marchen Maersk, Hongkong

## Mobile Exports
### Clearance Dates

Austvangen, July 3; Lindvangen, July 5

PINETAR—3 dms, Austvangen, Georgetown
ROSIN, GUM—15 dms, Lindvangen, Puerto Sucre; 20 bbls, Austvangen, Kingston
WOOD—10 bbls, Austvangen, Kingston
SODA NITRATE—224 bgs, Austvangen, Kingston
TURPENTINE—5 dms, Austvangen, Kingston

## New Orleans Exports
### Clearance Dates

Cefalu, June 13; Contessa, June 6; Eisenach, June 15; Ermland, June 10; Kota Nopan, June 26; Lago, June 12; Lorraine, July 13; Meline, July 11; Michigan, June 22; Sorvangen, June 2; Volunteer, June 28

ACETONE—(Ermland) 10 tons, Yokohama; 11 tons, Osaka
ASPHALT—29 tons, Michigan, Havre; (Eisenach) 12 tons, Hamburg; 5 tons, Bremen-Hamburg transhipment; 399 sx, Volunteer, Avonmouth
GILSONITE—10 tons, Eisenach, Hamburg
BLACK, CARBON—(Michigan) 39 tons, Havre; 2 tons, Antwerp; (Kota Nopan) 25 cs, Port Swettenham; 152 cs, Singapore; 7 cs, Batavia; 3 cs, Semarang; 10 cs, Sourabaya; (Volunteer) 50 cs, Glasgow; 10 cs, Avonmouth; (Ermland) 7 tons, Yokohama; 7 tons, Kobe; (Eisenach) 55 tons, Hamburg; 6 tons, Bremen-Hamburg
BUTYL ACETATE—2 tons, Michigan, Havre
CALCIUM PHOSPHATE—1 ton, Cefalu, Havana
CLAY—896 sx, Volunteer, Avonmouth
COMMON—13 tons, Michigan, Havre; 18 tons, Eisenach, Hamburg
FILTER—135 tons, Michigan, Havre
FIRECLAY—10 tons, Lago, San Nicholas
GASOLINE—10 dms, Sorvangen, Moengo
GLUCOSE—9 tons, Contessa, Havana; 5 tons, Cefalu, Havana
GREASE, LUBRIC—8 tons, Michigan, Havre; 15 dms, Contessa, Havana; 10 dms, Cefalu, Havana
KEROSENE—100 cs, Sorvangen, Kingston
LARD—24 tons, Lago, Maracaibo; (Contessa) 800 tins, Guayaquil; 550 tins, Panama; 50 crts, Puerto Cabezas; 450 tins, Cefalu, Guayaquil
LIGNIN LIQUOR—6 dms, Volunteer, Avonmouth
OIL, CYLINDER—30 bbls, Volunteer, Avonmouth
DIESEL—325 bbls, Contessa, Puerto Cabezas
FUEL—2,000 bbls, Contessa, Celba; 2,000 bbls, Cefalu, Celba
LUBRICATING—(Michigan) 52 tons, Havre; 8 tons, Antwerp; (Kota Nopan) 20 dms, Belawan Deli; 35 dms, Batavia; 20 dms, Pedang; 5 dms, Palembang; 20 dms, Sourabaya; 123 tons, Lago, Maracaibo; 19 dms, Contessa, Puerto Cabezas; 50 dms, Cefalu, Puerto Cabezas
TREATING COMP—10 tons, Lago, Maracaibo
PAINT—1 ton, Contessa, Havana
PARAFFIN—3,000 sx, Contessa, Valparaiso; 111 tons, Talcahuano
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—77,000 bbls, Meline, Bordeaux; 100,000 bbls, Lorraine, Bordeaux
PRODUCTS—133 pkgs, Kota Nopan, Penang
PINETAR—(Kota Nopan) 5 dms, Singapore; 5 dms, Batavia; 125 dms, Volunteer, Avonmouth
ROSIN—(Kota Nopan) 70 dms, Singapore; 200 dms, Batavia; 20 dms, Padang; 10 dms, Semarang; 150 dms, Sourabaya; 150 dms, Cefalu, Talcahuano
WOOD—500 dms, Volunteer, Avonmouth
SALT—1 ton, Contessa, Puerto Cabezas; (Cefalu) 250 sx, Havana; 1 ton, Colon
SHRIMP BRAN—13 tons, Cefalu, Panama
SOAP—16 tons, Cefalu, Puerto Cabezas
SODA CYANIDE—45 tons, Cefalu, Puerto Cabezas
STARCH—5 tons, Contessa, Havana; 216 sx, Volunteer, Belfast; 17 tons, Cefalu, Havana
TRIPOLI—30 tons, Eisenach, Hamburg
TURPENTINE — 2 tons, Contessa, Buenaventura

## Norfolk Exports
### Clearance Dates

Beemsterdijk, July 12; Black Osprey, July 11; Gloucester City, Kota Nopan, July 3; Quaker City, July 7

BLACK HAW, TREE BARK—6 bls, 2,433 lbs, Beemsterdijk, Rotterdam
DEER TONGUE LEAVES—24 bls, 10,088 lbs, Black Osprey, Antwerp
DRUGS—(Quaker City) 20 bgs, 2,270 lbs, London; 4 bgs, 8 bls, 2,873 lbs, Hamburg
ELM BARK—6 bls, Quaker City, London
FIRECLAY—600 bgs, 60,600 lbs, Quaker City, London
GELSEMIUM ROOT—1 bl, 2 bgs, Quaker City, London
LOBELIA HERB—19 bls, 5,800 lbs, Quaker City, London
MANDRAKE ROOT—101 bgs, 11,000 lbs, Quaker City, Hamburg
MICA—25 bgs, 2,550 lbs, Beemsterdijk, Rotterdam
PASSION FLOWER HERB—3 bls, 841 lbs, Beemsterdijk, Rotterdam
PEACH LEAVES—1 bl, Quaker City, London
POTASH MURIATE—100 bgs, 2,000 lbs, Beemsterdijk, Rotterdam; 1,016 bgs, 223,987 lbs, Black Osprey, Antwerp
SODA CAUSTIC—(Kota Nopan) 100 dms, 67,800 lbs, Belawan; 120 dms, 81,360 lbs, Batavia; 15 dms, 10,170 lbs, Oosthaven; 20 dms, 13,560 lbs, Tegal; 333 dms, 225,774 lbs, Pladjoe; 250 dms, 169,500 lbs, Semarang
TANNING EXTRACT—75 bgs, 11,250 lbs, Gloucester City, Bristol
WITCH HAZEL LEAVES—5 bls, 2,015 lbs, Beemsterdijk, Rotterdam; 5 bls, 2,179 lbs, Quaker City, Hamburg
WOOD, PRESERVATIVE—6 dms, 557 lbs, Beemsterdijk, Piraeus

## Philadelphia Exports
### Clearance Dates

Alfred Olson, July 13; Azumasan, July 10; Black Tern, July 8; City of Lille, July 7; City of Johannesburg, July 5; Collamer, July 13; Frankenwald, July 13; Giulia, July 11; Gloucester City, July 7; Kunikawa, July 14; Manchester Exporter, July 8; New Toronto, July 5; Scanpenn, July 7; Steel Trader, July 3; Talisse, July 5; Trifels, July 10; Troubadour, July 8; Tunaholm, July 10; Vermont, July 11; Zaandam, July 5

ACID, SULPHURIC—20 carboys, Vermont, La Plaz
ANTI-FREEZE COMP—1 ctn, Zaandam, Amsterdam
BENZOL—50 dms, Troubadour, Buenos Aires
BLACK, BONE—2 pkgs, Black Tern, Rotterdam; (Scanpenn) 10 bgs, Gothenburg; 14 bgs, Helsinki
BRAKE FLUID—2 dms, Scanpenn, Copenhagen
CEMENT, RUBBER—1 pl, Zaandam, Amsterdam; 6 dms, Scanpenn, Copenhagen
SEALING—39 ctns, Zaandam, Amsterdam
CHEMICALS—6 pkgs, Manchester Exporter, Huddersfield
CHLORINE, LIQ—50 cyls, Vermont, Cristobal
CLEANER—2 ctns, Zaandam, Amsterdam; 10 pkgs, Collamer, Havre
COALTAR PROD—86 pkgs, Manchester Exporter, Manchester
COLLODION COTTON—170 pkgs, Manchester Exporter, Liverpool
DIMETHYLAMINE—5 pkgs, Black Tern, Antwerp
EMERY, GRAIN—3 cs, Steel Trader, Manila
ETHYL FLUID—45 pkgs, Black Tern, Antwerp; 152 pkgs, Frankenwald, Hamburg
GASOLINE—(New Toronto) 1,600 cs, Port Bouet; 1,000 cs, Lagos; 1,750 cs, 150 dms, Accra; 500 cs, 15 dms, Freetown; 1,000 cs, Dakar; 750 cs, Lome; 1,750 cs, 100 dms, Port Harcourt; 2,000 cs, Winnebah; 2,000 cs, Takoradi; (Trifels) 500 cs, Pointe de Galet; 2,300 cs, Port Louis; 110,329 bbls, Alfred Olsen, Gothenburg, Stockholm Gavle and Helsingfors
GLAZE—2 cs, Scanpenn, Copenhagen
GRAPHITE—11 pkgs, Collamer, Havre
GREASE, LUBRIC—(New Toronto) 25 cs, Cotonou; 40 cs, Port Harcourt; (Zaandam) 34 dms, 1 cs, 115 pls, Rotterdam; 6 ctns, 40 pls, Amsterdam; 10 dms, Steel Trader, Manila; 15 dms, City of Lille, Shanghai; (Troubadour) 32 cs, 32 qtr dms, Rio Grande; 38 cs, 34 qtr dms, Porto Alegre; (Scanpenn) 2 bbls, Gothenburg; 2 bbls, 2 half dms, Helsingfors; 3 pkgs, Manchester Exporter, Liverpool; (Tunaholm) 1 dm, Fredrikstad; 6 bbls, 1 bx, Gothenburg; 9 dms, Malmo; 5 dms, Stockholm; 5 cs, Helsingfors; (Vermont) 3 dms, 10 cs, Barranca Bermeja; 2 dms, Quitos
KEROSENE—(Trifels) 500 cs, Pointe de Galet; 1,200 cs, Port Louis
LACQUER—9 ctns, Scanpenn, Gothenburg
LARD—300 pkgs, Manchester Exporter, Liverpool
LEATHER DRESSING—1 bx, Vermont, Puerto Cabello
LICORICE PASTE—30 pkgs, Gloucester City, Bristol; (Black Tern) 15 pkgs, Antwerp; 175 pkgs, Rotterdam; 7 cs, Scanpenn, Gothenburg; (Trifels) 5 cs, Lourenco Marques; 29 cs, Rustenburg
LINSEED CAKE—1,164 pkgs, Zaandam, Rotterdam; 579 pkgs, Mathilda Thorden, Kalmar; 6,300 pkgs, Collamer, Havre and/or Dunkirk
MANGANESE ORE—4 bbls, City of Johannesburg, Bombay
MEDICINAL PREPS—23 cs, City of Johannesburg, Calcutta; 8 ctns, Vermont, Panama
MINERAL SPTS—60 bbls, Scanpenn, Copenhagen
OIL, CODLIVER—5 pkgs, Black Tern, Antwerp
FUEL—(New Toronto) 100 dms, Port Gentil; 100 dms, Port Bouet; 200 dms, Libreville
ILLUMINATING—(New Toronto) 1,000 cs, Lagos; 375 cs, Accra; 750 cs, Lome; 750 cs, Port Harcourt; 250 cs, Winnebah; 375 cs, Takoradi
LUBRICATING—(New Toronto) 110 pkgs, Santa Isabel; 55 pkgs, Bata; 140 dms, 185 cs, Las Palmas; 195 pkgs, Rio Benito; 45 pkgs, Guara; 130 pkgs, Port Gentil; 135 pkgs, Brazzaville; 60 pkgs, Libreville; 2 pkgs, Elizabethville; 30 pkgs, Leopoldsville; 87 pkgs, Boma; 35 pkgs, Nizi; 3 cs, Apapa; 1 cs, Lagos; 1 bx, Accra; 30 cs, Cotonou; 1 bx, Dakar; 35 cs, 22 dms, Libreville; 70 cs, 50 dms, Winnebah; (Talisse) 285 pkgs, Singapore; 725 pkgs, Sourabaya; 8 dms, Belawan Deli; 233 pkgs, Palembang; 32 pkgs, Sibolga; 499 pkgs, Medan; 273 pkgs, Padana; 12 pkgs, Menado; 236 pkgs, Macassar; 1,471 pkgs, Batavia; 776 pkgs, Semarang; 510 hlf kgs, Penang; 620 pkgs, Port Swettenham; 252 pkgs, Bangkok; (Zaandam) 36 dms, 1,808 bbls, 78 pkgs, Rotterdam; 212 dms, Newcastle; 41 dms, 39 ctns, Amsterdam; (City of Johannesburg) 65 dms, 1,150 pkgs, Karachi; 1 cs, 1,584 pkgs, Bombay; 207 pkgs, Colombo; 65 dms, 395 pkgs, Madras; 300 dms, 1,575 pkgs, Calcutta; 65 dms, Steel Trader, Manila; (Gloucester City) 10 pkgs, Cardiff; 18 pkgs, Bristol; (Black Tern) 30 pkgs, Antwerp; 20 dms, Rotterdam; (City of Lille) 1,982 dms, 1,705 cs, Manila; 445 dms, 625 cs, Iloilo; 558 dms, 597 cs, Hongkong; 100 dms, Shanghai; 800 dms, 1,875 cs, Cebu via Manila; 150 cs, 210 dms, Tientsin via Taku Bar; (Troubadour) 48 dms, 159 cs, 42 norpails, 4 bbls, 8 hlf bbls, Rio Grande; 306 cs, 70 dms, 6 bbls, 12 hlf bbls, Porto Alegre; (Scanpenn) 44 dms, 1 cs, Gothenburg; 40 dms, Copenhagen; 101 bbls, 11 cs, 5 dms, Gdynia; 60 dms, 4 hlf dms, Stockholm; 26 dms, Helsingfors; (Trifels) 70 dms, 390 cs, Capetown; 407 pkgs, Durban; 508 pkgs, Port Elizabeth; 161 pkgs, 35 dms, Capetown; 170 pkgs, Tulear; 364 pkgs, Pointe de Galet; 233 pkgs, Port Louis; 932 tons, Azumasan, Tokuyama; 844 tons, 294 bbls, 1 cs, Giulia, Genoa; 95 pkgs, Manchester Exporter, Birkenhead; (Tunaholm) 9 dms, Fredrikstad; 250 dms, Gothenburg; 44 dms, 30 hlf dms, 40 qtr dms, Malmo; 80 dms, 2 cs, Stockholm; 5 dms, Helsinghorg; 1 dm, Norrkoeping; 1,304 pkgs, Frankenwald, Hamburg; (Vermont) 10 dms, San Jose; 4 dms, Barranca Beremeja; 12 dms, Callao; 73 dms, 15 cs, Quito; 40 cs, Porto Bolivar; (Alfred Olsen) 60 dms, Gothenburg; 195 dms, Copenhagen; (Collamer) 529 pkgs, Havre; 325 pkgs, Dunkirk
PAINT—3 dms, 11 ctns, Zaandam, Amsterdam; 1 bx, Steel Trader, Manila; 3 ctns, 2 dms, Scanpenn, Gothenburg; 133 pls, 9 dms, Scanpenn, Copenhagen
PARAFFIN—(Black Tern) 394 bgs, Antwerp; 295 pkgs, Rotterdam; 336 pkgs, Scanpenn, Stockholm
REFINED—20 bgs, Scanpenn, Gothenburg; (Kunikawa) 1,342 bbls, Tientsin; 500 bbls, Tsingtao
PETROLATUM—10 dms, City of Johannesburg, Bombay; 140 bbls, Alfred Olsen, Copenhagen
PITCH, OPTICAL—1 cs, Steel Trader, Manila
PLASTIC—300 pkgs, Gloucester City, Cardiff
POLISH—35 ctns, Zaandam, Amsterdam; 1 cs, City of Johannesburg, Bombay; (Troubadour) 1 cs, Rio Grande; 1 cs, Porto Alegre; 1 dm, Steel Trader, Manila
RADIATOR FLUSH—200 pkgs, Collamer, Havre
SOLDER—147 pkgs, Collamer, Havre
RESIN, COALTAR—7 pkgs, Manchester Exporter, Manchester
SYNTHETIC—1 pkg, Black Tern, Antwerp
RUBBER COMPOUNDING AGENTS—7 pkgs, Manchester Exporter, Manchester
RUBBING COMP—8 ctns, Zaandam, Amsterdam
SODA ASH—1 pkg, Manchester Exporter, Liverpool
CYANIDE—3 dms, Scanpenn, Gothenburg
HYDROSULPHITE—1 pkg, Frankenwald, Hamburg
SILICATE—1 pkg, Manchester Exporter, Manchester
SOLDERING PASTE—2 ctns, Zaandam, Amsterdam
SOLVENT, COALTAR—6 pkgs, Black Tern, Rotterdam
TANNERS' BATE—5 bbls, Vermont, Santiago
TANNING EXTRACT—112 pkgs, Black Tern, Antwerp; 1 kg, Vermont, Santiago
MATERIAL—15 bbls, Vermont, Bogota
TOLUOL—50 dms, Troubadour, Buenos Aires
TOP DRESSING—100 pkgs, Collamer, Havre
VALVE GRINDING COMP—1 ctn, Zaandam, Amsterdam
VARNISH—33 dms, Troubadour, Rio de Janeiro
WAX, FLOOR—67 pls, Vermont, Cristobal

## Port Arthur Exports
### Clearance Dates

Brasil, July 8; Britannia, July 2; Campoamor, July 3; Germania, July 5; Inverilen, June 29; Meanticut, July 6; Mim, June 27; Register, June 30; South Africa, July 3; Tabor, July 5

ASPHALT—500 dms, Mim, Sydney; 12 cs, 2 bxs, 4 dms, Register, Port au Prince; (Britannia) 15 dms, 30 cs, Rio de Janeiro; 50 dms, 10 cs, Santos; (Germania) 500 dms, 14 bbls, Amsterdam; 59 dms, Stockholm; 540 dms, 10 cs, Brasil, Gothenburg
LIQUID—3 cs, Register, Port au Prince
PETROLEUM—9 bxs, Britannia, Rio de Janeiro; 2,338 dms, Meanticut, Genoa; 30 dms, Tabor, Copenhagen
CLEANER—(Mim) 10 dms, Brisbane; 25 dms, Adelaide; 200 cs, Britannia, Santos; 50 dms, Brasil, Gothenburg
GASOLINE—115,307 bbls, Inverilen, Vigo/Bilbao; 150 cs, Register, Port au Prince; (Britannia) 9,950 bbls, Rio de Janeiro; 44,000 bbls, Santos; 12,000 bbls, Para; 55,651 bbls, Campoamor, Coruna/Bilbao; (Germania) 35,007 bbls, Amsterdam; 59,372 bbls, Stockholm; 83,434 bbls, Brasil, Gothenburg/Malmo
AVIATION—(Mim) 30 dms, Brisbane; 25 dms, Sydney; 50 dms, Newcastle; (Register) 800 bbls, Port au Prince; 650 dms, Santiago de Cuba; 700 bbls, Cienfuegos; (Britannia) 90 cs, Rio de Janeiro; 209 bbls, Para; 6 dms, Germania, Stockholm
GREASE, LUBRIC—(Mim) 30 dms, Brisbane; 95 dms, 50 cs, Sydney; 115 dms, Melbourne; 20 dms, 100 cs, Fremantle; 60 dms, Newcastle; 5 dms, 100 cs, Adelaide; 16 dms, 27 cs, Register, Port au Prince; (Britannia) 33 bbls, 13 kegs, 197 dms, 394 cs, 10 crts, Rio de Janeiro; 11 bbls, 11 dms, 32 cs, 44 crts, Santos; 3 bbls, Sao Paulo, 161 dms, 428 bbls, Campoamor, Coruna/Bilbao; (Germania) 223 dms, 280 cs, 40 crts, Amsterdam; 90 dms, 8 cs, Stockholm; (Tabor) 66 dms, 39 cs, 30 ctns, Oslo; 50 dms, 70 cs, 90 ctns, Copenhagen; (Brasil) 269 dms, 225 cs, 5 crts, Gothenburg; 110 dms, 152 cs, 10 crts, Malmo
KEROSENE—1,500 cs, Register, Port au Prince; (Britannia) 200 cs, 9,991 bbls, Rio de Janeiro; 1,320 cs, Santos; 10,000 bbls, Para; 1,100 cs, Cobija; (South Africa) 50,000 bbls, Alexandria; 53,165 bbls, Suez; (Germania) 4,346 bbls, Amsterdam; 4,294 bbls, Stockholm; (Brasil) 3,802 bbls, Gothenburg/Malmo; 10 dms, Gothenburg
OIL, DIESEL—(Britannia) 5,419 bbls, Rio de Janeiro; 6,600 bbls, Santos; 2,000 bbls, Para; (Germania) 1,482 bbls, Amsterdam; 4,193 bbls, Stockholm
GAS—(Mim) 200 dms, Brisbane; 200 dms, Sydney; 100 dms, Fremantle; 300 dms, Adelaide; 8,166 bbls, Brasil, Gothenburg-Malmo
LUBRICATING—(Mim) 150 cs, 525 dms, Brisbane; 672 dms, Sydney; 450 cs, 1,200 dms, Melbourne; 501 dms, Fremantle; 185 dms, Newcastle; 996 dms, Adelaide; 88 dms, 57 cs, Register, Port au Prince; (Britannia) 2,385 bbls, 710 dms, 1,826 cs, 3 crts, Rio de Janeiro; 306 cs, 101 dms, 10 crts, 50 bbls, Santos; 5 dms, Sao Paulo; 29,872 bbls, 1,060 dms, Campoamor, Coruna-Bilbao; (Germania) 11 bbls, 246 dms, 75 cs, Amsterdam; 20 bbls, 895 dms, 61 cs, Stockholm; (Brasil) 695 dms, 352 cs, Gothenburg; 185 dms, 155 cs, Malmo
LUBRICATING, BLACK—10 dms, 90 ctns, 20 cs, Tabor, Copenhagen
LUBRICATING, LIGHT—(Tabor) 20 cs, Oslo; 30 cs, Copenhagen
LUBRICATING, PALE—(Tabor) 1,336 dms, Oslo; 117 dms, Copenhagen
PARAFFIN—(Mim) 25 cs, Sydney; 25 cs, Melbourne; 120 bgs, Register, Port au Prince; (Britannia) 144 cs, Rio de Janeiro; 165 bgs, Santos; 5 cs, Tabor, Copenhagen; 2 cs, Brasil, Gothenburg
WAX, DRESSING, LIQ—5 cs, Register, Port au Prince

## San Francisco Exports
### Clearance Dates

Atago, June 5; Benjamin Franklin, June 9; Chipana, June 9; City of Newport News, June 3; Fella, June 9; Kokuyo, June 2; Itukusima, June 8; La Brea, June 8; Lacklan, June 6; Lise, June 8; Pacific Pioneer, June 7; President Cleveland, June 2; Rosebank, June 6; San Jose, June 9; Santa Maria, June 5; Saparoea, June 2; Steelmaker, June 7; Tolten, June 3; Vitus Bering, June 8

ABRASIVE PAPER—4 crts, President Cleveland, Shanghai
ACID, BORIC—5 bbls, Presidept Cleveland, Manila
MURIATIC—3 cs, 500 dms, Saparoea, Manila; 10 crbys, Chipana, La Union; 1 cs, President Cleveland, Hongkong
NITRIC—1 cs, Chipana, La Union
ORGANIC—1 cs, President Cleveland, Hongkong
SULPHURIC—67 dms, Saparoea, Manila
ALCOHOL—2 kgs, Tolten, Papeete
DENATURED—2 pls, Tolten, Papeete
AMMONIA—1 cs, Tolten, Papeete
ANHYDROUS—(Saparoea) 20 cyls, Manila; 1,027 cyls, Belawan-Deli
CARBONATE—2 cs, Tolten, Papeete
CHLORIDE—15 dms, Rosebank, Vancouver
ANISE—3 sks, Chipana, Puntarenas
APRICOT KERNELS—10 sks, Benjamin Franklin, Oslo
ASPHALT—512 bbls, President Cleveland, Hongkong; (Saparoea) 1,214 dms, Calcutta; 50 dms, Rangoon; 55 dms, Manila; (Tolten) 50 dms, Wellington; 152 dms, Sydney; 490 dms, Auckland; 215 sks, Atago, Kobe; 575 dms, Santa Maria, Shellburn; 90 dms, La Brea, Balboa
CRUDE—23 sks, Tolten, Wellington
GILSONITE—61 sks, Saparoea, Calcutta; 54 sks, Tolten, Wellington; (San Jose) 98 sks, France; 50 sks, Belgium
BENZIN—1 dm, Rosebank, Vancouver
BENZOLENE—(Tolten) 15 dms, Wellington; 1 dm, Dunedin; 30 dms, Melbourne; 110 dms, Sydney
BLACK, CARBON—(President Cleveland) 9 cs, Manila; 100 cs, Hongkong; (Saparoea) 10 cs, Sourabaya; 14 cs, Batavia; 4 cs, Tolten, Wellington
BLEACHING POWDER—10 dms, President Cleveland, Hongkong
BLUE, LAUNDRY—10 cs, President Cleveland, Manila; 3 cs, Tolten, Papeete
ULTRAMARINE—1 kg, 1 dm, Tolten, Papeete
BONEMEAL—10 sks, Tolten, Papeete
BORAX—20 sks, Saparoea, Manila; 6 cs, Chipana, La Union
GLASS—2 cs, Chipana, La Union
BRAKE FLUID—2 cs, Tolten, Papeete
CALCIMINE—19 dms, President Cleveland, Manila; 10 cs, Tolten, Wellington
CARBON—20 cs, Saparoea, Cebu
DECOLORIZING—1 bdl, President Cleveland, Hongkong
DIOXIDE—12 cyls, Tolten, Papeete
CANARY SEED—(President Cleveland) 20 sks, Hongkong; 30 sks, Manila; 20 sks, Rosebank, Vancouver
CEMENT, CAN—60 dms, Rosebank, Vancouver
MAGNESIA—100 sks, President Cleveland, Manila; (Saparoea) 201 sks, Sourabaya; 50 sks, Batavia
ROOF—16 cs, President Cleveland, Manila
RUBBER—(President Cleveland) 2 cs, Hongkong; 10 dms, Manila; 3 cs, Tolten, Melbourne
CHALK, PREP—2 cs, Saparoea, Batavia; 1 cs, Tolten, Papeete
CHARCOAL—1 kg, President Cleveland, Hongkong
CHEMICALS—(President Cleveland) 100 sks, Shanghai; 141 bbls, 8 cs, 2 dms, Hongkong; 4 hlf dms, 10 dms, 4 kgs, 2 cs, Manila; 1 dm, Osaka; 8 dms, Yokohama; (Saparoea) 20 cs, Batavia; 20 cs, Penang; 1 cs, Medan; 50 cs, Port Swettenham; 5 bbls, Manila; 10 crts, 20 dms, Tolten, Wellington
CHLORINE BLEACH, LIQ—92 cs, Tolten, Papeete
CHLOROFORM—8 cs, President Cleveland, Hongkong
CINNABAR—1 pkg, President Cleveland, Yokohama
CINNAMON—6 bbls, Chipana, Puntarenas
CLEANER—1 dm, 7 cs, Santa Maria, Shellburn; (Rosebank) 50 cs, Shellburn; 15 cs, Vancouver; 10 cs, La Brea, Panama; 9 cs, Tolten, Papeete
CLOVES—4 sks, Chipana, Puntarenas
COALTAR—1 dm, 3 cs, Tolten, Papeete
INTERMEDIATES—2 cs, Tolten, Papeete; 2 cs, President Cleveland, Manila
DRY—17 kgs, President Cleveland, Yokohama; 1 cs, 2 bbls, Tolten, Wellington
CORKS—7 sks, Tolten, Papeete
CUMIN SEED—1 sk, Chipana, Puntarenas
CYANIDE—20 dms, Chipana, La Union
DEODORANT, BLOCK—2 cs, Rosebank, Vancouver
DISINFECTANT—2 dms, President Cleveland, Hongkong; 1 dm, Rosebank, Vancouver
DYES, LEATHER—1 cs, President Cleveland, Tientsin
FERROSILICON—100 dms, President Cleveland, Manila
FERTILIZER—2 sks, Tolten, Papeete
FILTER CLOTH—2 cs, President Cleveland, Manila
FLUX CRYSTALS—2 dms, Tolten, Wellington
FLYSPRAY—47 cs, President Cleveland, Hongkong
FULLER'S EARTH — 3,500 sks, Chipana, Talara
GAS, REFRIGERATOR—1 cyl, Tolten, Papeete
GASOLINE—225 dms, 1,850 cs, Tolten, Papeete; 51,000 bbls, Lise, Curacao; 4,500 dms, Chipana, Puntarenas
GINSENG—10 bbls, President Cleveland, Hongkong
GLUCOSE—25 bbls, 7 cs, President Cleveland, Hongkong; 45 bbls, Saparoea, Iloilo; (Tolten) 10 bbls, Dunedin; 30 bbls, Lyttelton
GLUE—1 cs, Tolten, Papeete
DRY—2 cs, President Cleveland, Shanghai
GLYCERIN—2 cs, President Cleveland, Hongkong
GRAPHITE—2 dms, Tolten, Auckland
GREASE, AXLE—19 cs, Tolten, Papeete
CUP—3 cs, Tolten, Papeete
LUBRICATING — (President Cleveland) 5 dms, Shanghai; 10 dms, Bangkok; 3 pls, 3 bbls, Hongkong; (Saparoea) 5 dms, Batavia; 25 dms, Singapore; (Tolten) 5 dms, Melbourne; 7 cs, Papeete; 20 dms, 6 hlf dms, 15 pls, 33 cs, Santa Maria, Shellburn; 293 dms, 165 cs, 535 pls, Rosebank, Shellburn; 140 dms, Steelmaker, French Indo-China; (La Brea) 2 dms, 2 hlf dms, 27 cs, 5 pls, Panama; 12 pls, 3 cs, Colon
MICA—4 cs, Tolten, Papeete
HOPS—5 cs, Tolten, Papeete; 5 cs, President Cleveland, Shanghai
INK—4 cs, Tolten, Papeete
MIMEOGRAPH—1 cs, Tolten, Papeete
PRINTING—(President Cleveland) 4 cs, 29 kits, Manila; 74 dms, 41 bbls, 99 pls, 2 cs, Shanghai; 15 bbls, 24 cs, 45 kits, Hongkong; 16 kegs, Saparoea, Batavia
INSECTICIDE—5 cs, Tolten, Papeete; 25 cs, Rosebank, Shellburn
AGRICULTURAL—(Fella) 444 dms, France; 1 dm, Greece
DRY—96 cs, Fella, France
KEROSENE—1,560 cs, Tolten, Papeete; 1,000 cs, La Brea, Colon
LACQUER—2 cs, 24 pls, President Cleveland, Shanghai
THINNER—1 cs, Tolten, Papeete
LEAD, RED—(President Cleveland) 26 dms, Manila; 8 dms, President Cleveland, Shanghai; 25 kgs, Saparoea, Cebu
WHITE—(President Cleveland) 20 pls, Shanghai; 9 bbls, 400 kgs, Manila
WHITE, IN OIL—3 kgs, Tolten, Papeete
LIGHTER FLUID—200 cs, Rosebank, Shellburn
LITHARGE—(President Cleveland) 19 dms, Manila; 8 dms, Shanghai; 12 dms, Saparoea, Manila; 2 dms, Chipana, La Union
LYE—9 cs, Tolten, Papeete; 2 cs, Chipana, San Jose de Costa Rica
MEDICINAL PREPS—21 cs, 2 kgs, 2 sks, President Cleveland, Hongkong; 2 cs, Tolten, Papeete
MILK POWDER—(San Jose) 22 cs, Venezuela; 5 cs, San Jose de Costa Rica; (President Cleveland) 2 bbls, Shanghai; 10 dms, Manila; 24 cs, Hongkong; 2 cs, Tolten, Papeete
SUGAR—5 bbls, Saparoea, Batavia; 15 bbls, City of Newport News, Havana

MINERAL SPTS—(La Brea) 10 dms, Panama; 40 cs, Colon
MUCILAGE—1 cs, Tolten, Papeete
NAPHTHA—(Tolten) 25 cs, 10 dms, Auckland; 60 dms, Wellington; 200 dms, Melbourne; 130 dms, Sydney
NITROCELLULOSE—2 dms, Rosebank, Victoria
OIL—4 dms, Tolten, Papeete
COCONUT—30 cs, 17 bbls, Tolten, Auckland; 25 dms, Vitus Bering, Puerto Armuelles
CYLINDER—10 dms, President Cleveland, Bangkok; 5 dms, Saparoea, Rangoon; 1 dm, Tolten, Papeete; 10 dms, La Brea, Panama
DIESEL—10,000 bbls, Santa Maria, Vancouver; 49,000 bbls, Lacklan, Shanghai
LINSEED—9 cs, President Cleveland, Manila; 10 dms, 2 cs, 7 kgs, Tolten, Papeete
LUBRICATING—(President Cleveland) 840 dms, Shanghai; 5 cs, 1 dm, 10 bbls, Hongkong; 92 bbls, 40 cs, Bangkok; (Saparoea) 110 dms, Palembang; 25 dms, Pontianak; 3 cs, 25 dms, Calcutta; 1 cs, Batavia; 125 dms, Singapore; 5 dms, Medan; 50 dms, Macassar; 10 dms, Samarang; 84 dms, Sourabaya; 30 dms, Rangoon; (Tolten) 1 dm, Fremantle; 80 dms, 80 cs, Auckland; 50 dms, 15 cs, Wellington; 10 dms, Dunedin; 118 dms, Melbourne; 323 dms, Sydney; 18 cs, 9 dms, Papeete; 78 dms, 10 cs, Santa Maria, Shellburn; 125 dms, Rosebank, Shellburn; 2,976 bbls, Lacklan, Shanghai; 10 bbls, Pacific Pioneer, London; 5,356 dms, Steelmaker, French Indo-China; (La Brea) 195 dms, 10 cs, 27 pls, Panama; 28 dms, 5 cs, Colon; 18 dms, Chipana, Puntarenas
MACHINE—50 cs, Rosebank, Shellburn; 4 cs, Tolten, Papeete
MOTOR—12 dms, 2 cs, Tolten, Papeete
PEPPERMINT—2 lbs, President Cleveland, Shanghai
PUMP—1 dm, President Cleveland, Kobe
ROSIN—2 dms, Rosebank, Victoria
SPRAY—10 cs, 6 dms, Tolten, Auckland
OXYGEN—4 cyls, Tolten, Papeete
PAINT—(President Cleveland) 1 cs, Harbin; 8 cs, 10 pls, 1 dm, Shanghai; 251 cs, 70 kgs, 60 pls, Manila; (Saparoea) 1 kg, Calcutta; 220 pls, 191 cs, Rangoon; 10 pls, Batavia; 120 kgs, 48 cs, Manila; 97 cs, Tolten, Papeete; 5 pls, 4 cs, Rosebank, Vancouver; 2 pls, Chipana, La Union
ALUMINUM—10 cs, Saparoea, Manila
BITUMENOUS — 6 cs, President Cleveland, Manila
ENAMEL—2 cs, Tolten, Papeete
LIQUID—15 kgs, President Cleveland, Manila
PASTE—1 cs, President Cleveland, Manila; 16 cs, Tolten, Papeete
PREPARED—48 cs, Tolten, Papeete
REMOVER—1 cs, Tolten, Papeete
THINNER—10 dms, 30 pls, Saparoea, Rangoon
PEATMOSS—6 tubs, Rosebank, Vancouver
PEPPER—5 sks, Chipana, Puntarenas
PERFUMERY—1 cs, Saparoea, Calcutta; 1 cs, Santa Maria, Shellburn
PETROLATUM—10 dms, President Cleveland, Hongkong
PETROLEUM—(Tolten) 50 cs, Auckland; 15 dms, 150 cs, Wellington; 50 cs, 10 dms, Dunedin; 380 dms, Sydney; 267 dms, Melbourne; 500 cs, Papeete; 50 cs, Saparoea, Calcutta; 2,008 dms, Steelmaker, French Indo-China
CRUDE—85,008 bbls, Kokuyo, Tokuyama; 50,000 bbls, Santa Maria, Shellburn; 85,000 bbls, Itukisima, Japan
PHARMACEUTICALS — (President Cleveland) 4 cs, Hongkong; 5 cs, Shanghai; (Saparoea) 35 pkgs, Calcutta; 1 cs, Palembang; 1 cs, Tolten, Christchurch
PINETAR—5 dms, Tolten, Auckland
PITCH—4 bbls, Tolten, Papeete
POLISH—2 cs, Saparoea, Singapore; 11 cs, Tolten, Papeete; 50 cs, Santa Maria, Shellburn; (President Cleveland) 3 cs, Bangkok; 7 cs, Hongkong; 50 cs, Rosebank, Shellburn; 1 cs, Chipana, San Jose de Costa Rica
POTASH XANTHATE — 40 dms, President Cleveland, Chinnampo; 21 dms, Rosebank, Vancouver
PUTTY—3 cs, President Cleveland, Manila; 3 cs, Tolten, Papeete
RESIN—4 bbls, Rosebank, Vancouver
ROSIN, WOOD—20 bbls, Tolten, Wellington
RUBBING COMP—53 cs, President Cleveland, Manila
SALT—485 sks, President Cleveland, Manila; 2 cs, 420 sks, 65 bls, 204 pkgs, Tolten, Papeete; 481 tons, 4,960 sks, 20 bbls, 600 blocks, 200 cs, Rosebank, Vancouver
COBALT—3,136 pkgs, Tolten, Wellington
IODIZED—400 pkgs, Tolten, Wellington
SHELLAC—6 cs, Saparoea, Manila; 2 bbls, Rosebank, Vancouver
SOAP—800 cs, Rosebank, Vancouver
CHIP—1 cs, Tolten, Papeete
FLAKE—5 cs, President Cleveland, Hongkong
LAUNDRY—(Saparoea) 20 cs, Iloilo; 250 cs, Manila; 1 cs, Tolten, Papeete
POWDER—2 cs, Tolten, Papeete; 300 cs, Rosebank, Vancouver
TOILET—500 cs, President Cleveland, Shanghai
SODA—55 cs, President Cleveland, Hongkong
ASH—36 sks, Tolten, Papeete
BICARBONATE—5 kegs, Chipana, La Union
CAUSTIC—10 dms, Tolten, Papeete
COMPOUND—1 bbl, 1 keg, President Cleveland, Manila
CYANIDE—40 dms, Rosebank, Vancouver
SILICATE—1 dm, Tolten, Papeete
SULPHITE—1 cs, Chipana, La Union
SOLDERING FLUX—1 cs, Rosebank, Vancouver
SOLVENT—1 pkg, Tolten, Papeete; 32 dms, San Jose, Belgium
DRAIN-PIPE—15 cs, Saparoea, Iloilo
CHEMICAL—20 dms, Saparoea, Manila
PETROLEUM—150 dms, Santa Maria, Shellburn
SULPHUR — 150 sks, President Cleveland, Hongkong
FLOWERS—12 dms, President Cleveland, Kobe
SUNFLOWER SEED—5 sks, Saparoea, Manila; 20 sks, Rosebank, Vancouver
TAPIOCA—1 sk, Chipana, San Jose de Costa Rica
TOILET PREPS—(President Cleveland) 371 cs, Manila; 38 cs, Hongkong; 1 cs, Takao; 1 cs, Bangkok; (Saparoea) 6 cs, Calcutta; 3 cs, Sourabaya; 5 cs, Kuala Lumpur; 68 cs, Singapore; 3 cs, Malang; 5 cs, Tolten, Papeete; 50 cs, Rosebank, Vancouver
TURPENTINE—4 dms, President Cleveland, Shanghai; (Tolten) 10 dms, 50 cs, 30 pls, Wellington; 50 cs, Dunedin; 7 cs, Papeete
VARNISH—(President Cleveland) 6 cs, Manila; 3 cs, Hongkong; 9 cs, Tolten, Papeete
REMOVER—1 cs, Tolten, Papeete
WASHING POWDER—6 cs, Tolten, Papeete
WATER, MINERAL—427 cs, President Cleveland, Manila
WAX, COLORED—2 cs, President Cleveland, Manila
FLOOR—1 cs, Saparoea, Rangoon.
WELDING FLUX—1 cs, Tolten, Papeete
YEAST—(President Cleveland) 100 cs, Shanghai; 70 cs, Yokohama
ZINC DUST—640 dms, Saparoea, Manila; 40 dms, Rosebank, Vancouver

## Savannah Exports

### Clearance Dates

Fluor Spar, July 6; Sinaloa, July 12; Steel Trader, July 12; Trafalgar, July 13.

CLAY—3,480 bgs, Fluor Spar, Manchester
COTTON LINTERS—215 bls, Fluor Spar, Hamburg
OIL, ROSIN—1 dm, Fluor Spar, Hamburg
ROSIN, GUM—(Fluor Spar) 60 bbls, Liverpool; 100 bbls, Manchester; 668 bbls, Hamburg; 100 bbls, Aberdeen; 137 bbls, 5 dms, Sinaloa, Havana
TANNING EXTRACT—299 bls, Trafalgar, Vera Cruz
TURPENTINE, GUM—(Fluor Spar) 400 bbls, Liverpool; 100 bbls, Manchester

## Tampa Exports

### Clearance Dates

Allocate, July 8; Bockenheim, July 6; Cragpool, July 10; General Tosta, July 5; Tasmania, July 9

GAS—1 dm, General Tosta, Belize
GASOLINE—11 dms, General Tosta, Belize; 2 dms, Allocate, Bermuda
PHOSPHATE—4,038 tons, Bockenheim, Hamburg-Harburg; 2,150 tons, Tasmania, Japan; 8,353 tons, Cragpool, Stettin

# Coastwise Shipments

## Corpus Christi Coast Trade

GASOLINE—84,738 bbls, Cerro Azul, Baytown; 80,700 bbls, Vacuum, Portland, Me
KEROSENE—20,206 bbls, Cerro Azul, Baytown; 70,933 bbls, Edward L Doheny, Baytown
OIL, FUEL—66,757 bbls, Gulfpoint, Providence; 68,490 bbls, Dean Emery, Baytown; 80,889 bbls, Axtell J Byles, Paulsboro
GAS—73,717 bbls, Cities Service Kansas, New York; 72,443 bbls, W C Fairbanks, Carteret, N J; 72,216 bbls, Mevania, Sewaren, N J; 47,645 bbls, Spencer Kellogg, Paulsboro
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—205,545 bbls, Beta, Texas City; 73,828 bbls, Oregon, Port Arthur; 50,954 bbls, Paco, Texas City; 145,380 bbls, G Harrison Smith, Baytown; 43,518 bbls, Dannedaike, Baytown; 147,287 bbls, W S Farrish, Baytown; 111,653 bbls, James McGee, Baytown; 61,392 bbls, Federal, Houston; 148,872 bbls, Wm Rockefeller, Baytown; 86,140 bbls, Yankee Arrow, New York; 37,390 bbls, El Grillo, Baytown; 69,375 bbls, Geo W Barnes, Baytown; 112,269 bbls, E M Clark, Baytown; 84,600 bbls, R W Gallagher, New York

## Galveston Coast Trade

SULPHUR—(Herman Frasch) 500 tons, Tacoma; 900 tons, Bellingham; 1,350 tons, Port Angeles; 1,000 tons, Hoquim; 2,250 tons, Portland; 500 tons, Vancouver

## Los Angeles Coast Trade

GASOLINE—78,446 bbls, Tejon, San Francisco; 51,393 bbls, J J Coney, Richmond; 43,300 bbls, Camden, Tacoma; 731 bbls, San Diegan, San Diego; 62,053 bbls, Mojave, Seattle; 60,841 bbls, Occidental, Seattle; 45,045 bbls, Warwick, Oleum; 6,392 bbls, San Diegan, San Diego; 71,456 bbls, Dirigo, Portland; 78,594 bbls, Tejon, Portland; 67,500 bbls, Elwood, Portland
OIL, DIESEL—2,377 bbls, J J Coney, Richmond; 32,000 bbls, Camden, Martinez; 9,506 bbls, San Diegan, San Diego; 1,897 bbls, Brandywine, Tacoma; 10,682 bbls, Mojave, Seattle; 3,892 bbls, San Diegan, San Diego; 16,400 bbls, Elwood, Portland
OIL, FUEL—2,769 bbls, Tejon, San Francisco; 50,304 bbls, Topila, Avon; 80,863 bbls, Huguenot, San Francisco; 44,640 bbls, Brandywine, Tacoma; 6,795 bbls, James Griffiths, Tacoma; 2,272 bbls, Coast Shipper, Portland; 6,251 bbls, Mojave, Seattle; 50,332 bbls, Brazos, San Diego; 66,482 bbls, M H Whittier, Avon; 76,609 bbls, Montebello, Oleum; 53,550 bbls, Cuyama, Bremerton; 2,920 bbls, Tejon, Portland; 61,300 bbls, Emidio, Fall River
FURNACE—2,954 bbls, J J Coney, Richmond; 2,216 bbls, Mojave, Seattle; 1,507 bbls, Warwick, Oleum
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—69,955 bbls, Los Angeles, Oleum

## Port Arthur Coastwise

OIL, FUEL—46,662 bbls, Henry M Dawes, Corpus Christi

## Recent Charters

MANGANESE ORE—7,000 tons, S S Luciston, Durban to Irlam, 16s 6d; August
OIL, CODLIVER—744 tons, S S Moira, Hamburg to New York, 20s; July
ORE—7,500 to 8,000 tons, S S Grk, Papel to Rotterdam, 10s 6d; Emden, 11s; July
8,000 to 8,800 tons, S S Grk, Papel to Rotterdam, 10s 6d; July
7,000 tons, S S Perseus, Wabana to Rotterdam, 6s 6d, option Emden; August 15
PETROLEUM—5,941 tons, S S Skaraas, clean, Aruba to United Kingdom, Continent, 9s; July
3,670 tons, S S Chr Boe, gas oil, Gulf to North of Hatteras, 11s; August 1-15
5,535 tons, S S American Trader, gasoline, Gulf to North of Hatteras, 14½c a barrel; July
3,435 tons, S S Solstad, lubricating oil, Northern range to United Kingdom, Continent; August 15-31
4,126 tons, S S Thorshavn, dirty, Los Angeles to Vancouver, 12c a barrel; July
—— tons (tanker), kerosene, Gulf to North of Hatteras, 13c a barrel; July
4,569 tons, S S Svenor, Aruba to United Kingdom, Continent, 9s; July
5,550 tons, S S Krosfonn, dirty, Bahrein to Teneriffe, 15s; August
—— tons, S S (Inver) dirty, Gulf to North Spain, 9s 6d; September
PETROLEUM (Continued):—5,895 tons, S S Leiv Eriksson, California to Curacao, 8s 6d; July
4,422 tons, S S Spinanger, dirty, Aruba to United Kingdom, Continent, 9s; July
PHOSPHATE—8,800 tons, S S Riley, Ocean Island and (or) Nauru Island to United Kingdom, 30s; July-August
9,000 tons, S S Ross, Ocean Island and (or) Nauru Island to United Kingdom, 30s; July-August
SALT—6,500 to 7,000 tons, S S Johilla, Aden to Chittagong, Rs 7; July-August
ZINC CONCENTRATES — 8,800 tons, S S Derrymore, Port Pirie to United Kingdom, Continent, 29s 6d; September-October

## Cargo Ship Arrivals

**July 15 to July 28**

### New York

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Agwistar | Progreso* | July 24 |
| Alamar | Vancouver | July 24 |
| American Merchant | London | July 24 |
| American Shipper | Manchester* | July 24 |
| American Trader | London | July 17 |
| Amsterdam | Valparaiso* | July 28 |
| Ancon | Cristobal* | July 24 |
| Angelina | San Juan | July 17 |
| Anita | Rio de Janeiro | July 20 |
| Argentina | Buenos Aires* | July 24 |
| Atutasan | Yokohama | July 28 |
| Baalbek | London | July 17 |
| Balzac | Santos* | July 18 |
| Barbarigo | Leghorn* | July 18 |
| Bill | Para* | July 17 |
| Black Condor | Rotterdam* | July 18 |
| Black Gull | Rotterdam* | July 22 |
| Black Hawk | Rotterdam* | July 21 |
| Borinquen | Trujillo* | July 17 |
| Braheholm | Stockholm* | July 24 |
| Bremen | Bremen* | July 20 |
| British Prince | L'renco Marques* | July 25 |
| California | Glasgow* | July 23 |
| Calypso | Maracaibo* | July 24 |
| Carinthia | Liverpool* | July 24 |
| Champlain | Havre* | July 26 |
| Charles Christenson | Portland | July 24 |
| Chiriqui | Barranquilla* | July 27 |
| City of Baltimore | San Francisco* | July 25 |
| City of Bath | Calcutta* | July 26 |
| City of Eastbourne | Calcutta* | July 28 |
| City of Elwood | Calcutta* | July 28 |
| City of Norfolk | San Francisco* | July 18 |
| Coamo | Trujillo* | July 24 |
| Cottica | Barbados* | July 24 |
| Cypria | Marseilles* | July 24 |
| Europa | Bremen* | July 27 |
| Exhibitor | Constanza* | July 27 |
| Exochorda | Beirut* | July 26 |
| Express | Thesaloniki* | July 20 |
| Flomar | Linnton* | July 19 |
| Fort Amherst | St John's | July 26 |
| Fort Townshend | St John's | July 19 |
| Foylebank | Manila* | July 22 |
| Gdynia | Para* | July 18 |
| Gertrud | Istanbul* | July 24 |
| Gitano | Hull* | July 22 |
| Goyo | Yokohama* | July 19 |
| Greylock | Mombasa* | July 26 |
| Gripsholm | Gothenburg | July 23 |
| Hamburg | Hamburg* | July 21 |
| Harry Luckenbach | Seattle* | July 27 |
| Heffron | San Francisco | July 24 |
| Helvig | Antwerp* | July 28 |
| Herman F Whiton | Portland* | July 19 |
| Hokkai | Antwerp* | July 24 |
| Ile de France | Havre* | July 21 |
| Ingrid | Georgetown* | July 25 |
| Ionan | San Francisco* | July 28 |
| Jean Jadot | Antwerp | July 18 |
| Julia Luckenbach | Seattle* | July 21 |
| Kagu | Yokohama* | July 23 |
| Kota Tjandi | Macassar* | July 25 |
| Lancaster | Seattle | July 27 |
| Laura C | Trieste* | July 27 |
| Laura Maersk | Manila* | July 24 |
| Liberty Glo | Port Angeles* | July 18 |
| Maidan | Calcutta* | July 21 |
| Malayan Prince | Shanghai* | July 26 |
| Manhattan | Hamburg* | July 20 |
| Marna | Valparaiso* | July 18 |
| Mauretania | Southampton* | July 25 |
| Missourian | Tacoma* | July 23 |
| Monterey | Vera Cruz* | July 18 |
| Mormacmar | Buenos Aires* | July 28 |
| Mormacstar | Buenos Aires* | July 21 |
| Munargo | Havana* | July 20 |
| Nerissa | Trinidad* | July 19 |
| Nieuw Amsterdam | Rotterdam* | July 20 |
| New Columbia | Lagos* | July 24 |
| Noordam | Rotterdam | July 17 |
| Oregonian | Portland* | July 25 |
| Pastores | Puerto Barrios* | July 20 |
| Penrith Castle | Batavia* | July 24 |
| Platano | Cristobal | July 19 |
| Ponce | San Juan | July 24 |
| Poseidon | Maracaibo | July 23 |
| President Hayes | Honolulu* | July 18 |
| Queen Mary | Southampton* | July 17 |
| Quirigua | Port Limon* | July 23 |
| Rex | Genoa* | July 20 |
| Sagadahoc | Mombasa* | July 17 |
| Sage Brush | Portland* | July 28 |
| San Jacinto | San Juan | July 19 |
| San Pedro | Havre | July 19 |
| Santa Barbara | San Antonio* | July 18 |
| Santa Elena | Barranquilla* | July 18 |
| Santa Inez | Chanaral* | July 25 |
| Santa Rosa | Barranquilla* | July 25 |
| Santos | Montevideo* | July 26 |
| Scanstates | Gdynia* | July 18 |
| Scythia | Liverpool* | July 17 |
| Seatrain Havana | New Orleans* | July 18 |
| Seatrain New York | New Orleans* | July 25 |
| Siboney | Vera Cruz* | July 25 |
| Snestad | Manila | July 24 |
| Southern Prince | Buenos Aires* | July 19 |
| Steel Age | Honolulu* | July 24 |
| Steel Seafarer | Sourabaya* | July 27 |
| Tanimbar | Macassar* | July 20 |
| Texan | Buenos Aires* | July 18 |
| Tivives | Cristobal | July 26 |
| Tureby | Diamante | July 24 |
| Veragua | Barranquilla* | July 20 |
| Vestvard | Hernosand | July 25 |
| Volendam | Antwerp | July 26 |
| Westerland | Antwerp | July 18 |
| Yamabiko | Kobe* | July 22 |

* And other ports

## Imports Detained

Detentions recently effected at various ports by United States authorities on determinations by the Food and Drug Administration that products offered for import were adulterated or misbranded under the Federal food and drug and cosmetic act, or did not comply with other customs regulations, included the following articles for the reason stated:—

### New York

**Week Ended July 19**

Balsam, medicinal, 20 cases; restricted use.
Cassia oil, 25 drums; not U.S.P.
Cod oil, technical, 100 drums; restricted use.
Eucalyptus oil, 10 drums, restricted use.
Gentian root, 104 bales; not U.S.P.
Medicinal preparations, 5 cases; new drug.
Medicinal preparations, 1 case; contains undeclared chlorobutanol.
Paprika paste, 111 cases; no quantity of contents statement; false and misleading statements.
Pollack liver oil, 100 drums; restricted use.

### Boston

**Week Ended July 19**

Cod oil, 50 casks; restricted use.
Hair dye, 1 package; no caution statement; false and misleading statements.
Medicinal preparations, 5 packages; false therapeutic claims.

### Los Angeles

**Week Ended July 13**

Hair dye, 360 pieces; coal tar dye without caution statement.

### Philadelphia

**Week Ended July 19**

Cod oil, 100 drums; restricted use.
Medicinal preparation, 1 package; false therapeutic claims.
Mustard seed, 100 bags; filthy.

### San Francisco

**Week Ended July 13**

Medicinals, 78 pieces; false therapeutic claims.

### Seattle

**Week Ended July 13**

Insecticide, 24 pieces; no ingredient statement.
Medicinal, 4 pieces; false therapeutic claims.
Medicinal, 10 pieces; false therapeutic claims; alcohol derivative not declared.
Sesame seed, 60 bags, 2 cases; filthy.

## Foreign Trade Openings

Correspondence in regard to any of the following trade openings should be addressed to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, D. C., or to any district office or co-operative office of the bureau, and not to this publication. When writing give the number of the item:—

Cosmetics:—Agency; Penang, Straits Settlements (2786).
Cosmetics:—Agency; Cairo, Egypt (2744).
Glues:—Purchase; Brussels, Belgium (2839).
Inks:—Agency; Buenos Aires, Argentina (2772).
Medicinals:—Purchase and agency; Dagenham, England (2841).
Medicines:—Purchase; Singapore, Straits Settlements (2792).
Pharmaceuticals: — Agency; Asuncion, Paraguay (2803).
Pharmaceuticals:—Purchase and agency; Cairo, Egypt (2769).
Pharmaceuticals:—Agency; London, England (2746).
Polishing pastes:—Purchase and agency; Cairo, Egypt (2769).
Potash Bichromate: — Purchase and agency; Cairo, Egypt (2769).
Potash Bichromate:—Purchase; Amsterdam, Netherlands (2747).
Resins:—synthetic:—Purchase; London, England (2840).
Saltcake:—Purchase; Amsterdam, Netherlands (2747).
Toilet preparations:—Agency; Singapore, Straits Settlements (2792).

## U.S. Revenue Returns Show Decrease in June

Collections of excise taxes by the Bureau of Internal Revenue, Washington, for June, 1939, compared with 1938 as follows:—

**Taxes Collected**

| | June— 1939. | 1938. |
|---|---|---|
| Chewing gum | $4,473.52 | $94,335.15 |
| Crude petroleum, processed, etc | 572.45 | 72,100.71 |
| Coconut, etc., oils, processed | 2,506,126.80 | 1,933,691.04 |
| Distilled spirits, domestic, excise tax $2 per gallon | 1,617,990.95 | 1,781,820.41 |
| Distilled spirits, imported, excise tax $2 per gallon | 18,640,414.51 | 20,345,338.59 |
| Gasoline | 17,796,086.44 | 15,543,571.81 |
| Lubricating oils | 2,493,902.11 | 3,107,636.70 |
| Matches | 7,719.31 | 128,037.63 |
| Narcotics, including special taxes | 222,008.29 | 214,347.43 |
| Oleomargarin, excise taxes | 50,841.06 | 66,134.00 |
| Oleomargarin, special taxes | 305,766.55 | 304,699.86 |
| Toilet preparations— At 5 percent | 3,411.41 | 486,922.24 |
| At 10 percent | 2,506,126.80 | 1,933,691.04 |
| Transportation of oil by pipeline | 935,802.24 | 1,065,283.00 |
| Total internal revenue | $586,645,602.02 | $747,295,470.10 |

**Quantities Taxed**

| | June— 1939. | 1938. |
|---|---|---|
| Distilled spirits, imported, tax gallons | 775,617 | 934,272 |
| Distilled spirits, domestic, tax gallons | 8,343,904 | 10,242,738 |
| Distilled spirits, rectified, proof gallons | 2,108,358 | 2,587,401 |
| Oleomargarin, colored, pounds | 19,098 | 42,902 |
| Oleomargarin, uncolored | 17,900,104 | 24,708,840 |

# New State Drug Laws

—*Continued from page 5*

our policy to require registration of out-of-state manufacturers who maintain only sales offices in Indiana." Therefore you may be guided accordingly.

As to the New York law: it requires that every manufacturer of drugs or devices in New York who manufactures, bottles, or packs drugs or devices in this State or who maintains a wholesale establishment for their sale therein shall register annually with the State board of pharmacy in the month of September; and pay a registration fee of $2 for each such place of business. It is noted that this registration provision does not apply to manufacturers of food or cosmetics, and that it prescribes a registration fee and calls for a September compliance. I have suggested to the State counsel that this registration provision may well be given the aforesaid administrative construction of the similar Indiana provision, and I await his reply.

I should add that other State laws in point likewise contain registration provisions; for example, the Louisiana food, drug, and cosmetic act. I should also add that there is a decided trend for adding such a provision to this type of legislation with a prescribed fee designed to produce enforcement revenue. There is no sound objection to the limited registration provision in the Indiana law. But a substantial fee addition invites sound objection if its principle becomes a matter of general State law and from the standpoint of manufacturers who do a national business; for the result is to impose a heavy aggregate license expense on them, which may reach an unwarranted amount and arbitrarily increase the cost of living; and to create what is in effect a condition of State tariff barriers, which are fundamentally antagonistic to our dual form of government. The fact is that the cost of enforcing local laws should be paid by local taxation. Then this cost will be kept within appropriate bounds and will not create interstate barriers.

In short: if the principle of such a registration fee is sound legislation in this case, it appropriately invites its application to all special State legislation to regulate business, and its general application accordingly will develop a serious condition of such legislation, taken as a whole. It is no answer to say that enforcement revenue is more easily secured by this registration fee plan, which is so; for the question remains whether this plan is fundamentally sound, per se; and it is not. The enforcement of any law cannot rise beyond the public opinion behind it, and the remedy here is to create a public opinion which is willing to pay the tax cost of its enforcement. Precisely the same situation exists with respect to the Federal act, as to which public opinion has insisted on an adequate appropriation for its enforcement from tax income.

The third comment is that the Connecticut, Florida, New York (in its food application), and North Carolina laws sanction only a guaranty by a resident of the State; except that the Florida law also sanctions a guaranty by a manufacturer outside the State. Whereas, the Indiana and New York (in its drug and cosmetic application) laws sanction a guaranty by any resident of the United States. The Nevada law contains no guaranty provision.

The fourth comment is that related State legislation was also enacted in 1939. For example, the Arkansas food and drug law was amended to outlaw misleading food containers and to add the equivalent of section 403 (j) of the Federal act, etc. The Nebraska food law was amended as to ice cream and to delete the prohibition of a gift, premium, or prize in a food package. The Oklahoma food and drug law was amended to adopt the regulations under the Federal act for the enforcement of this State law; and a Wyoming cosmetic act was enacted.

The fifth comment is that related State legislation was further enacted prior to 1939. For example, the Louisiana food, drug, and cosmetic act of 1936; the North Dakota cosmetic and live-stock medicine acts of 1937, and the Virginia cosmetic and drug act of 1938.

## Connecticut Law

The Connecticut law is entitled the "Connecticut Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act". It is made effective July 1, 1940, or on the effective date of the Federal act, if earlier. Therefore, it is now and will be effective accordingly. It is enforced by the dairy and food commissioner and the director of the State agricultural experiment station, acting jointly.

It contains basic uniformity provisions taken from my model law. They are:—

Section 2. This act is intended to enact State legislation:— (a) Which will safeguard the public health and promote the public welfare by protecting the consuming public from injury by product use and the purchasing public from injury by merchandising deceit, arising from intrastate commerce in food, drugs, devices and cosmetics; (b) which shall be uniform, as provided in this act, with the Federal food, drug and cosmetic act and the Federal Trade Commission act, to the extent it outlaws the false advertisement of food, drugs, devices, and cosmetics; and (c) which will promote uniformity of such legislation and its administration and enforcement, in and throughout the United States. [There is some modification of my language.]

Section 24 . . . The purpose of this act being to promote uniformity of State legislation with the Federal act, the commissioner and director, acting jointly, are authorized (1) to adopt, so far as practicable, the regulations from time to time promulgated under the Federal act; and (2) to make the regulations promulgated under this act conform, so far as practicable, with those promulgated under the Federal act.

Section 30. This act and the regulations promulgated hereunder shall be so interpreted and construed as to effectuate its general purpose to enact State legislation uniform with the Federal act.

I note that the uniform law recommended by the official association omits the important provisions of sections 2 and 30 aforesaid, and contains a modified provision in section 24 aforesaid. The latter provision is this:—"The . . . is hereby authorized to make the regulations promulgated under this act conform, insofar as practicable, with those promulgated under the Federal act."

It's general definitions are uniform with those in section 201 of the Federal act, subject to the following (among other) changes:—(a) The last clause of the cosmetic definition reads:— "except that such term shall not include soap *intended for cleansing purposes only.*" The italicized language is not in the Federal act. How it crept into this State law I cannot say. But apparently the intention is to provide in effect that if soap is represented to have a cosmetic value, other than by cleaning, to that extent it is a cosmetic under this law. (b) The definition equivalent to that in section 201 (n) of the Federal act refers also to representation by sound and applies to advertisement as well as labeling, as in the case of my model law. (c) The definition of "new drug" omits the except clause; which is restored in the new drug section. (d) Definitions of "advertisement" and "contaminated with filth" are added; the former taken from my model law and the latter from that recommended by the official association.

Its food adulteration definitions are uniform with those in section 402 of the Federal act, subject to some incidental and unimportant changes; and it provides that its food definitions and standards shall conform, so far as practicable, with those promulgated under the Federal act. Its food misbranding definitions are uniform with those in section 403 of the Federal act, except that the exemption in section 403 (k) is omitted and a food is also defined as misbranded, if it is not subject to an official standard and it falls below its represented standard. The drug adulteration definitions in this law are uniform with those in section 501 of the Federal act. Its drug misbranding definitions are uniform with those in amended section 502 of that act, with the addition of new paragraph (k) taken from the model law recommended by the official association. This paragraph provides that a drug is also misbranded, if it is sold at retail for use by man and it contains any aminopyrine, barbituric acid, cinchophen, dinitrophenol, or sulphanilamide, unless it is sold on a written prescription, etc. Any drug dispensed on such a prescription is exempted from all the drug misbranding provisions. The cosmetic adulteration definitions in this law are uniform with those in section 601 of the Federal act, and its cosmetic misbranding provisions are uniform with those in section 602 of that act. Its emergency food control provisions follow those in section 404 of the Federal act, and its new drug control provisions follow those in section 505 of that act. From the latter provisions is exempted any drug sold in Connecticut prior to the enactment of this State law or introduced into interstate commerce prior to the enactment of the Federal act; and an effective application under that act satisfies this law. It outlaws any food, drug, device, or cosmetic advertisement, which is false or misleading in any particular, and it outlaws the general advertisement of any drug for named diseases. In such latter application this State law transcends the law of the Wheeler-Lea act.

Thus and broadly speaking it is clear that a manufacturer may lawfully sell any food, drug, device, or cosmetic in Connecticut which complies with the Federal law in point; and that he may lawfully use any advertisement in Connecticut which complies with the Federal law in point and subject to the further disease limitation aforesaid. Which means that this law assures uniformity of such law in Connecticut.

## Florida Law

The Florida law is entitled the "Florida Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act." It became effective July 1, 1939. It is enforced by the commissioner of agriculture.

It contains the following basic uniformity provision taken from my model law.

Section 1. . . . (b) This act is intended (1) to safeguard the public health and promote the public welfare by protecting the consuming public from injury by product use and the purchasing public from injury by merchandising deceit, flowing from intrastate commerce in food, drugs, devices, and cosmetics; and (2) to provide legislation which shall be uniform, as provided in this act, and administered so far as practicable in conformity with the provisions of and regulations issued under the authority of the Federal food, drug and cosmetic act, and likewise uniform with the Federal Trade Commission act to the extent it expressly prohibits the false advertisement of food, drugs, devices, and cosmetics; and (3) to promote thereby uniformity of such State and Federal laws and their administration and enforcement, throughout the United States and in the several states.

In section 20 this law further provides that "the commissioner is hereby authorized to make the regulations promulgated under this act conform, so far as practical, with those promulgated under the Federal act," which provision is a modification of that in my model law and incorporated in section 24 of the Connecticut law aforesaid. But the Florida law omits the important provision in section 30 of such Connecticut law, to which I have referred.

The general definitions in this Florida law are uniform with those in section 201 of the Federal act, subject to the following (among other) changes:—The definition equivalent to that in section 201(n) of such act is subject to the change in the Connecticut law; and the definition of "new drug" omits the except clause, which is restored in the new drug section.

Its food adulteration definitions are uniform with those in section 402 of the Federal act, subject to some incidental and unimportant changes; and it provides that its food definitions and standards shall conform, so far as practicable, with those promulgated under the Federal act. In its section equivalent to section 401 of the Federal act it also authorizes reasonable sanitary ulations as to food. Its food misbranding definitions are uniform with those in section 403 of the Federal act, except that the exemption in section 403(k) is omitted and a new paragraph (1) is added. It provides:—

Where a beverage food drink is offered for sale in sanitary glass containers, sealed or securely capped, impervious to contamination by leakage or contact with foreign substance, which containers are, after use of the product, successively refilled and reused by the manufacturer for the same purpose, and the trade-name of such product, the net content, and declaration of artificial flavor or color, if used, at all times appear upon the cap, crown, or lid of said container, and the manufacturer at least once every year, and oftener if required by the commissioner of agriculture, files in the office of said commissioners an affidavit stating the tradenames of the beverages manufactured by him, and the territorial limits within the State in which said beverages are offered for sale, the provisions of this act requiring additional labeling or branding of said product shall not apply. Provided always, however, that nothing in this paragraph contained shall in any manner otherwise restrict, modify, or impair the jurisdiction, right and power of the commissioner of agriculture, or of the state chemist, over, or upon, or with reference to said food product and the conditions pertaining to its manufacture, nor shall anything herein contained authorize or permit misleading statements or deceptive trade names involving fruit juice or fruit concentrate beverages.

The drug adulteration definitions in this law are uniform with those in section 501 of the Federal act. Its drug misbranding definitions are uniform with those in amended section 502 of that act, with the addition of new paragraph (k) similar to that in the Connecticut law. Any drug dispensed on a written prescription is exempted from all the drug misbranding provisions. The cosmetic adulteration definitions in this law are substantially uniform with those in section 601 of the Federal act, except that (a) also refers to advertisement. Its cosmetic misbranding definitions are uniform with those in section 602 of that act. Its emergency food control provisions follow those in section 404 of the Federal act; and its new drug control provisions follow those in section 505 of that act. The latter provisions are subject to the exemption comment on the Connecticut law aforesaid. This Florida law contains the advertisement prohibitions in the Connecticut law.

Thus and broadly speaking this Florida law invites the comment on its uniformity made on the Connecticut law above.

## North Carolina Law

The North Carolina law is entitled the "North Carolina Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act." It is made effective on January 1, 1940; except that the regulations thereunder may be promulgated prior to that date. It is enforced by the State board of agriculture. But all proposed definitions and standards for drugs must be first approved by the State boards of pharmacy and health.

It does not contain the basic uniformity provisions in sections 2 and 30 of the Connecticut law, taken from my model law. But it does provide that the board is authorized to make the regulations promulgated under this law conform, insofar as practicable, with those under the Federal act, taken from the model law recommended by the official association.

Its general definitions are uniform with those in section 201 of the Federal act, subject to the following (among other) changes: Its definition equivalent to that in section 201 (n) refers also to representation by sound and applies also to advertisement; its "new drug" definition omits the except clause in section 201 (p) of the Federal act, which is later restored in the new drug section; and definitions of "advertisement" and "contaminated with filth" are added, which are taken from the model law recommended by the official association.

Its food adulteration definitions are uniform with those in section 402 of the Federal act, subject to some incidental and relatively unimportant changes. It provides that the food definitions and standards promulgated thereunder shall conform, so far as practicable, with those promulgated under the Federal act. Its food misbranding definitions are uniform with those in section 403 of the Federal act, subject to the following changes:—The definition equivalent to that in section 403 (k) of the Federal act prescribes a label, rather than a labeling requirement; omits the last sentence in that section; and adds a provision that for the purpose of complying with this law, as it pertains to bottled soft drinks, either the bottle crown or the crown together with the blown-in-the-bottle or annealed-to-the-bottle statements, now in common use in the State, shall be deemed sufficient labeling and no paper label shall be necessary.

The drug adulteration definitions of this law are uniform with those in section 501 of the Federal act, subject to an unimportant addition. The drug misbranding definitions are uniform with those in amended section 502 of the Federal act, subject to the addition of new paragraph (k) similar to that added to the Connecticut law. A drug dispensed on a written prescription is exempted from such misbranding provisions. The cosmetic adulteration definitions in this law are uniform with those in section 601 of the Federal act, subject to an unimportant change and the additional reference to "advertisement" in (a). Its cosmetic misbranding definitions are uniform with those in section 602 of that act. Its emergency food control provisions follow those in section 404 of the Federal act, and its new drug control provisions follow those in section 505 of that act. From the latter provisions is exempted any drug sold in North Carolina prior to April 3, 1939, or introduced into interstate commerce prior to June 25, 1938, and an effective application under the Federal act satisfies this State law. It contains the advertisement control provisions enacted by the Connecticut law.

This law contains the special provision that meats and meat food products subject to the Federal meat inspection act are exempted from this law so long as they remain in the possession of the processor.

Thus and broadly speaking this North Carolina law is subject to the uniformity comment on the Connecticut law, made above.

*(To be continued)*

---

**Phillips Petroleum Company**, Bartlesville, Okla., has developed a new aviation fuel which is said to greatly increase engine power.

# Business Wants and Offers

**Minimum rate (36 words), without display, $2.00 per insertion; 25c. for each additional 6 words**
**Payable in advance at 59 John Street, New York**

### Capital Offered

IF COLOR manufacturer wants capital, am willing to listen to any proposition. Know the business. Box 462, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

### Equipment Offered

FOR SALE—Two 6x8 ft. pebble mills, 16x 40 roller mills, 12x30 roller mills, 9x24 roller mills, 15 to 40-gallon pony mixers, lead mixers. Sell us your surplus equipment. Irving Barcan Company, 30 Church street, New York City.

### Factories Offered

FIREPROOF FACTORY, corner, one-story, 75x100, concrete floor, 18-20 feet headroom, live steam available 24 hours per day, railroad siding, unrestricted district in Brooklyn. The R. L. Kraft Company, Woolworth Building, Cortlandt 7-9377.

### Partner Wanted

PARTNER WANTED with ten to fifteen thousand capital in manufacturing industrial products. Box 461, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

### Partnership Wanted

PARTNERSHIP in manufacturing wanted by versatile man of world experience; also new products on sound basis. Capital available. BOX 452, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

SMALL BUT promising chemical firm that is jobbing lacquers, varnishes, enamels, and selling to certain industries is looking for a partner who is manufacturing above materials in the metropolitan area. Can sell approximately 50,000 gallons. All propositions open. All inquiries confidential. Box 459, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

### Positions Vacant

COATING MAN—Chemist having practical experience in formulation of lacquers, synthetics and newer coatings. One who can from his experience develop and apply coatings to meet specific purposes on fibre products. Splendid opportunity. New York State. Correspondence confidential. Box 463, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

CHEMIST WANTED by New Jersey manufacturer. Thorough experience in the formulation of furniture lacquers essential Exceptional opportunity. Our employees know of this ad. Box 464, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

### Positions Vacant

ESSENTIAL OILS.—New York office of Grasse shipper looking for salesman well connected in trade and industry. Apply Box 465, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, giving information as to previous connections, etc.

### Positions Wanted

BOOKKEEPER, office, credit man, 40, executive ability, 20 years' experience paint line, manufacturers, jobbers, wholesalers, retailers. Have had extensive supervisory experience, sales, sales force, collections, purchases, costs, correspondence, etc. Seek position in charge or would prove very valuable assistant in paint or allied lines. Will go anywhere that opportunity and future exists. Moderate salary to start. Box 460, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

SALES DEVELOPMENT Engineer, 15 years experience in research, production, and sales work in pyroxylin, rubber, synthetic coated fabrics, rubber compounding, latex, organic chemical research, pigments, etc., desires connection in technical sales or sales capacity. BOX 466, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

### Positions Wanted

AVAILABLE—Superintendent or chemist. More than 25 years experience in formulation and production of paints, varnishes, enamels, stains, synthetic finishes, ship bottoms paints. Well versed in plant operations. Can handle men. Excellent record. BOX 467, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

### Services Offered

CHEMIST and chemical engineers — if you are now unemployed send your complete chronological record of education and experience to Chemist Advisory Council, 300 Madison avenue, New York City.

### Surplus Stock

WE PURCHASE any quantity surplus chemicals, colors, pigments, oils, waxes, drugs, pharmaceuticals, and all basic raw materials, as well as by-products, residues and wastes of all kinds. Entire plants bought. Eastern Color & Chemical Co., 143 Nassau street, New York City. COrtlandt 7-7441.

CHECK INVENTORIES—Cash for any quantity, surplus finished or raw materials —chemicals, oils, coaltar products, metals, drugs, pharmaceuticals, gums, wastes and by-products. Entire plants bought. Chemical Service Corp., 237 Fourth avenue, New York. STuyvesant 9-0133.


**SPECIAL**

2—Vallez Rotary Filters, 25 filter plates; about 450 sq. ft. of filtering surface.
1—Devine 3 ft. x 9 ft. Double Bronze Drum Rotary Vacuum Drum Dryer.
7—3-roll Roller Mills, up to 16 x 40.
12—Vacuum Shelf Dryers, all sizes.
1—W. & P. Vacuum Mixer, 100 gals.; other W. & P.'s 2-gals. to 2650 gals.
Many other attractive bargains.
*Send for illustrated booklet.*

**NOW LIQUIDATING**

MANN BROS. CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.
Linseed Crushing and Refining Plant
Hydraulic Presses, Pumps, Accumulators, Filter Presses, Cookers, 5-Roll Crushers, Cake Trimmers, Conveyors, Motors, Grinders, Disintegrators, Elevators, Bagging and Weighing Machines and General Factory and Office Equipment.
Send for Complete Illustrated Circular

AMALGAMATED DYESTUFFS PLANT,
Plum Pt. Lane (Off Doremus Ave.)
Newark, N. J.
Wood Filter Presses, Proctor & Schwartz Dryers, Kettles, Tanks, Lead Lined Mixing Tanks, Pumps, Grinders, Hoists, Machine Tools, etc.
Startling low Prices.
Act at once.

**WANTED**

We will buy your idle or surplus machinery — single items to complete plants.
Send us a list of Kettles, Filter Presses, Dryers, Mixers, Roller Mills, Pulverizers, Crushers, Pumps, etc.

**Consolidated Products Co., Inc.** 13-18 Park Row :: :: New York, N.Y.
SHOPS 335 Doremus Ave., Newark, N.J.


## *Trade Briefs*

**Golden State Company,** San Francisco, has acquired all patents, licenses and contracts, as well as machinery and laboratory equipment, for manufacture of 'Hy-Bake' milk powders from the Western Condensing Company for $210,000.

**Ethyl laurate** has been held by the Bureau of Customs to be dutiable at 45 percent ad valorem as an aromatic chemical under paragraph 60 of the tariff act. It has heretofore been admitted as an ether at 25 percent under paragraph 37.

**Dr. Olaf S. Aamodt,** recently head of the department of agronomy at the University of Wisconsin, has been named principal agronomist in charge of the division of forage crops of the Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture

**Gafsa Company,** Tunisia, along with other leading producers of phosphate rock in North Africa, has joined with the government in investigating the possibility of upgrading the rock by flotation, the objective being to market material containing 80 to 85 percent tricalcium phosphate.

**Upjohn Company,** pharmaceutical manufacturer, Kalamazoo, Mich., held its semi-annual meeting for its Baltimore and Washington salesmen, in the Emerson hotel, Baltimore, July 13. H. M. Kirkham, New York salesmanager, and P. C. Berming, Baltimore-Washington district manager, addressed the meeting.

### Mexican Oil Output Sold

*Mexico City, July 19, 1939*

The entire output of Mexico's expropriated oil industry has been sold, according to the official distributing agency. Aside from the sharp increase in domestic sales, the agency pointed out that oil was being exported to the United States, Guatemala, Brazil, Italy and other European countries.

Donald R. Richberg, representative for the expropriated United States and British oil interests, was reported to have declined an invitation to come to Mexico at the end of July to resume negotiations looking toward a working arrangement with the government and the companies.

### Corwin Completes Forty Years Of Service in Oil Industry

In honor of his completion of forty years of service to the oil industry, the officers and directors of the Socony-Vacuum Company gave a dinner July 20 in the Waldorf-Astoria, this city, to Arthur W. Corwin, a vice-president of the Socony-Vacuum organization. Mr. Corwin began his career in 1899 with the South Penn Oil Company, then a subsidiary of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. After the dissolution decree in 1911 he remained with Standard of New Jersey in its crude-oil production department until 1926, when he joined the Standard Oil Company of New York, which later was consolidated with the Vacuum Oil Company into Socony-Vacuum.

## Bids Wanted

**Acid, Sulphuric:**—3,063 pounds; U. S. Engineer Office, Fort Peck, Mont.; procurement, 5 opening July 25.
**Calcium Chloride:**—70,000 pounds; General Purchasing Officer, Panama Canal, Washington; schedule 3528, opening August 8.
**Ferric Chloride, Anhydrous:**—40,000 pounds; Commissioners, D. C. District Government; Sewer Division, opening July 24.
**Cyanogen Chloride:**—50 pounds; Chemical warfare Service, Edgewood Arsenal, Md.; procurement 7. opening July 25.
**Gasoline, Aviation:**—95,000 gallons for Houston, Tex.; Bureau of supplies & Accounts, Navy Department, Washington; schedule 6807, opening August 1.
**Metal Polish:**—5,004 pounds of paste; Purchase Agent, Post Office Department, Washington; procurement 676, opening July 28.
**Potash Chlorate:**—50 pounds; Commanding Officer, Picatinny Arsenal, N. J.; procurement 40, opening July 31.
**Road Oil:**—2,200 gallons; U. S. Engineer Office, P. O. Box 59, Louisville, Ky.; procurement 18, opening July 27.
**Rust Preventive:**—4,000 pounds; Quartermaster Supply Officer, Army Base, Brooklyn; procurement 626-4, opening July 28.
**Scouring Powder:**—2,000 pounds; General Purchasing Officer, Panama Canal, Washington; schedule 3528, opening August 8.
**Soap, Grit:**—1,000 pounds; General Purchasing Officer, Panama Canal, Washington; schedule 3528, opening August 8.
**Laundry:**—7,500 pounds; General Purchasing Officer, Panama Canal, Washington; schedule 3528, opening August 8.
**Powder:**—20,000 pounds; General Purchasing Officer, Panama Canal, Washington; schedule 3528, opening August 8.


GUARANTEED
NEW AND REBUILT EQUIPMENT
FOR THE CHEMICAL AND PROCESS INDUSTRIES
FIRST
MACHINERY CORP.
FMC
9th St. & EAST RIVER DRIVE
NEW YORK CITY


**Soda Cyanide:**—2,000 pounds; U. S. Engineer Office, Fort Peck, Mont.; procurement 5, opening July 25.
**Hyposulphite:**—1,060 pounds; Chemical Warfare Service, Edgewood Arsenal, Md.; procurement 4, opening July 24.
**Phosphate:**—10,000 pounds; General Purchasing Officer, Panama Canal, Washington; schedule 3528, opening August 8.
**Tar:**—30,000 gallons; State procurement Office, Treasury Department, Academy building, Raleigh, N. C.; procurement 9441, opening July 25.
5,000 gallons; State Procurement Office, Treasury Department, Academy building, Charleston, W. Va.; procurement 36546, opening July 24.
12,000 gallons; State Procurement Office, Treasury Department, Newark, N. J.; procurement 29952, opening July 25.
9,802 gallons; State procurement Office, Treasury Department, Newark, N. J.; procurement 29955, opening July 25.
5,000 gallons; State Procurement Office, Treasury Department, Newark, N. J.; procurement 29959, opening July 25.
**Turpentine:**—1,200 gallons; Navy Purchasing Office, New York; schedule 4093, opening July 24.

## *Corporation Earnings Recently Reported*

| | Period. | 1939 Net income. | 1939 Per share. | 1938 Net income. | 1938 Per share. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| American Maize Products Co. | 6 Mos. | $208,436 | $0.69 | $164,609 | $0.54 |
| Atlantic Refining Co. | 6 Mos. | 1,353,000 | .40 | 2,886,327 | .96 |
| Beech-Nut Packing Co. | 6 Mos. | 1,094,055 | 2.50 | 1,111,809 | 2.54 |
| Container Corp. of America | Year | 181,970 | .23 | 344,559 | .44 |
| Corn Products Refining Co. | 6 Mos. | 2,040,940 | 1.82 | 1,204,698 | .80 |
| Crown Zellerbach Corp. | Year | 5,015,390 | 1.05 | 6,211,414 | 1.58 |
| Dome Mines, Ltd. | 6 Mos. | 2,004,820 | ... | 2,114,057 | ... |
| General Foods Corp. | 6 Mos. | 7,374,584 | 1.44 | 6,193,578 | 1.18 |
| Johns-Manville Corp. | 6 Mos. | 1,203,744 | 1.11 | *24,897 | *0.34 |
| Magma Copper Co. | 6 Mos. | 638,825 | 1.57 | 283,605 | .69 |
| MacAndrews & Forbes Co. | 6 Mos. | 400,054 | 1.12 | 342,650 | .93 |
| Mead Corp. | 24 Wks. | 157,220 | *0.09 | 217,459 | *0.01 |
| Penick & Ford, Ltd., Inc. | 6 Mos. | 234,576 | 1.24 | 296,892 | 1.20 |
| Remington Arms Co. | 6 Mos. | 144,000 | .004 | 23,000 | *0.01 |
| Republic Steel Corp. | 6 Mos. | 1,083,311 | *0.02 | *5,918,881 | *1.27 |
| Westvaco Chlorine Products Corp. | 6 Mos. | 520,712 | 1.11 | 354,461 | .62 |
| Wrigley (Wm.), Jr., Co. | 6 Mos. | 4,559,010 | 2.31 | 3,382,604 | 1.71 |

* Deficit.

## Contracts Awarded

**Bleaching Materials:**—13,000 pounds; awarded to the Mathieson Alkali Works, by Quartermaster, Fort Mason, Calif., at 2.75c. per pound; procurement 378, opening May 22.
**Phenol:**—624,000 pounds for White Plains, Md., awarded to the Reilly Tar & Chemical Company, Indianapolis, at 12.72c. per pound by the Bureau of Supplies & Accounts, Navy Department, Washington; schedule 6594, opening July 7.

# Index to Advertisements


Advance Solvents & Chemical Corp.... —
Alexander, Jerome..... 38
Allied Asphalt & Mineral Corp..... —
American Agricultural Chemical Co... 1
American British Chemical Supplies, Inc. ..... —
American Can Co..... —
American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp.. —
American Flange & Mfg. Co., Inc..... —
American Potash & Chemical Corp..... 46
American Turpentine Farmers Association Co-operative..... 34
Anderson-Prichard Oil Corp..... —
Ansbacher-Seigel Corp..... —
Apex Chemical Co., Inc..... —
Atlantic Coast Fisheries Corp of N. Y.. 46
Atlantic Refining Co..... —
Atlas Powder Co..... —

Baker, J. T., Chemical Co..... 46
Barium & Chemicals, Inc..... 26
Barium Reduction Corp..... 26
Barrett Company..... 30, 35
Bemis Bro. Bag Co..... —
Benzol Products Co..... —
Binney & Smith Co..... 66
Bradley, A. J., Mfg. Co..... 36
Brode, Corp., The..... 42
Brown, Leland, Laboratories..... 38
Buck, Inc., Leonard J..... —
Bureau of Chemistry..... 38
Bush, W. J., & Co., Inc..... —

Calco Chemical Co..... 35
California Fruit Growers Exchange.... 14
Calvert, Robert..... 38
Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Corp..... 2
Carey, The Philip Co..... —
Carpinello, M. J., Co..... 38
Casein Company of America..... —
Chambliss, Hardee..... 38
Chemical Solvents, C.P., Inc..... 66
Church & Dwight Co..... 26
Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co..... 46
Colledge, E. W., General Sales Agent... —
Colton, Arthur, Co..... 66
Columbia Alkali Co..... —
Commercial Solvents Corp..... —
Conewango Refining Co..... 22
Consolidated Products Co., Inc..... 64
Continental Can Co..... 8
Continental Carbon Co..... —
Cooper, Charles & Co..... —
Crown Oil Products Corp..... 41
Cuban American Manganese Corp..... —

Darling & Co..... —
Day Chemical Co..... 38
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co..... —
Diamond Alkali Co..... 27
Dicalite Co..... —
Dickinson, J. Q., & Co..... —
Dodge & Olcott Co..... —
Doggett, Stanley, Inc..... 36
Dow Chemical Co..... —
Dunkel, Paul A., & Co., Inc..... 49
DuPont de Nemours, E. I., & Co..... 65

Eastman Kodak Co..... —
Electrical Testing Laboratories..... 38
Electro Bleaching Gas Co..... 10
Ellis-Foster Co..... 38

Emery Industries, Inc..... 41
Fezandie & Sperrle..... 33
First Machinery Corp..... 64
Fluorine Products..... 28
Food Research Laboratories, Inc..... 38
Frank Vliet Co..... —
Franks Chemical Products Co..... —
Freeport Sulphur Co..... 55
Fritzsche Bros., Inc..... 50, 53
Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills..... —

General Chemical Co..... —
General Drug Co..... 50
General Dyestuff Corp..... —
General Electric Co..... —
General Petroleum Corp of California.. —
General Plastics, Inc..... —
Gesell, R., Co., Inc..... —
Givaudan-Delawanna, Inc..... 66
Gray, William S., & Co..... 1
Gray Industrial Laboratories..... 38
Greeff, R. W., & Co., Inc..... 45
Gross, A., & Co..... 41
Gruman, J. B., & Co..... 58

Hardesty, W. C., Co., Inc..... —
Harshaw Chemical Co..... 65
Heekin Can Co..... —
Heyden Chemical Corp..... 45
Hinde & Dauch Paper Co..... —
Hochstadter Laboratories..... 38
Holt, C. J., & Co., Inc..... 38
Hooker Electrochemical Co..... —
Hopkins, J. L., & Co..... 49
Huisking, Charles L., & Co., Inc..... —
Hutchinson, D. W., & Co., Inc..... 51

Imperial Oil & Gas Products Corp..... —
Imperial Paper & Color Corp..... 37
Independent Mfg Co..... —
Industrial Consulting Labs., Inc..... 38
Innis, Speiden & Co..... —
International Pulp Co..... —
International Selling Corp..... —
Irvington Smelting & Refining Works.. 26

Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp..... 32
Jungmann & Co., Inc..... 28

Kentucky Color & Chemical Co..... 36
Knight, B. H..... 38
Koppers Co..... 31
Krebs Pigment & Color Corp..... —

Lake-Spiro-Cohn, Inc..... 38
Laning, E. M., Co..... 38
Lavanburg, Fred L., & Co..... —
LaWall & Harrisson..... 38
Leonhard, Theodor, Wax Co., Inc..... —
Luederes, George & Co..... 51

Magnetic Pigment Co..... 66
Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc..... 51
Mallinckrodt Chemical Works..... 6
Manion Steel Barrel Co..... —
Mantrose Corp..... 43
Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc..... 20
Merck & Co..... 44
Miel, George A..... 38
Minnesota Specialty Co..... —
Molnar Laboratories..... 38
Monsanto Chemical Co..... —
Munch, James, & Co..... 38
Mutual Chemical Co. of America..... 33

National Aniline & Chemical Co., Inc... —
National Lead Company..... —
National Milk Sugar Co., Inc..... 46
National Rosin Oil & Size Co..... 36
Natural Products Refining Co..... 33
Neuberg, William, Inc..... 46
Neville Co..... —
New Jersey Zinc Co..... 23
New York Quinine & Chem. Wks., Inc.. —
Niacet Chemicals Corp..... 33
Niagara Alkali Co..... —
N. V. Potash Export My, Inc..... 28

Oldbury Electro Chemical Co..... 28
Orbis Products Corp..... —
Orthmann Laboratories, Inc..... 38
Osborn, C. J., Co..... 36

Pacific Coast Borax Co..... 1
Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp..... —
Paramet Chemical Corp..... —
Parsons, M. W..... 36
Pease Laboratories, Inc..... 38
Pellerano, S..... 38
Penick, S. B., & Co..... 48
Pennsylvania Coal Products Co..... —
Pennsylvania Refining Co..... 52
Pfaltz & Bauer, Inc..... —
Pfizer, Chas., & Co., Inc..... 25
Phelps Dodge Refining Corp..... —
Polachek, Z. H..... 38
Potash Co. of America..... —
Pressed Steel Tank Co..... —
Prior Chemical Corp..... 1
Procter & Gamble..... 41, 46
Protecto Seal Co., Inc..... 35
Publicker Commercial Alcohol Co..... 1
Purdy, W. S., Co., Inc..... 38
Pure Calcium Products Division..... 1

Raisch, John E., & Co..... 38
Reichhold Chemicals, Inc..... —
Reilly Tar & Chemical Corp..... —
Reklamefondet for Norsk Medicintran. —
Republic Steel Corp..... —
Resinous Products & Chem. Co., Inc.... —
Rosenthal, H. H., Co., Inc..... —
Rufert Chemical Co..... 53
Ryland, H. C., Inc..... 51

Sadtler, Samuel P., & Sons, Inc..... 38
St. Joseph Lead Co..... —
Schofield, Donald Co., Inc..... —
Schwabacher, S., & Co., Inc..... 46
Schwarz Laboratories, Inc..... 38
Seil, Putt & Rusby, Inc..... 38
Shell Oil Co., Inc..... —
Sherka Chemical Co., Inc..... 46
Sherwood Petroleum Co., Inc..... 53
Skelly Oil Co..... 16
Sloman, Ira I..... 38
Smith, Kline & French Labs..... —
Snell, Foster, D., Inc..... 38
Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., Inc..... 35
Solvay Sales Corp..... —
Sonneborn, L., Sons, Inc..... 66
Standard Alcohol Co..... —
Standard Electric Time Co..... —
Standard Oil Co. of California..... 53
Standard Synthetics, Inc..... 52
Standard Ultramarine Co..... 36
Stauffer Chemical Co..... 26
Stillwell & Gladding..... 38
Stroock & Wittenberg Corp..... —
Sun Oil Co..... 37
Sunola Trading Corp..... 42
Synthetic Products Co., Inc..... —

Taintor Trading Co..... 36
Tamms Silica Co..... —
Tar & Chem. Division of Koppers Co... 31
Texas Gulf Sulphur Co., Inc..... —
Thornton, The F. C., Co., Inc..... —
Thurston & Braidich..... 36
Titanium Pigment Corp..... —
Todd, A. M., & Co..... —
Turner, Joseph, & Co..... 26

Union Carbide and Carbon Co..... 2
U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc..... 17, 18
United States Potash Co..... 55

Vanderbilt, R. T., Co..... —
Victor Chemical Works..... 28
Viking Distributing Co..... —
Vitro Manufacturing Co..... 36
Vlacos, Perry Co..... 38
Vorce, L. D..... 38

Wah Chang Trading Corp..... 42
Warner Chemical Co..... —
Wecoline Products, Inc..... 41
Weiss & Downs, Inc..... 38
Wheeling Corrugating Co..... —
White Tar Co. of N. J., Inc..... 31
Wiley & Co..... 38
Will & Baumer Candle Co..... 43
Williams, C. K., & Co..... —
Wishnick-Tumpeer, Inc..... —
Woburn Degreasing Co. of N. J..... —
Wolf, Jacques, & Co..... —
Wood Preserving Corp..... 31

Zophar Mills, Inc..... —



**ARE YOU USING HARSHAW UVERSOL DRIERS IN SYNTHETIC RESIN FORMULATIONS?**

**TRY .....**

Uversol Cobalt Liquid 6%
Uversol Lead Liquid 24%
Uversol Manganese Liquid 6%
Uversol Zinc Liquid 8%

Write for information ....

**THE HARSHAW CHEMICAL CO.**

Manufacturers, Importers, Merchants
Offices and Laboratories: Cleveland, Ohio
Quality Products Since 1892

New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Detroit, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, East Liverpool, Los Angeles, San Francisco
Works at Cleveland and Elyria, Ohio and Philadelphia, Pa.

*Now Ready*
**New Price List**
for
**Chemicals**

CLIP THIS COUPON

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc.
The R. & H. Chemicals Dept., Wilmington, Del.
Please send me the R & H Quarterly Price List.
*Name*.....
*Address*.....
*City*..... *State*.....

**For a du Pont Source of Supply book...**

Useful information about 150 chemicals for purchasing agents, technical men, operators—in fact, for all who buy or use chemicals.

**Convenient group listings:**

Chlorinated Solvents, Refrigerants, Peroxides, Perborates, Cyanides, Electroplating Chemicals and Anodes, Formaldehyde, Sodium, Ceramic Materials, Miscellaneous Chemicals.

Specifications . . . Packing . . . Prices . . . Containers and General Information about Industrial Uses . . .

*SEND FOR A COPY TODAY*

DU PONT
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

The R. & H. Chemicals Department
E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO., INC.
Wilmington, Delaware

*District Sales Offices:* Baltimore, Boston, Charlotte, Chicago, Cleveland, Kansas City, Newark, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, San Francisco

METHANOL (all grades) METHYL ACETONE
CHEMICAL SOLVENTS
Incorporated
11 Park Place Telephone BArclay 7-8615-6-7 New York

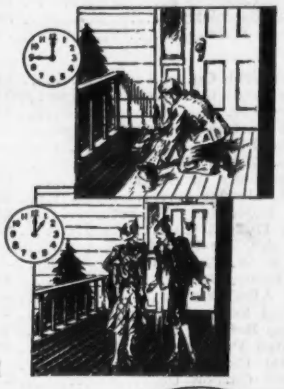
WHITE OIL and PETROLATUM
FOR ALL PHARMACEUTICAL, COSMETIC and INDUSTRIAL PURPOSES
L. SONNEBORN SONS, INC.
Refiners of White Oil and Petrolatum — Refineries: Petrolia and Franklin, Pa.
New York 88 Lexington Avenue
Los Angeles 215 West 5th Street
Chicago 400 West Madison Street
Southwestern Distributors: Sonneborn Bros., 2111 Taylor St., Dallas, Tex.

No. 12 Can or Tube FILLER
For Filling Colors in Oil or Japan. Adjustable to any capacity up to 1 quart.
*Write for quotations*
ARTHUR COLTON CO.
2624 East Jefferson Avenue
DETROIT :: MICHIGAN

Tested PERFORMANCE

Drying Time
Scientific tests and actual use of Mapico Colors demonstrate excellent drying qualities which make these pigments valuable aids in the formulating of quick-drying paints and enamels. The desirable performance of these pure oxides of iron is a matter of pride to their makers, reflecting as it does, high utility in addition to chemical purity and uniformity.

Mapico Colors Give a Good Performance Also in the Field of Flow and Leveling ...Durability...Processing... Hiding Power



MAPICO Colors
*Pure Oxides of Iron*
YELLOWS • REDS • BROWNS • BLACK

MAGNETIC PIGMENT CO.
BINNEY & SMITH CO., *Distributors*
41 EAST 42nd STREET NEW YORK, N.Y.

TELL US YOUR ODOR PROBLEMS

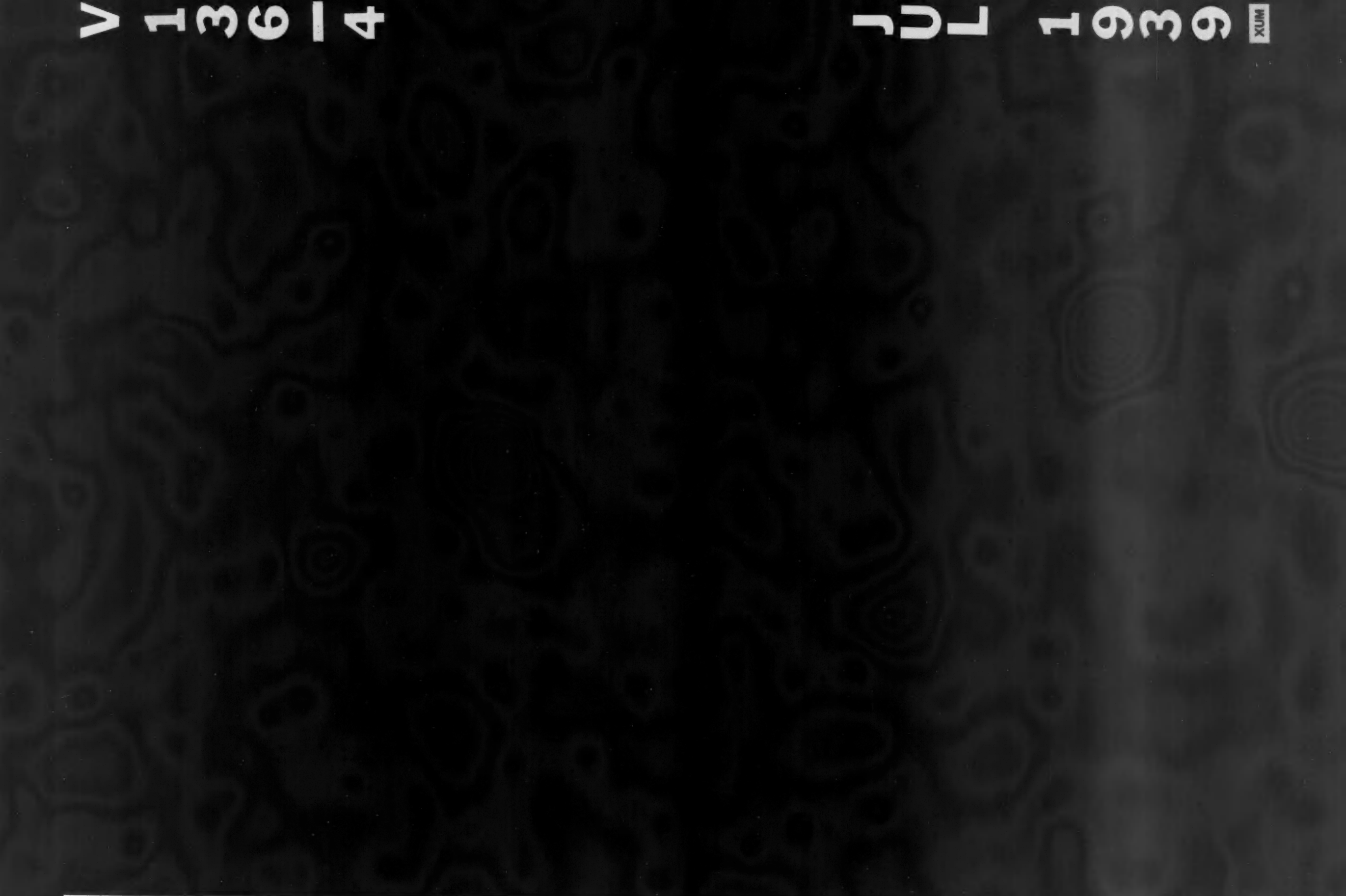
The rapid increase of new materials and new specialties has brought a series of special odor problems to manufacturers in many industries.

Because we specialize in the production of aromatics of all types, we have gained wide knowledge of odors, their characteristics, causes, and how to handle them. An important part of this work has dealt with the prevention and elimination of objectionable odors.

In addition to having a complete variety of reodorants and deodorants to meet all run-of-the-mill needs, we are able, because of the special nature of our plant equipment and processes, to produce new compounds and new products to meet specialized or unusual demands.

Tell us your odor problems. It is likely that we can give you a practical solution promptly and at low cost.

GIVAUDAN
DELAWANNA, INC.
*Industrial Aromatics Division*
80 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y.


XUM
1939 FCF
A1934